# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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# SAYS SPAIN IS DEAD.

## Colonel Ingersoll Announces Himself as a Belligerent.

## MURDERS TO BE AVENGED

## Society Smiles at a Recent Example of Snobbishness.

## SLIGHT RELAPSE FOR ALGER

## Plans of the New Chief of the Bureau of American Republics.

## TALK OF SPANISH WHITE FEATHER

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., March 13. }

**Ingersoll's Talk Is Warlike.**

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll talked war to all comers today. He added force frequently to his expressions with the kind of expletives that are only employed when one feels a sense of insult or injury. Warming up to the subject of trouble with Spain, the Colonel said: "A war with Spain is ridiculous. A man who cannot control or whip one of his own children is very foolish when he tries to whip a strong and wealthy neighbor. Spain is virtually dead and gone, wiped out from the map of all nations by her superstitions and bloody tyrannies. The names of King Ferdinand, the Duke of Alva, Torquemada, Cortez, and Velasquez, by their persecution and torture of Moors, the Jews, and Indians, and independent thinkers are only to be remembered as synonyms of cruelty, blood, and death.

"If it is shown by the report of the naval board of inquiry that the Maine was blown up from the outside and through the instrumentality of Spain, Comrade McKinley and all the military power of this government will avenge this hellish act, and the entire civilized world will be a unit with the United States. We have been extremely patient in shooting Spain into decency and honor. Suppose the Maine had been a British, German, French, or Russian battleship? Why, sir, Morro Castle would long since have been reduced to dust in an hour's bombardment, and the flag of their country would be flying over the heads of a lot of dead bull fighters and Spanish cut-throats.

"The act of Congress of giving Uncle Sam $50,000,000 ungrudgingly and unanimously to avenge, if needs be, our dead sailors, and maintain our national honor, was a beautiful evidence of the patriotism that exists in the land. The Stars and Stripes must be upheld and protected forever."

**Obsequious in the Presence of Royalty.**

The Belgian Minister and the Countess Lichtervelde have made themselves rather ridiculous regarding the visit of their royal visitor. Before he came they were avowedly democratic in sentiment and acts. The Countess thought nothing of mounting her wheel in front of the Hotel Normandie and riding just as every woman in Washington does, unattended. Their small son has been sent to the public school since they returned in the autumn.

But the coming of the Prince has changed all this. Since his arrival they have been aggressively exclusive. They even gave it out that he was engaged and not in search of an American heiress. Then this report was contradicted and the implication has been embarrassing to the girls who were fortunate enough to dine with him at the White House Friday night. When the Minister and the Countess entered the White House on this occasion several minutes in advance of their royal guest, the Countess undertook to inform one of the officers waiting at the door that the Prince was coming soon.

"Just as if I didn't know," the officer muttered to one of his companions. "He's like the leading man in the play. He comes last."

He did, indeed, as far as the Lichterveldes were concerned, for wherever he went as a guest they had to be there to greet him, and very nervous they were about it, too. When they gave their own dinner at Raucher's the Countess received him at the head of the stairs, standing in an open hall with the doors below swinging back and forth, letting in acres of cold air upon her bare shoulders and arms. It was the proper thing to do, of course, whether influenza was the result or not. The Prince was in one of the side rooms after dinner.

Before the reception began the Countess took most of the notable guests in to him and introduced them formally. She explained that this was the foreign way, and that she could not be expected to introduce every one to him, and it was not the foreign custom at all.

The Vice President has not been introduced to Prince Albert, although he has dined with him twice. He said to a friend in utter disgust: "Monday night he is to be at my home, and he's got to meet every lady there. If Mrs. Hobart and I can stand up and shake hands with 600 people, the Prince can do it, too, etiquette or no etiquette."

The Countess Lichtervelde did not introduce Prince Albert to any of the young girls who came to her reception. The Prince himself made an excellent impression in society. Speaking from the standpoint of sober, good sense, he was found to be as unassuming as possible. He was not always on the alert for the homage royalty usually exacts. His manner was plain and straightforward. He spoke English easily and had not the slightest difficulty in making himself understood.

When he walked into the White House on Friday night with his attendants he simply bowed to those about him and seemed embarrassed by the attention he attracted. When he escorted Mrs. McKinley out to dinner he chatted with her and was as tender in helping her to a chair as if she had been his own mother. He was seated between her and Miss Frances Alger, and he entertained them both to the best of his ability, which was no easy task, seeing that he was among strangers. He is more like a German student than a Prince. His face is serious and thoughtful. He wears gold-rimmed glasses.

**Secretary Alger Has a Slight Relapse.**

The death of the sister of Secretary Alger is a sad blow to him, and especially at this time, when his own health is so impaired. The Secretary has changed so greatly in the few months he has been here that when he entered the White House Friday night with his daughter, those who had not seen him since his illness were touched by his appearance. This is the third bereavement that has come to the heads of this government within a year.

Secretary Alger had a slight relapse today and is confined to his house tonight, but his condition is not serious. He had not fully recovered from his recent illness, and the hard work which he has been compelled to perform is responsible for his setback.

His physician warned him against returning to his duties so soon after leaving his room, but the Secretary disregarded his advice, owing to the serious crisis. He is not at all apprehensive of any serious consequences and the Secretary will probably return to his desk in a few days.

**Plans by the New Bureau Chief.**

The reorganization of the Bureau of American Republics, effected by the appointment of Frederick Emory as director in place of Joseph P. Smith, who recently died, is of great concern to the manufacturing and exporting interests of the country, especially to those doing business with Central and South America. During the Cleveland administration, in compliance with the request of many manufacturers, the columns of the monthly bulletin of the bureau were opened to advertisers, and a rate for space was established which it was supposed would yield a revenue to the bureau to assist in its work of pushing reciprocal trade between the United States and the Latin-American countries.

A contract was made with a New York man to obtain these advertisements upon commission. The export journals of the country opposed the advertising scheme from the first, but the opposition became aggressive when it was evident that the advertising agent in New York had commenced a vigorous campaign for business, employing a score or more of expert solicitors. The result was that instead of a limited amount of advertising, as was originally intended, the monthly bulletin grew in size until its last issue contained about 120 pages of advertising of all classes and kinds.

The contract with the advertising agent proved a most disadvantageous one to the bureau in every way, and permitted an undignified scramble for money on the part of solicitors who worked on commission.

The Bureau of American Republics is not a department of the United States, but is supported in part by this government in conjunction with nineteen South and Central American governments and is managed by an executive committee. It is meant to be a commercial bureau in the highest sense. The acting director is the chief of the bureau of foreign commerce of the Department of State, in which position he has rendered good service in expediting the promulgation of consular reports and getting the information into the hands of the public before it becomes stale.

Mr. Emory took hold of the bureau on March 1 with energy and has abrogated the contract with Charles E. Locke of New York, general agent for the obtaining of advertising on commission. It is the intention of the bureau to carry out all contracts with present advertisers and further to accept new ones under certain conditions from such firms as may apply for space, but no soliciting by agents on commission and no drumming up business will be countenanced.

**Thinks Spain Is Not Sincere.**

When Representative Grosvenor was told today that once haughty Spain had humbly sued for peace and promised Cuba independence in everything but name, he was greatly surprised, and said: "I have not seen the President for several days, and am greatly surprised to learn that Spain has at last shown the white feather. But I cannot believe she is sincere in her promises, and this is only another characteristic Spanish trick to gain time in which to arm herself. But why should she want further delay? She is unable to borrow money, and is growing weaker daily. On the other hand, the ability of the United States to prepare for hostilities is the wonder of the civilized world. We have plenty of money in the Treasury and we can manufacture powder and projectiles much faster than they can be used.

"The board of inquiry seem to be making little progress, and I do not see why they have not made their report, except that they have to deal with many details of which we know nothing. In the event that the board finds the destruction of our battleship was caused by Spanish treachery there are two courses open to the President. He can refer the matter to Congress or can make a demand upon Spain for an indemnity and give her so many minutes in which to pay it. President Harrison pursued the latter course in the Baltimore case, and Congress was in session at the time.

"If it is found by the board that some one wearing the uniform of a Spanish military official was the mover in this horrible disaster the responsibility of Spain is increased thereby, and she will be held to the strictest accountability. The Maine was anchored in a friendly port, and it was the duty of the Spanish authorities to see to it that its anchorage was a safe one. If they neglected their duties in the premises they are responsible."

**Fine Example of Southern Gallantry.**

Representative John Allen of Mississippi, the witty man of the House, is also one of the most gallant men of Congress. A beautiful woman from his district came to Washington recently, and renewed her acquaintance with him. Finding he had not forgotten her, she remarked: "I thought, Mr. Allen, that you had forgotten me." He replied: "Madam, I have made it my life work to forget you," and this had the same effect of a witticism, for she tells it with numberless smiles.

**Home Life of Mrs. U. S. Grant.**

Mrs. U. S. Grant is in the best of health and spirits. She is still suffering with impaired sight and this interferes with a work she planned a year ago. It is her intention to write her memoirs for her children and grandchildren. Her library is one of the most ideal spots of the kind you will see anywhere. It is bright and cheery. The windows face south. The furnishings are all in ebony. The cases that surround the walls, filled with books, are black, too. The table in the center is exceedingly rare. With all these dark woods the rugs and hangings are red. In the parking in front of the house the crocus are now in bloom with the jonquils. These are earlier this season by several weeks. They are the delight of Mrs. Grant and she watches them jealously for fear they will be trampled upon.

**Sir Julian Talks of English Sympathy.**

In regard to etiquette, his Excellency, Sir Julian, told one of his friends in society a few days ago that shortly after the death of the President's mother he had instructions from his government to call of each member of the Cabinet and express his sympathy and that of his government for the sad event. This is another evidence of the good feeling of the British government towards us, which seems to be very abundant nowadays.

### Celebration at Vienna.

Vienna, March 13.—The anniversary of the revolution of 1848, which culminated in the flight of Metternich and the accession of Emperor Francis Joseph, was celebrated today with unusual demonstrations, owing to the political ferment, but there was no disorder.

# WAKED UP BY MOODY

## Rich and Poor, White and Colored, Join in Services.

## PLAN TO RESCUE ANDREE.

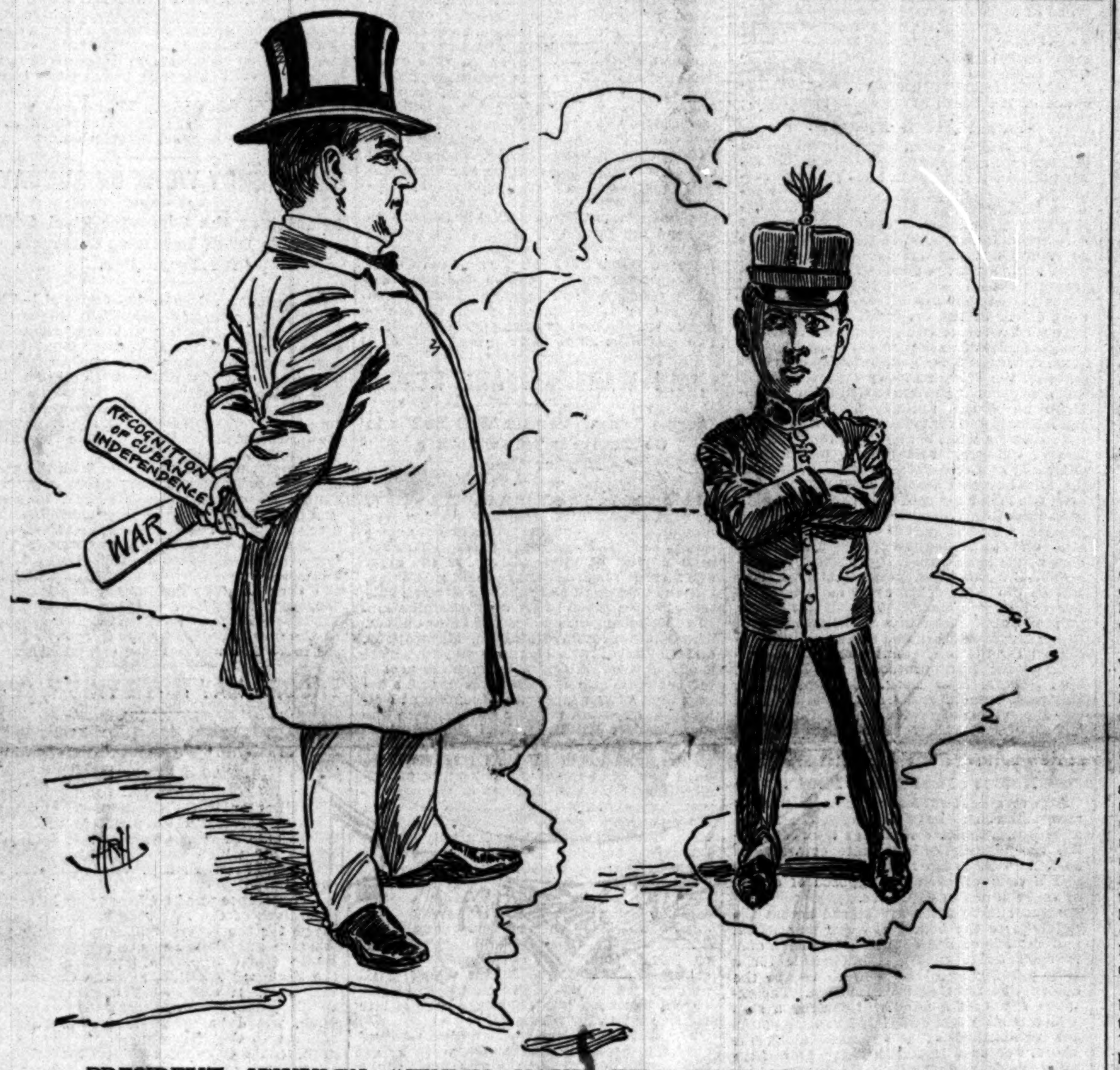
## Criticism of St. Andrew Brotherhood Founded in Chicago.

## JEWELED PIPES FOR WOMEN.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, March 13. }

**Moody and Millionaires Pray and Preach.**

Dwight L. Moody opened his series of Lenten meetings in New York today at the Grand Central Palace with an audience of 5,000 persons. Russell Sage, the multimillionaire, and Mrs. Sage; Miss Helen Gould, daughter of Jay Gould, who can write her check for $10,000,000, and get it honored, too; M. K. Jesup, millionaire ten time over, and patron of the arts; and William E. Dodge, heir to an honored name and many millions—all these were there to hear Moody, and to fall captive to his magic tongue and fiery eloquence. William E. Dodge made the opening prayer, and Mr. Jesup had a seat on the platform.



PRESIDENT M'KINLEY—"WHICH HAND WILL YOU TAKE, ALFONSO?"

Mr. Moody declared that he was going to "turn New York inside out." As he said this the eloquent colored orator, Professor Booker T. Washington, mounted the platform, and took a seat beside the head of the wealthy Dodge family. The millionaire reached out and grasped the hand of the negro preacher. A few minutes later the two men shared the same hymn book.

"We want men in our work here," said Mr. Moody, "who look on the bright side of things, not grumblers. We want men who believe God will bring souls to himself. The ten who were sent out to view the promised land brought in a majority and minority report, such as we may have from the Maine board of inquiry.

"Caleb and Joshua were the only ones who brought back the truth. The others saw giants and horrors. Give me 300 men like Caleb and Joshua, and I'll shake New York as a mother shakes her child."

Again Mr. Moody said: "Courage is a great thing. Most of us are cowards. That's the trouble. I challenge you to find in the scripture a man whom the Lord used who was a coward! Many of you think a Christian is a namby-pamby sort of a fellow. It's a lie! He's a hero! Talk about excitement. There's more excitement in a saloon right here in New York than there is in all these churches in New York in twelve years. Why, they get so excited in saloons that they shoot each other. I like enthusiasm. There are men in war who alone are worth 10,000 men. You wouldn't count Phil Sheridan just as one soldier, would you? Why, he was worth easily 10,000 men. If you can't work yourself, cheer somebody else."

Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton gives the third of her Lenten sketches of New York in the assembly-room of the Waldorf-Astoria at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mrs. Julien G. Davies, Miss Gould, Miss Furniss, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Marshall Orme Wilson are among her patronesses.

**Would Rescue Andree with a Big Balloon.**

According to advices received from Paris the largest and best equipped balloon ever constructed is being made ready for a journey to the north pole and the rescue of Aeronaut Andree. It will be in charge of the famous French aeronauts, Louis Godard and Edouard Surcouf.

The most original feature of this balloon will be a system of ten small reservoir balloons. It will be much larger than that used by Andree, and will be called "La France." It will be capable of remaining sixty days in the air.

The whole party will consist of seven persons. These will be made up of the chief of the expedition, three aeronauts, one meterologist, one explorer, and one physician. Louis Godard will be chief, Edouard Surcouf its first aeronaut, and M. Cordt second aeronaut. M. Godard has the following to say:

"I believe Andree lives and may be in need of help. That he has not been heard from for six months does not dishearten me, and the example set by this worthy son of the intrepid Vikings should spur us Frenchmen to action. His provisions in the balloon probably became exhausted, and if we can avert it, the crime of allowing this heroic man to endure the torturing hell of a lingering death by slow starvation must not occur.

"The balloon I mean to use for this expedition will be stronger and bigger than Andree's. The balloon will be manned by four aeronauts, a physician, and two scientists.

"We will go by sea to Spitzbergen. Then we shall religiously investigate every foothold in the firm hope of finding our Scandinavian brother. In our search for Andree we mean to pay particular attention to the coast of Greenland and to Franz Josef Land."

**Criticism for St. Andrew Brotherhood.**

An American priest has published in the Church Times, an English religious journal, a criticism of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew that is causing some stir in Episcopalian circles. The brotherhood was organized fifteen years ago in St. James' Church, Chicago, and now numbers 13,000 members in the United States and Canada.

"In its inception and its expressed objects and purposes," says the writer of the article, "the Brotherhood of St. Andrew is all that can be desired, and is altogether admirable. But some of us are asking ourselves if we have not, by prompting its growth, raised up a Frankenstein monster which, growing beyond the rule of the authorized rulers of the church, is likely to be a creature of infinite harm.

"Many chapters, as the lodges are called, are nothing more than parochial debating clubs. The writer has heard the parochial management, officers, employés, and even the parochial clergy discussed, criticised and condemned in the 'papers' and speeches. And on more than one occasion have the teachings of the rector been assailed."

The writer of the criticism closes with a warning to rectors who contemplate introducing the brotherhood into their parishes to wait until they have made a thorough investigation into the merits of the organization.

**Amber and Jeweled Pipes for Women.**

The recent statement in the London Telegraph to the effect that several well known women of title had taken up pipe-smoking has caused an investigation to be made as to the existence of such practices among the fashionables in this city. Inquiries to this end have been made of dealers in fancy pipes here. W. H. Waterbury of the Gorham manufacturing company said: "I am compelled to admit that we sell a great many pipes to women. That they smoke these I cannot declare, as a fair purchaser would not be likely to confess this habit to our salesmen. It is also true that we have just put upon the market the tiniest pipe we have ever handled. It is entirely of amber, bowl and stem, with the exception of a rim of meerschaum at the mouth of the bowl and a lining of the same material to protect the delicate amber. This pipe is decorated around the bowl and stem with bands of silver filagree work."

R. M. Hyde, superintendent of Tiffanys, said: "We undoubtedly sell a great number of pipes to women. It is not our practice to inquire into the business of our customers, therefore we do not know to what use our pipes are put after they leave our establishment. Our tiny jewelled pipes are made according to order. Ladies often desire us to furnish them with this variety. Jewelled monograms sometimes are used on the band, where the mouthpiece joins the bowl, but more often these monograms ornament the bowl itself. The favorite stone of the purchaser is employed in the decoration whenthat is possible."

**Cupid Smiles at This Conquest.**

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Louile M. Gordon of Atlanta and Walter S. Thompson of Philadelphia discloses a pretty romance, which began in Bremen, where Miss Gordon was sent to complete her education.

Miss Gordon is the daughter of Mrs. Louile Gordon, Vice President of the International Woman's Press club. She is only 17. Mr. Thompson is the son of Dr. W. P. Thompson, a millionaire physician of Philadelphia.

A short time ago Mr. Thompson went abroad to take a position as junior partner of the Inman cotton firm, with offices at Bremen. Miss Gordon went abroad to study about five months ago. While in Bremen she met Mr. Thompson at receptions and

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# WILL NOT GIVE CUBA

## Weyler Is Ready to Sacrifice All Sons of Spain.

## HE BREATHES DEFIANCE.

## Every Spanish Peseta to Be Spent if Necessary.

## DEFENDS HIS WAR POLICY.

**"The United States shall not have Cuba if it takes every peseta in Spain and the dearest sons of all our Spanish mothers to prevent it."—Gen. Weyler.**

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Madrid, March 12, via Biarritz, March 13.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—My trip through rural Spain has given me ample opportunity of testing the war spirit of the Spaniards. That spirit is strong, but its glow is like the hectic spot upon the cheek of a dying consumptive.

Perhaps my most important interview was with General Weyler. He is still the ideal of the more martial people of Spain. They look upon him as their bravest and best General. His cruel conduct of war well condenses Spanish ideas of military prowess. When I said that I had come all the way from Paris to see him a smile of vanity overspread his many wrinkled face and all the strength of his debilitated little body went into the hand shake he gave me. He said:

"The proposition to elect me Deputy from Cuba is a mere friendly tribute to the policy I represented. The fact is, I am not eligible. First, because I am a life Senator; secondly, because it is not a year yet since I ceased to be commander of the Spanish army in Cuba. The approaching elections in Spain will have no influence upon the relations with the United States. These elections are prearranged by the party in power. The present attitude of most of our Deputies is that they do not favor war. They do favor a preparation for it, but its declaration must come from the United States.

### Plenty of Money for War.

"Spain is not as poor as its people and the foreigners think. When war money was called for in 1896 everybody, from Queen Regent to beggar, contributed so generously that only one-third was accepted. We can repeat this.

"I have been accused of cruelty in my military methods. I say it is more humane to take effectual measures to finish war than to have the agony prolonged by milder measures. Though the Philippines are again troublesome, though a high rate of exchange is galling to our mercantile people, though we have Carlists, Republicans, Royalists, Conservatives, and Liberals, we all stand upon the common platform that the United States shall not have Cuba if it takes every peseta in Spain and the dearest sons of all our Spanish mothers to prevent it."

At San Sebastian, where war with the United States divides the honors of popularity with bull fighting, there is a drunken desire but a pitiable impossibility. In the so-called manufacturing districts, such as Barcelona, there is less evidence of a moribund condition, and with a deep-rooted hatred against the United States are corresponding signs of strength. The country people seldom see or can read newspapers and are dependent for information upon village magnates. The Mayor of Medina said to me: "I voice the sentiments of my section of the country when I say Spain alone can't fight the United States, but the popular belief is that France and Russia will help us." Upon examination I find this hope to be as groundless as that of the King of Greece against Turkey.

My first important visit to Madrid was to Mgr. Joseph Marie Coss, its Bishop. Spanish hospitality overwhelmed me, but amid the din of demonstrative greeting, which my letter of introduction from Sig. Plazoja, a distinguished Cuban Spaniard of Paris, secured, came the words from the Bishop: "I would give my solemn benediction to every banner floating over all warships fighting against the United States to keep us Cuba."

### Says Lee Wanted a Vacation.

The Spanish Minister of Marine, Señor Bermejo y Merfio, while peremptorily declining to discuss the additions being made to the Spanish navy, said: "Our govern-

(Continued on third page.)

# MYSTERY ROBES A CRIME.

## THOMAS L. WALSH OF JOLIET FOUND DEAD IN A ROAD.

## Town in Excitement Over the Killing of a Prominent Citizen—Body Discovered Near Plainfield and Eleven Miles from the Man's Home—Its Condition Gives Evidence of a Violent Struggle — Believed He Was Kidnaped, Drugged, and Robbed.

Lying beside the muddy road a mile from the Village of Plainfield the body of Thomas L. Walsh, a prominent citizen of Joliet, was discovered by a passing boy at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Everything indicated that Mr. Walsh had met his death by violent means, and that the body had been conveyed to the place, which is ten miles from Joliet, in a vehicle. The body was not clad in an overcoat and was lying in an unnatural position, which indicated that death had already ensued when it was placed beside the road. The pockets had been rifled of their contents, and it is supposed that about $40 was taken. Mr. Walsh handled large sums of money daily, and the supposition is that he was killed by men who had planned to rob him.

The body was taken to Joliet last evening and a post-mortem examination held at the rooms of Undertaker Quinn showed that the neck was broken. The marks on the body showed that a terrific struggle had taken place between the victim and his assailants.

### Walsh Had No Known Enemies.

The police are completely in the dark over the case. No suspects have been taken, and there are no definite clews to follow up. Mr. Walsh was extremely popular and did not have a known enemy.

The last seen of Mr. Walsh was about 7:30 o'clock on Saturday evening. He was then leaving a down-town barber-shop. His nonappearance at his house caused little anxiety, as it was supposed he had remained for the night at the house of a friend.

Mr. Walsh was a brother of Robert Walsh, a wholesale grocer of the firm of Robert Walsh & Sons at Joliet, and was connected with the firm's store. He was unmarried and lived with his brother at Broadway and Lafayette street. Saturday was pay day at the store, and Mr. Walsh handled large sums of money. His desk was near a large window, where his movements could be plainly observed from the street. He took his supper down-town, and shortly afterwards went to the barber-shop, which is in the same building as the store. After this his movements are lost.

### Lived a Retired Life.

Mr. Walsh led a quiet life. He was not robust and invariably went directly to his home after his work at the store was over for the day. He seldom went out in society and, while he had a host of friends, confined his time solely to his work and his home. He belonged to no societies, and was a devout Catholic.

The body was first discovered by a lad who was walking along the road at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The boy notified Peter Spangler of Plainfield, who hastened to the spot. He recognized Mr. Walsh's remains at once, and immediately telephoned the relatives in Joliet. The body was lying on the side, with the face in a pool of water and the hat fixed on the head. Although the roads were deep with mud, the shoes were clean, as were also the bottoms of the trousers. The toes of the shoes were worn and the knees were red and bruised, these facts being looked upon as an indication that the man had struggled violently with his assailants in a kneeling position. The wrists were also bruised, as though they had been tied with a rope, and the hands and wrists lacerated, as from a struggle.

A Coroner's inquest was held at Plainfield, but the decision was withheld. A party of ten, headed by Chief of Police Bradley and William Walsh, nephew of the dead man, brought the body to Joliet. Dr. Shaw, Acting Coroner, and Dr. Cushing held a postmortem, which revealed the broken neck. The overcoat Mr. Walsh usually wore was found hanging on its hook in the store as though he had intended to return soon after leaving the barber shop. All the pockets contained when the body was found was a knife, a key, and 45 cents. He had worn no watch.

## BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1898.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair; slightly warmer.
Sun rises at 6:15; sets at 6:05.
Moon rises at 0:50 a. m.

### MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

| Port. | Arrived. | Sailed. |
|---|---|---|
| LIVERPOOL | Umbria | Roumanian. |
| NEW YORK | Mississippi | |
| NEW YORK | La Normandie | |
| QUEENSTOWN | | Campania. |
| SOUTHAMPT'N | Fredk. der Grosse | |

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# SPAIN'S TRICK FAILS

## Exposure of Her Scheme in the Peace Proposal.

## WOULD HOLD ON TO CUBA.

## Ceballos, a Spanish Official, Makes the Offer.

## M'KINLEY IS NOT DECEIVED.

## Nothing but Independence Will End Cuba's War.

## READY FOR ALL EMERGENCIES.

**Senator Proctor returns from Cuba and says the stories of the starvation of reconcentrados as told by the newspapers are unqualifiedly true.**

**Fidel G. Pierra, historian of the revolutionary party, says the Cubans will not accept the terms of independence offered by Spain.**

**General Weyler in an interview says the United States shall not have Cuba if it takes the dearest sons of all the Spanish mothers to prevent it.**

**Senators are reported to have formed a combination to instantly and officially recognize the independence of Cuba in the event that the administration consents to arbitration or delays in a war policy.**

**Officials of railway systems running to the Atlantic coast hold a conference at Washington with War department officials relative to moving troops to the seaboard. Railroads centering at Atlanta, Ga., make unusual preparations for transporting troops.**

**Workmen were busy yesterday connecting the War department at Washington with the Western Union telegraph office.**

**Forty unexploded powder cylinders from the Maine magazines have been found by the divers.**

Washington, D. C., March 13.—[Special.]—Spain apparently played her last trump card in the game of diplomacy in the proposals for peace at any price short of a recognition of independence which were submitted to President McKinley and the Cuban Legation yesterday.

The secret envoy chosen by Spain to execute the intended work for gaining more time was no less a personage than Juan M. Ceballos, who has just been appointed one of the Spanish commissioners to negotiate the reciprocity treaty which Dupuy de Lome said was a diplomatic blind to deceive the American people. Mr. Ceballos thus is an accredited agent of the Spanish government, although now, that his mission has failed, he will undoubtedly disavow authority and claim to have been acting on his personal responsibility.

That the President had such an interview yesterday was freely admitted by a member of the Cabinet today. Secretary Quesada of the Cuban Legation also admitted at once that the Spanish agent had come direct from the White House. Further investigation develops the fact that the new Spanish Minister, Polo y Bernabe, was aware of the conference with the President, which immediately followed his own audience, and during the afternoon sounded the different Cabinet officers, on whom he called, according to the usual diplomatic etiquet.

### Spain Wants to Settle.

He repeatedly declared that Spain would settle the dispute on "any honorable terms." It appears that Mr. Ceballos, in beginning his address to the President, declared he was a good American, and only hoped to help to avert war. He said he was acting unofficially, but expressed the opinion that his proposals would be acceptable to Spain. He suggested, as telegraphed last night, that the Spanish troops would be withdrawn and the government of the island turned over to the people, with the sole restriction that they should acknowledge allegiance to Spain. The peace negotiator pleaded his cause with marked ability, but President McKinley gave not the slightest hint that any such plan would even receive consideration. The envoy, however, drove at once to the Raleigh Hotel with a companion and asked to see Secretary Quesada of the Cuban Legation. The third party in the negotiations carried the message to the Cuban Legation. To receive negotiators for anything short of independence is forbidden by the Cuban constitution, and so Quesada declined to receive Ceballos personally, although they are personal friends. The negotiations in Washington having failed to bear any tangible result, Ceballos took the 4 o'clock train for New York to interview the Cuban Minister there, Tomas Estrada Palma. The purpose of his mission was telegraphed ahead of him, with the result that Palma was fully prepared to give the secret delegate the same sort of a reception he received in Washington.

### Quesada Talks of the Proposals.

This afternoon Secretary Quesada was questioned about the transaction, and, after finding that the correspondent was acquainted with the details, even to the name of the Spanish agent, talked freely about the matter.

"It is quite true," he said, "that Señor Ceballos called on me to make proposals for peace on the basis of independence in everything but name alone. I know him well, and we are friends, but my duty to my country would not permit me to receive him in person, for fear the mere holding of such an interview might be construed into a story that we were willing to negotiate on any basis. Mr. Ceballos is one of the recently appointed commissioners on the part of Spain to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with Spain, and, besides that, he is a Vice Consul or something like that in New York, so that his official character is beyond question, although, of course, he claimed to be acting in an unofficial capacity. He married an American, and is President of the Spanish Transatlantic Steamship company, of which his father was the founder. I was annoyed at his calling for me here at the hotel for fear of being put in a false position. As to his good faith, I have no doubt, and I willingly agreed not to reveal his identity, but as this has become public without my assistance I am free to talk. I declined to receive him, as I declined to talk with agents of Dupuy de Lome who came to propose autonomy to us, because I know, and the American people know by this time, I think, that all these offers are mere tricks of the Spanish monarchy. Autonomy has proved a failure, the United States has gathered a fleet, and so it is necessary to take a bolder step and make more daring promises.

### Spain's Play for Time.

"They are all tricks, and this latest one was especially designed to divert the President and gain time for Spain. I do not believe the President will be deceived by any such arts of diplomacy. I sincerely hope he will not, for if he fails to help us we will have nothing to do but to prolong the war. Peace on the basis of practical independence is an enticing thing, and to have Spain withdraw her troops and give us control of the government would be a great thing for Cuba. But who knows how long Spain would keep her soldiers away, probably only until the United States had relapsed into indifference again and Spain had borrowed such money as she needs. Then the troops would come back, Spanish misrule would be reëstablished, revolution would follow, and Cuba would be right where it is today. There is nothing for us but independence. We have nearly gained that now without any assistance from the United States. It would be criminal for us to yield even the shadow of allegiance to Spain. We have our honor to look after quite as much as Spain has. We want to be as free as you are. That is what we have fought for, and that is what our wives and children have starved to death for. Spain may deceive the American people, though I doubt it, but she has deceived us too often to do it again. I am only a subordinate of General Palma, and I cannot speak for him, but I feel confident he will treat the Spanish proposals as I did and decline to give them any consideration. Mr. Ceballos may be an American citizen—many Spanish-Americans are—but he is a high Spanish official, and it was in that capacity he called on me.

#### Desperate Condition.

"It is evident that Spain is on her last legs. It was the last trick, and I think it has lost, for I cannot believe the American people have failed to learn the lesson it has cost Cuba so much to learn, and that is that Spain, no matter how wise or liberal its government, never has kept and never will keep any promise to give home rule to Cuba. The proposals to President McKinley and to me, made by a Spanish functionary, show clearly Spain's desperate condition. I think the battle is won, and the proposal to withdraw the Spanish troops shows that fact."

So far as can be learned, President McKinley received Mr. Ceballos exclusively as a private citizen and gave comparatively little attention to his proposals, evidently appreciating the fact that this was not the time for diplomatic action. It is known, however, that practically the same offers have been made to General Gomez himself, through Señor Govin, the radical Cuban member of the present Autonomist Cabinet. The choice of Mr. Ceballos to make the proposals in this country was in line with this previous negotiation in Cuba. Associated with Ceballos on the reciprocity commission were Barrilla, the Secretary of the Havana Chamber of Commerce, representing the commercial interests there; and Angolo, the representative of Blanco; it being understood that Ceballos represented the Madrid government direct. He has lived in this country long enough to learn its ways. His visit to the White House was especially timed to fit in with that of the new Spanish Minister, so that the latter might be relieved of the responsibility of having carried proposals of peace.

#### Negotiations Are Futile.

The understanding here tonight is that the peace negotiations have utterly failed, although some of the Cuban representatives seem to fear that President McKinley may grasp at this straw in the direction of peace. To withdraw the Spanish troops would at once stop the starvation and misery, of course, and hence the Cuban representatives fear that the President may be imposed on by Spanish promises and act in the interest of what might at first sight appear to be a purely humane ending of the present difficulty. There is good ground for the belief, based on talks with Cabinet officials, that the President's plans have not been interfered with in the least by these latest proposals.

For the last week he has received constant suggestions emanating from Spanish sources of autonomy, real home rule, and everything short of independence. The literary bureau of the Spanish Legation has been working overtime giving out interviews and statements intended to influence public opinion in this direction, but the President apparently is unmoved, and if he has any thoughts tending toward anything short of independence he keeps those thoughts to himself.

#### Ready for the Worst.

Meanwhile the preparations for war are going on without the slightest cessation. Telegraph cables are being strung into the War Department Building, just as when Stanton directed the armies in the field, the Washington gun factory is working on Sunday for the first time in a generation, the railroad companies are sending in reports as to their capacity to transport men, and the Navy department has done its work so thoroughly that at last it feels prepared for the worst.

"We hope for peace, but we are prepared for war," said Secretary Long tonight. "While we have not made a positive purchase of any warships, we have advices which warrant us in saying that we can get all the ships we want or need. While negotiations are still in progress they are so arranged that we can secure several ships at an hour's notice. There have been no new developments today. Every preparation is being hastened for possible emergencies."

#### Sunday Session of the Court.

Word was received here that the board of inquiry was holding a session in Havana today and the significance of a Sunday meeting of such a body is generally understood. It is believed the members are anxious to get away from Havana. Captain Sampson, the President of the board, is the commander of the battleship Iowa, one of the most formidable fighting machines in the navy. It would be perfectly proper to send the ship after its Captain. Its presence in Havana harbor would tend to show the Spaniards there that the Maine was only a second-rate battleship and that the United States really has a big fleet.

At the same time Captain Sigsbee of the Maine is entitled to especial provision for his comfort under the circumstances. It would be quite in the line of naval etiquette if the battleship Indiana should be sent to bring him home, thus at the same time giving the wild Spaniards there another object lesson. The Iowa and Indiana are real battleships of 11,000 tons displacement, while the Almirante Oquendo and the Vizcaya are only armored cruisers of 6,900 tons, and the Alfonso XIII. is a protected cruiser of only 5,000 tons. The Navy department is seriously considering the advisability of putting one ship after another in Havana harbor, larger than any Spanish ship in Cuban waters, for the express purpose of teaching the people of Cuba what the United States can do when it makes war.

#### Evidence Is Startling.

The latest official advices from Havana do not give indication of an early report. On the contrary, there are intimations that it may be delayed until next week. These advices are to the effect that the verdict of the board is so serious that the board does not feel itself able to make a report at once. It is even hinted that the board may find itself unable to fix the cause of the explosion at all, but that it will content itself with submitting the evidence without any finding. This course would be in harmony with many naval precedents.

The general impression here is that the evidence all tends to show an outside explosion by Spanish officials, but that it is not sufficient to justify the board reaching a verdict which would practically make the explosion an act of war on the part of Spain. The preparations for war in this country, it can be stated, are dependent on the President's intervention policy, rather than on the Maine report, although the two things are and will be handled nearly as one thing.

## WILL UPHOLD NATIONAL HONOR.

### President McKinley's Pastor Discusses the Cuban Situation from His Pulpit.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—[Special.]—"Shall we have war with Spain? Is armed conflict to issue from the cumulation of events?"

With these inquiries the Rev. Dr. Hugh Johnston, the President's pastor, today began his sermon at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church. President McKinley from his pew heard the situation discussed by his spiritual adviser and was a close listener. Dr. Johnston took for his text "Our Banner Flung Out," found in the words of the Twenty-first Psalm: "In the name of our God we set up our banners."

"This psalm is a battle prayer and seems to have been prepared for times of war," observed the pastor. "For weeks the sole topic of conversation from morning to night, indoors and outdoors, has been, 'Shall we have war?' The Maine disaster has intensified the American spirit against Spanish rule, or, rather, misrule, in Cuba. Spain is energetically engaged in strengthening her naval reserves, but she cannot discern that she has lost forever her hold upon the 'Gem of the Antilles'—the Island of Cuba.

"With $50,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the use of the President, and behind him a nation with unlimited means for military and naval use, and millions of patriotic citizens ready for any sacrifice, there is naught to fear from the outcome. But with these active preparations going on arises a vision of all the horrors of war. Amid the din of booming cannon and the clashing of arms, the shrieks of the dying consequent upon armed intervention, comes the cry: 'Shall Cuba be free?'"

Dr. Johnston then speculated as to the ultimate result, and asked if other European nations would be drawn into the fray, and whether the conflict would spread over the entire civilized world. With much emphasis he declared: "One thing is certain—we shall not have war unless there is absolute justification for it. But the dignity and honor of the nation shall be upheld and American bravery and loyalty shall remain untarnished as ever."

## OFFERS HIS YACHT TO THE NAVY

### Commander Emerson of the Maryland Naval Reserves Sets a Patriotic Example.

Baltimore, Md., March 13.—[Special.]—Commander Isaac E. Emerson of the Maryland naval reserves has placed his handsome steam yacht Nydia at the disposal of the government. He has had marine architects at work at his own expense in making plans to change it into a torpedo boat. The drawings were completed on Friday and submitted to the naval experts, who think the yacht can be fitted out within two weeks; if not, then Dr. Emerson will tender it for use as a dispatch boat or for any other service at the pleasure of the government. Commander Emerson paid $25,000 for the Nydia.

The Nydia is now at Skinner's shipyards here being equipped with two rapid-firing guns, one forward and the other aft, and a torpedo tube amidships. The Nydia was built for Dr. R. V. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., who afterwards sold it to Eugene Tompkins of Boston, from whom Dr. Emerson bought it in New York. The Nydia is a schooner-rigged steam yacht. Its dimensions are: Length over all, 98 feet 6 inches; length of water line, 82 feet 6 inches; beam, 16 feet; draft, 6 feet; length of cabin, 12 feet.

The Nydia has been at the disposal of the officers and men of the Maryland naval battalion ever since its purchase, more than a year ago. The yacht was recently overhauled for the second time at a cost of $5,000 and made more commodious than ever.

## SPANISH FLAG MAY NOT REMAIN.

### Historian of the Revolutionary Party Says Spain's Offer of Independence Must Be Rejected.

New York, March 13.—[Special.]—Fidel G. Pierra, historian of the Cuba revolutionary party, and one of the leading spirits in the Junta, received the news from Washington of Señor Ceballos' mission with surprise. When seen tonight by a reporter Mr. Pierra could scarcely credit the report that M. Ceballos was acting as an authorized agent of Sagasta.

"It is all a perplexing mystery to me," he said. "I know nothing as to Mr. Ceballos having been commissioned by the government of Spain or by the government of Cuba for the purpose of proposing to the government of the Republic of Cuba, through the government of the United States, a final settlement of the Cuban difficulties.

"As to the possibility of any settlement on the basis of an indemnity to Spain and the continuance of the Spanish flag in Cuba, however ample the concessions which may be made by the mother country, however small the indemnity, and however great the guarantee that may be offered to us, I can say most positively that it will not be accepted by the Cubans. They will not recede from the position which they have taken, and will accept nothing but independence."

Señor Ceballos retrufied from Washington this morning. At his residence, 28 East Sixty-seventh street, this evening it was said that he had left town. He will return tomorrow.

## CONSUL LEE'S SON RETURNS.

### Fitzhugh Jr. Says He Thinks a Conflict Is Certain in Spite of Diplomacy.

Tampa, Fla., March 13.—[Special.]—Fitzhugh Lee Jr., son of Consul General Lee, arrived here late this afternoon on the steamer Olivette from Havana. Although reticent about stating anything of an official nature, he made the following statement:

"I have been in Havana but ten days, having gone there to visit my father on my regular winter vacation. While in Havana I ascertained a number of facts concerning the present strained situation between Spain and the United States. I am of the opinion that war between the two countries is imminent, notwithstanding the fact that diplomacy will be taxed to its furthest limit to prevent it. The Maine disaster and the attitude of the United States government upon the belligerency question will be the chief incentive. While the report of the court of inquiry now at work in Havana investigating the Maine disaster has not been made public, it is probably known to the officials, and their determination as to a mode of procedure has been reached and will be forwarded to Washington this week."

Mr. Lee left tonight direct for Richmond.

## SAFETY OF HARBORS

### Ample Preparations for Government Departments.

### NAVAL MILITIA'S WORK.

### Large Responsibility in the National Defenses.

### WIRES TO FORTIFICATIONS.

### War and Navy Officials Get a New Telegraphic Service.

### SYSTEM OF SUBMARINE MINES.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—[Special.]—Telegraph linemen were today engaged in stringing a large cable containing twenty wires to connect the War department with the local office of the Western Union Telegraph company here.

This is distinctively a preparation for war and is for the purpose of putting the War department in communication with new seacoast fortifications and other military forts. The unusual scene of a large number of men working immediately in front of the Executive Mansion on Sunday afternoon naturally attracted considerable attention, and upon inquiry THE TRIBUNE correspondent learned the facts. The telegraph facilities at the War department are very meager, but with the increase afforded by today's preparations the department will have a sufficient number of wires to meet any emergency.

Otherwise the day at the War and Navy departments appeared calm upon the surface, but those who went beneath it found the contrary to be true. The heads of bureaus at these departments were all at their desks, and judging by the number of callers their Sunday was far from being a day of rest. Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt were present for several hours. Secretary Alger was absent on account of the death of his sister yesterday.

#### Naval Militia Program.

The program of work for the naval militia in the event of hostilities has been arranged. No detailed instructions have yet been furnished the commanding officers of the reserve battalions, but orders, charts, and descriptive matter are completed and will be forwarded from the Washington authorities as soon as it appears beyond doubt that there will be war. Officers of the reserves of different States have been in the city several times in the last few weeks, and a prominent officer of the organization will remain here for a week or two longer. He is aiding the government authorities in their preparations, and attends the conferences which take place at the War and Navy departments.

The work of the reserves will be of a combined naval and military nature. It was settled long ago that the naval militia would take care of what is known as the "second line of defense," and that it would have charge of harbor defense in conjunction with the naval officers and the coast defense officers, the latter being of the army. The plan is to have the reserves take charge of improvised works of harbor defense, an important and extensive feature. Those harbors which have been fully defended by government works of a permanent character will be in charge of the army engineers and the artillery officers. The latter have planted submarine mines at the entrance of the principal harbors and some time ago arranged for the land connections. The harbors so far fully protected are Portland, Me., Boston, New York, Delaware Bay, Hampton Roads, and Charleston. Beyond this the system of protection must be largely improvised, and from all accounts it will be quite as effective as the permanent works at New York, or Boston, or Delaware Bay.

#### Nature of Submarine Mines.

A government submarine mine, such as is now believed to have destroyed the Maine at Havana, consists of a huge tank containing 500 pounds of dynamite or wet gun cotton. This is the regulation type of mine and a field of such is composed of eleven of these tanks of explosive.

Several mine fields are placed across the entrance to the bodies of water mentioned, and the disposition of the mine in each field is such as to render it impossible for a ship passing over the field to escape the destructive force of the explosion. The experts say that a mine will destroy a ship which is sixty feet away. Observation points are established at two places along the shore, one on a line with the center of the mine field, and the other some distance away. At a signal from the observer near the field the officers at the remoter point discharge the entire field. A whole fleet would be destroyed with the press of a button. No war has occurred since the submarine mine has reached its present state of destructiveness, but some idea of the terrific force of the system was furnished by the diabolical outrage at Havana, and even on that occasion there was but one mine. During the war, with the crude and limited and temporary structures sunk in harbors, great damage was wrought on the ships of that day. The ordnance officers say the present submarine mine will leave scant vestige of a squadron which approaches with hostile intent. There seems no protection against the submarine mine, for whatever devices may be used for prematurely exploding submarine mines there is always likely to be enough tanks of explosive left to cripple beyond the danger pont, if not absolutely annihilate the enemy.

#### Extending the System.

The important and responsible work of improving these mines will devolve upon the naval militia, and plans have been furnished certain representatives of the reserves of places where they will be called upon to provide the kind of defenses. There are various types of submarine mine which may be improvised. One of them is the primitive device used generally in the war, known as the contact mine. This consists of a sunken tank, barrel, or other receptacle filled generally with gunpowder, and equipped with a device which is projected from the "mine" and which on contact with the vessel of the enemy explodes the hidden charge. There would be another type used with electrical devices, being a tank or barrel of powder or dynamite which would be exploded on the pressure of a button. A third project is more elaborate and ingenious. It consists of an arrangement of camera plates, which when a ship gets directly over the mine are darkened by the shadow. Chemical action is set up and communication with the mine is established. The explosion takes place therefore by automatic means. This system would not be serviceable except during the day, and the enemy is as likely to enter a harbor at night. The system to be used by the reserves is likely to be extremely simple, and if powerful enough and due vigilance is maintained there is no reason why a harbor which at present has no permanent mines will not be quite as well protected as if something costly and elaborate had been provided.

#### Arming the Chicago.

Captain O'Neil, the naval chief of ordnance, has recommended the Secretary of the Navy to request an appropriation in the regular bill of $50,000 for modern guns and mounts for the Chicago. That ship will shortly be in readiness for service, and the work of arming it will be hastened. It is desired to have the sum immediately available. The same request has been made in regard to an item of $25,000 for converting six-inch guns of ordinary type to rapid fire, and an item of $15,000 for the improvement of Fort Lafayette as a naval magazine.

The withdrawal of the gunboat Helena and the so-called practice cruiser Bancroft from the European station, leaving the protected cruiser San Francisco alone in those waters, is not accepted by naval officials as the abandonment of the early plan to maintain a force of naval ships in Europe. The two ships ordered home by Secretary Long do not represent a very exalted type of naval efficiency. The Helena is one of the third rate warships, of no great armament, and no protection. The Bancroft has been aptly described as a toy war vessel. It was built originally as a school ship for the naval cadets. It was altered within the last few years to give added strength, and was sent to Turkish waters in furtherance of a plan to take an American warship to Constantinople. Neither the Helena nor the Bancroft stand for much beyond keeping our flag afloat. They have their uses, however, but abroad would hardly be a match for the weakest of the Spanish ships. The order bringing them home was probably issued that the vessels might be used in coast defense. It is not expected that they will join the North Atlantic fleet on arrival here. A great deal depends upon the conditions prevailing when the ships arrive. There is good reason for supposing that the San Francisco will remain on the station, and will be augmented within a week or ten days by other ships of power. The original intention was to send the Brooklyn, Minneapolis, Columbia, and two of the auxiliary steamers to Europe. Their function would be the waylaying of the enemy, and in this work the San Francisco would take an effective part.

Secretary Long tonight made the statement that the matter of the purchase of the two Brazilian ships had not been settled.

## MORE WARSHIPS ARE READY.

### League Island Vessels Will Be Fit to Go Into Service Within a Day or Two.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 13.—The work of recruiting landsmen, ordinary seamen, and machinists will continue until further orders at the League Island navy yard. There has been a rush of applications for the army and marine branches of the service all week, but the officers in charge are accepting only those who pass a most rigid examination. In consequence only a few are being chosen. The Miantonomoh, Katahdin, Minneapolis, and Columbia will be ready to sail within a day or two. A few more men are needed for the Katahdin and Minneapolis and a detachment of marines under Lieutenant Fuller are expected shortly to complete the Columbia's complement. All the warships are coaled and have most of their stores aboard, and about all that remains to be done now is to replenish their stock of ammunition. This will be done at the government magazine, a short distance below the navy yard.

No Sunday work is under way at the Frankford arsenal. Last week an order was received there to work ten hours a day, but whatever contract was involved has probably been completed, for the order was rescinded last night. The average daily output of cartridges there is 38,000 rounds, but during the ten-hour day this could be increased by from 8,000 to 10,000. It is the only arsenal in the United States where small ammunition is made. The number of employés has been gradually increased of late to from 600 to 700 workmen.

The Bethlehem iron company has received orders to push all government work as yet unfinished on the 100 ten and twelve inch guns and carriages, and the force of skilled mechanics in all departments is working night and day.

## DENIES A TORPEDO THEORY.

### Lieutenant Commander McLean Says There Is No Such Thing as a Newport Destroyer.

Newport, R. I., March 13.—Lieutenant Commander McLean was interviewed at the torpedo station today in regard to the report that the Maine had been blown up by a "Newport" torpedo. The commander is authority for the statement that there is no such thing as a "Newport" torpedo.

The station here is largely for experimental purposes in the way of trying and testing torpedoes, and it has at various times experimented with the Whitehead, Howell, and Cunningham torpedoes. The Whitehead torpedo, which is the projectile in general use in the United States navy, although the Howell is used to some extent, is an auto-mobile device. In the center of the projectile, which is made in sizes of sixteen and eighteen feet in length, is a cylinder for the reception of compressed air, which feeds the machanism in the tail of the torpedo. In front of the cylinder for compressed air is placed the warhead, which usually contains in the neighborhood of 220 pounds of gun cotton. When the torpedo is prepared for action it is placed in a firm tube. The firing tube being discharged throws the projectile a distance of fifteen or twenty feet and the compressed air in the tank is released and supplies the motive power for the mechanism in the tail. Enough compressed air is stored to carry the torpedo 1,600 or 1,800 yards. The distance which the torpedo is intended to travel may be gauged by the adjustment of the mechanism in the tail of the projectile. When the projectile strikes an object the gun cotton is exploded by detonation by means of a charge of fulminate of mercury in the form of a cap. The force of the discharge of 220 pounds of gun-cotton is sufficient if properly placed to sink a warship, as was demonstrated in the Brazilian insurrection, when a single torpedo destroyed four compartments on the battleship Aquidaban, sinking that vessel, although it was able, under its own steam, to get from its moorings to the dock, a few hundred yards away.

The Howell torpedo differs from the Whitehead only in the mechanism, while the Cunningham torpedo is powerful, swift, and destructive, but uncontrolled.

The tug Leyden left the torpedo station at 12 o'clock today for League Island Navy Yard with torpedo outfits of twenty projectiles for the cruisers Minneapolis and Columbia and the torpedo boat Rodgers. The tug has been detached from this station and will hereafter be attached to League Island Navy Yard.

#### Mines in Plymouth Harbor.

Portsmouth, N. H., March 13.—Plans for the placing of submarine mines for Portsmouth harbor have been mapped out and a large force of men has been actively at work near the fortifications all day. It is claimed, however, that these mines will be of little use owing to the great depth of water in the river, there being over ten fathoms in the channel from the entrance at Newcastle to within a short distance of the navy yard.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

## HAS RIGHT OF WAY.

### Federal Troops May Move Over Southern Railways.

### READY FOR EMERGENCY.

### Train Service at Atlanta Ready at an Hour's Notice.

### UNUSUAL WORK FOR SUNDAY

Atlanta, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—Tonight the government has the right of way on every railroad entering Atlanta from north and east, and employés are instructed to be ready for an emergency. Not since the days when the old Western and Atlantic road was used to transport, alternately, the men of Sherman, on the one side, and Johnston, on the other, has there been such a state of affairs as exists at this moment.

While officials will not speak and the most extreme secrecy is observed as to the extent of what is going on, the fact remains that on at least the Western and Atlantic railroad, which connects with the Nashville and Chattanooga, leading out to Louisville, every engine, passenger coach, freight car, and flat car has been hurriedly surveyed, and is held in readiness to be used for the great emergency which is likely to happen at any moment.

The instructions from Washington were received late last night, and were of the most stringent character. It was, in a word, a call for the right of way at any moment, with orders to have in sight every available conveyance for military use.

As evidence of this excited condition, and the results of a rigid inspection of the rolling stock of the different railroads which are involved in the contemplated rush, extensive repairs have been proceeding all day on cars and engines which were judged unfit for immediate hard service. Old locomotives that have not traveled a mile in ten years have been run into the machine shop, and a thorough test is being given to every bolt and nut. The same is true of ancient freight and passenger cars of every description.

## EMERGENCY WORK ON SUNDAY.

### Activity at the Carpenter Steel Company's Plant in Filling Contracts for Projectiles.

Reading, Pa., March 13.—[Special.]—The most extraordinary Sabbath industrial activity known to this city was witnessed at the plant of the Carpenter Steel company today by many people who went there to see the erection of the three large buildings which the contractor agrees to complete in twenty days, which are necessary to the fulfillment of the Carpenter contract with the government for projectiles to the value of more than a million dollars.

A condition of this contract with the government is that the Carpenter company double its present capacity, and to meet this three buildings are being rushed to completion by day and night work, and there was no cessation in the operations today. The ten crucible furnaces in the plant of the Diamond steel works, leased yesterday by the shell manufacturers, are being put in thorough order and will run in full blast beginning Tuesday next. At the completion of the new buildings on the Carpenter plant 350 more men will be given employment.

## TROOPS MAY MOVE THIS WEEK.

### War Department Asks Railroads to Be Ready to Transport Artillery to the Coast.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—The government is perfecting its plans to make the movements of troops to the coast defenses, orders for which were issued by the War department on Friday, and published at that time.

A conference was held here today by representatives of the following railroads to arrange for the transportation of light artillerymen and their accouterments: The Atlantic Coast line, the Southern railroad, the Seaboard Air line, and the Chesapeake and Ohio. It was stated that companies of artillerymen, consisting of about sixty men each, would be transferred from Fortress Monroe to the following points: Fort Caswell, on the Cape Fear River, Ga.; to Tybec, near Savannah; to Fort Morgan, near Mobile; and to Sheridan's Point, on the Potomac. It was stated, also, that a company would be moved from Fort McHenry, Baltimore, to some point on the Delaware River, near Philadelphia.

The government wanted, it was declared, the arrangements perfected by tomorrow, or Tuesday at the latest. No bids have been asked for regarding the transportation of heavy guns, and it was understood that the men were to be carried to the different points simply to man the batteries. It is not known when the contemplated changes will take place.

## TEXAS TROOPS UNDER ORDERS.

### Light Artillery Recalled from Target Practice and Sent to Galveston.

San Antonio, Tex., March 13.—Light Battery K, First Artillery, was today recalled from the target range at Kerrville and ordered to Galveston. The battery had just reached the range after a march of three days, and without giving the men or horses more than a day's rest has started on the return. The order was issued by General Graham, commander of the department, on instructions received from Washington today.

## ACTIVITY AT FORT PICKENS.

### Big Disappearing Guns in Place and New Rifles to Be Mounted at Once.

Pensacola, Fla., March 13.—Fort Pickens, which guards the entrance to the harbor on the east side, is the scene of great activity just now. It is considered one of the strongest of the old style of forts in the country. New six and eight inch rifle guns will be mounted on it and if a lot of vessels should succeed in passing the heavy batteries of disappearing guns and mortars on Santa Rosa Island the fort will be able to do effective work when they reach the channel. The big disappearing guns are now in position. Large quantities of ammunition have been received at the fort and more is on the way. The Pensacola division of the naval militia has just received from the government a splendid Hotchkiss rapid fire gun and a full outfit of cutlasses, ammunition, etc., and it is ready to begin practice.

## MANY AUXILIARY CRUISERS.

### Government Officials Preparing to Bring Into Service All Available Ships Owned by Individuals.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—Secretary Long was at the Navy department for a short while today. He stated late in the afternoon that there was no news of any nature for the press and added in response to a question that nothing had been received from the court of inquiry.

The board on auxiliary cruisers met in Assistant Secretary Roosevelt's room during the morning. There were present, in addition to the Assistant Secretary, Chief Constructor Hichborn of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Captain Frederick Rodgers of the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey, Captain O'Neil, chief of the Ordnance bureau; Lieutenant Sargeant, recorder of the Board of Inspection; and Lieutenant Peters of the Naval Intelligence bureau. Lieutenant Commander J. D. Kelly and Naval Constructor Towressy, the latter now on duty at Cramps' shipyards, were expected, but their orders to attend had evidently arrived too late to permit them to do so. Each of the bureau chiefs present was able to give the board some information incident to work that may be required to fit out any ships that might be obtained. Several of the members of the board, as originally appointed to look into the matter, are unable to leave the city at the present time, so it was determined that a special board, of which Captain Rodgers will be President, should be designated to proceed to New York tonight to undertake the work in hand.

#### New York Office to Be Established.

An office will be opened at 26 Cortlandt street, New York City, tomorrow morning, at which owners and agents for ships will be invited to make their proposals for turning over to the navy such vessels as are of value for conversion into war purposes. The naval officials say there will be no difficulty experienced in obtaining vessels that are desired, as there are hundreds available. Thanks to the careful work of the Naval Intelligence office, the department keeps in close touch with the construction of all craft that could be utilized in the event of hostilities, and just now it has a record of forty such ships of all sizes and classes, which will be inspected and examined if their owners desire to part with them. A number of these are vessels which have been constructed under the subsidy act of Congress and are engaged in carrying the mails. The vessels to be examined will include all classes, from liners like the St. Paul to oceangoing tugs, which can be of very material service for a number of purposes. Tonnage, draft, speed, conditions of boilers and machinery, and other attributes will figure in the thorough inspection which will be undertaken by the board before any chartering or purchasing is recommended. Both the Ordnance bureau and that engaged in the work of construction and repair are ready to take their part in fitting out and equipping such vessels as may be acquired.

#### Rushing Work on Heavy Ordnance.

At the Washington gun factory there are now in various stages of construction no less than 150 guns of formidable character, on which work is being done night and day with a view to their early completion. No new guns are being started, but the entire efforts of the factory are devoted to finishing those now under way. A naval officer said there will be enough of them when finished to constitute a fair armament for probably thirty or more auxiliary cruisers, should such a large fleet be found necessary to supplement the regular warships.

The gunboat Machias, which has just arrived at Norfolk from the Asiatic station by way of the Suez Canal, has been found to be in fair shape as a result of the examination by the Naval Inspection board. A thorough overhauling will be unnecessary in the present instance, and it will be sent to Boston, where all necessary repairs can be made in about twelve days.

The ordering of the Helena and the Bancroft, now on the European station, to the United States will leave Admiral Howell commanding that station with but one vessel—viz.: the San Francisco. No explanation for the action is vouchsafed by the officials of the Navy department, and Secretary Long, when asked today, declined to say anything about the step further than that the two ships had been ordered home.

## WILL BUILD A HUGE DRY DOCK.

### Collis P. Huntington Will Construct a Basin Large Enough for Two Battleships at Once.

Newport News, Va., March 13.—[Special.]—Collis P. Huntington, principal owner of the Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock company, has given instructions to commence work on the mammoth dry dock at once. This determination on the multimillionaire's part is the result of a conference held in Washington last week between his lieutenant, Mr. Calvin B. Orcutt, President of the ship building company, and Secretary Long. Some weeks ago Mr. Orcutt made a proposition to the government to construct a large dry dock on the company's property here, providing the government assured liberal patronage when its ships were in this part of the Atlantic. Mr. Orcutt went to Washington last week and had a satisfactory interview with the Secretary. He returned to New York accompanied by Mayor Walter A. Post of this city, civil engineer for the ship yard.

Mr. Huntington yesterday made known his intention to go ahead with the work. Mr. Post has returned to the city, and tomorrow will commence active work on the big basin. The plans have already been prepared. Mr. Huntington will accept no subsidy from the government. He will furnish $1,000,000 or more if necessary to build the dock and will keep in close touch with his aides from San Francisco, where he will go in a few days.

The dock will be constructed after the most modern ideas and will be capable of receiving two of the largest battleships at one time. It is understood that 1,000 men will be employed at once to push the work to completion. All of the necessary soundings have been made, and the material will be ordered at once. The site for the new basin will be directly north of the present dock, which is now the largest in American waters, although lacking a few feet of being able to receive the first-class battleships of the navy. The new dock will be the largest on the continent.

#### Oklahoma Troops Ready.

El Reno, Ok. T., March 13.—No orders for the immediate movement of troops have been received, as far as known, at either Fort Sill or Fort Reno, Ok. T. The troops at both points, however, are prepared to move at a moment's notice, having been placed on orders last week. There is no artillery stationed at either territory fort.

#### Making a Range Finder.

Cleveland, O., March 13.—Warner & Swasey of this city are filling a large order for the government for telescopes to be used on heavy guns for sighting purposes. They are also at work on a new model of a range finder, which will be ready for shipment to Fort Monroe, where it will be tested within a few days.

## AS SEEN BY PROCTOR

### Vermont Senator Returns from His Trip to Cuba.

### HIS WORDS MAY DECIDE.

### Says the Starvation Reports Are Unqualifiedly True.

### WOULD MOVE A HARD HEART

### Traces of Emotion as He Tells the Horrible Story.

### NOT READY TO PREDICT RESULTS.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—[Special.]—Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, who has been in Cuba as the accredited agent of President McKinley, returned to Washington tonight bearing what is believed to be the final word as to the advisability of Cuban independence, so far as the United States is concerned. His train was an hour late, and after he had separated himself from the crowd of correspondents who welcomed him he took a carriage for his home at Sixteenth and L streets, driving through the White House grounds, but not stopping owing to the lateness of the hour.

He refused to talk to any of the reporters at the station or in waiting at the house, but later received THE TRIBUNE correspondent, to whom he said with an evident sincerity:

"I am glad to get back to my own country, where peace, happiness, and prosperity reign, and where an abundance of food is to be found.

#### Starvation Reports Unqualifiedly True.

"The reconcentrados of Cuba are a starving and wretched people, and the news of thousands of lives yielded up because of the scarcity of food, as told by the newspapers, is absolutely and unqualifiedly true. The condition of these wretched people must be seen to be appreciated. Words would not describe it. It would move a heart of stone to witness the suffering of these people."

Traces of emotion were noticeable in the voice of the sturdy son of the granite rocks as he related his horrible story.

"I visited four provinces—Havana, Matanzas, Pinar del Rio, and Santa Clara. I found at each the same state of things, which is a scene of utter desolation and the people are in despair, their only hope being the defeat of the Spanish. They have spent too much money and yielded up too many precious lives in the cause of liberty to accept anything but independence. While in Cuba I kept my eyes and ears open and the things I saw will not have to be [illegible] by others to show them the truth."

In response to the direct question as to the proper policy for this government to pursue Senator Proctor said:

"I cannot say tonight whether the time has arriver for intervention. I have not seen the President since my return, and cannot talk on this subject until I have seen him. The insurgents seem to be stronger than ever. They do not come out in the open and fight, but their presence is felt all over the island. I have not seen any hostile demonstrations on the part of the Spanish towards Americans, and things seem to be at statu quo. The theaters are in full blast, dances are of nightly occurrence, and there is not much in Havana to indicate that a state of war exists, except the presence of the army upon the streets. There are soldiers everywhere, and at every turn one meets them. I went where I pleased and was most courteously received and heard nothing that would offend the most sensitive.

"I was officially received by the Captain General and returned his call, and was favorably impressed by him. I did not pass into the insurgent lines for the fear that to have done so would have been an act of discourtesy, and I was careful to conduct myself in a way not to offend a people who had received me with such consideration.

#### Purposes of the Trip.

"There are many interviews," said the Senator with a smile, "that have been printed as coming from me which are 'fakes' pure and simple, and if I had given out half the interviews I have been credited with I would have no time for anything else. You know I went down there for my health and as you say I am looking well my time has not been entirely wasted."

The Senator smiled knowingly when he said this, which conveyed the impression that health and pleasure seeking were not the only reasons for his trip to Cuba at this time.

The Senator refused to talk further, saying he was very much fatigued and desired to retire. He looked exceedingly well, the sun of the semi-tropic island having browned him perceptibly and given him a good healthy color.

#### Explosion Was from the Outside.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, D. C., March 13.—Senator Proctor of Vermont and his companion, Colonel Myron M. Parker, who have been spending some time in Cuba, returned to Washington tonight. Senator Proctor was met at the station by friends and was driven at once to his residence.

To a Post reporter Senator Proctor said: "Concerning the cause of the Maine disaster I feel free to say that such information as I have obtained indicates that the explosion was from the outside. It does not show that the Spanish government or any of its officials in Havana were participants in the crime. In the first place, I do not think there were any mines in the harbor. I have not the slightest knowledge of what the decision of the naval court of inquiry will be or when it will reach Washington. Such information as I have is entirely of an unofficial character."

Colonel Parker said: "We went to Sagua la Grande, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, and Artemisia, Province of Pinar del Rio. I was with Senator Proctor most of the time. The stories of the amount of suffering in the [illegible] of Cuba have not been exaggerated. [illegible] intense over every portion of the [illegible]. The reconcentrados are gathered [illegible] villages, where they can be seen in [illegible] pitiable aspects. It is, perhaps, [illegible] Matanzas than elsewhere. What [illegible] me most, and would doubtless [illegible] visitor in Cuba, is the utter desolation of the island. Miss Barton is doing great [illegible] among the reconcentrados and [illegible] praised for her heroic efforts in [illegible] tion. We were well treated by the Spaniards."

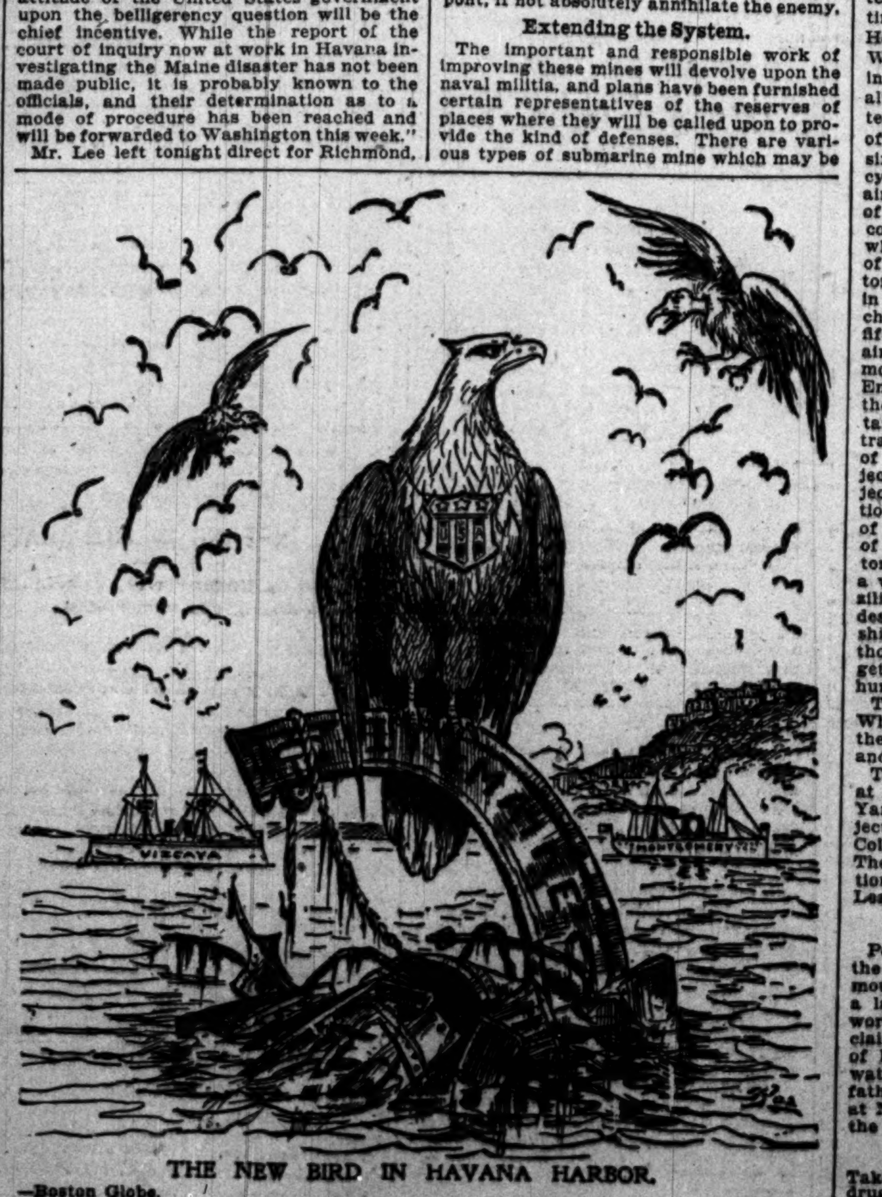
In answer to the question as to [illegible] his mind, should be done to put an end to the awful suffering, Colonel Parker would not commit himself, but said [illegible] that he had no doubt this government would take the best course. He commended highly the action pursued by Consul General Lee, who, he said, was a man [illegible] his place in every respect from [illegible] seen of his administration of affairs.

"The rumor of his recall reached [illegible] just a little before the contradiction [illegible] was not credited. It was denied [illegible] return to this country was wanted."

In regard to the question as to [illegible] the impression prevailed in Havana [illegible] the Maine was destroyed by [illegible] ence, Colonel Parker spoke guardedly. [illegible] said, however, that the same [illegible] prevailed there as did here. [illegible] little or no war talk, and the De Lome incident was not mentioned there [illegible] visit. He left Washington Feb. [illegible]

#### Spirit of the South.

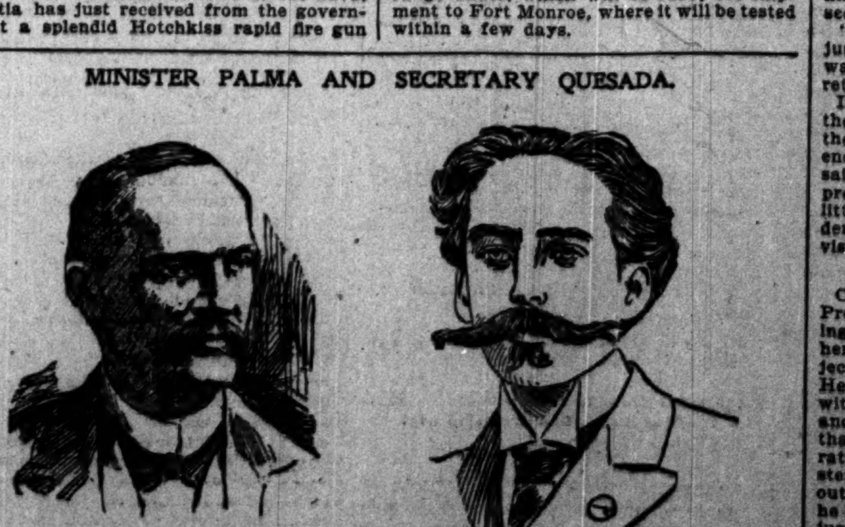
Charlotte, N. C., March [illegible] Proctor passed through Charlotte [illegible] ing and took breakfast at the [illegible] here. He talked freely except [illegible] jects of Spain and the probability [illegible] He said the most gratifying [illegible] with on his trip was the splendid [illegible] and spirit of the Southern people, [illegible] that it was worth the total cost of [illegible] ration for war to demonstrate [illegible] sterling loyal spirit was cherished [illegible] out the South as he had seen it. [illegible] he had gathered some facts but [illegible] just what bearing they might [illegible] present situation. He would [illegible] out the situation at home before [illegible] even judge fairly of the knowledge [illegible] gained on the trip.



THE NEW BIRD IN HAVANA HARBOR.

—Boston Globe.

MINISTER PALMA AND SECRETARY QUESADA.



MINISTER PALMA. SECRETARY QUESADA.

[Cuba's representatives in the United States, with whom the Spanish agent is attempting to negotiate for peace.]

# PROOF IS NOW CLEAR

## Maine Disaster Not from an Interior Explosion.

## AMMUNITION IS FOUND.

## Forty Cases Found Intact in Forward Magazine.

## REPORT VIRTUALLY READY.

## Austria Said to Be Loaning Five of Her Warships.

## TRAINING VESSEL NOW AT HAVANA

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Havana, March 13.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—On board the wrecking schooner Sharp is the final evidence that the Maine and its men were purposely blown up. Forty or more cases of powder intact and four torpedoes taken from the forward magazine offer silent and conclusive testimony. If the explosion had been in the magazine, as the Spanish have contended, these cartridges would not have been found in the perfect condition they present.

Captain Sampson's court need not delay its report any longer, and I might add that it will not. Forty-eight hours, according to one eminent official, will find the conclusion of the court of inquiry very close at hand.

### Conclusion of Spain's Inquiry.

The report of Captain Sampson's commission will be followed by that of the Havana board of naval inquiry. This was finished two days ago and a digest of it cabled to Madrid by Captain General Blanco. Admiral Manterola and his subordinates of the board found, as they were appointed to do, that there was every indication, even conclusive evidence, that the Maine was destroyed by an interior explosion. Nothing could be found to warrant any other conclusion. The divers' evidence in the form of statements of their daily work will be sent to the home government at once. The finding I am informed is a sort of preliminary verdict and will be strengthened in form as the submarine workers find further evidences of an interior explosion. This judgment, it should be understood, was based on the report of men who were not permitted to work inside the wreck, but had to obtain ingress from the exterior, if at all.

Captain Sigsbee has never permitted the government's divers to make any general explorations of the inside. Their work has all been on the exterior.

### Report of Austria's Aid.

Havana is in high spirits today on account of the dispatches in the city papers from Madrid saying that Austria would lend the nation five warships. By a coincidence the Danun, and Austrian training ship, steamed in late this afternoon. The natives are wise in marine lore and skilled in the run of the signal flags on the staff of Morro. Today's bunting indicated a vessel of the Austrian navy, and the Havanese flocked down figuring that nothing less than a second rater was coming. The castle cannons saluted and the populace testified their joy in shouts. It was dusk when the ship tied up today, and the hundreds who floated out to inspect the new-comer and admire the protector the mother country employed were chagrined to find it a floating kindergarten.

# SPAIN WORKING FOR DELAY.

## Latest Scheme Is to Secure an International Court of Inquiry to Adjust the Maine Affair.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY SYLVESTER SCOVEL.]

Havana, March 13.—[Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The report of the United States naval court of inquiry upon the cause of the destruction of the Maine will force a demand by Spain for an international investigation. And from the delicacy of its own position the American court must favor it officially, as welcoming an expert examination of its own findings.

The mass of testimony sworn to before it has been all one way. One by one the claims of the most conservative members as to a possible inside initial cause of the explosion have been absolutely refuted by the labors of the intelligent naval divers, and the proofs of their findings have been reasoned out graphically and clearly on paper by expert constructors, also of the navy.

### Convincing Report Expected.

There seems to be no possibility of misconstruing their report if it is not modified in obedience to hints from Washington.

The principal Spanish cry from now on will be, "Time, give us time," just as it has been their war cry for three dragging years of a uselessly destructive Cuban revolution. And they look to our Navy department for certain compliance.

The Spanish divers' reports verify the announcement that the Maine's ram has been found much out of line. Although their superiors' report, which is prepared already, shows the contrary, the men themselves frankly admit that the Maine's ram is pointing off to the left of the direction in which the intact rear portion of the ship points. They indorse the statement that the Maine practically was blown in two, and thus confirm the fact that the ship was demolished by a tremendous explosive force from the outside.

The Spanish divers worked late Friday night about the protruding bottom plates where the bow ought to be. The day before they reported finding the Maine's ram on the port side, pointing away from the wreck. Friday they "thought" they found the bow intact—ram and all, in its proper, relative positions. Their float is now within fifteen yards of the sunken ram. They may be further examining it.

### Official Manipulation.

The Spanish official sketch of the divers' investigations on Friday shows the outlined ram in its proper position—exactly contrary to the reports of their own employés.

Our naval experts think the ram lies as I cabled, but that it is possible the Spanish divers have mistaken a portion of the upper part of the boat for the heavy ram. It has about the same slope, and, as stated, probably was blown off to starboard from the solid steel of the ram. This would place it in about the proper relative position.

I report the findings of these Spanish divers according to what they really discover, and not what their officers report. It is but just, however, to state that they really think today that the Maine's bow is intact and in line. They may discover their error.

Much depends on the real position of the ram. If it is in line with the intact portion of the wreck the theory of an exterior explosion, of course, would not be disproved nor really weakened. But if it is found out of line then any small boy can know that something must have hit the Maine on the port side and smashed it in two.

### Against the Magazine Theory.

The Spanish divers now at work are not naval men, but the more experienced hands of the local harbor commission, who operate regularly in these foul, obscure waters. They soon found the big forward turret in the mud under the wrecking tug Merritt, where it was hurled away to starboard on the night of the explosion. They admit that its top is intact.

This forever does away with the theory that the big magazine exploded, for the turret sat directly over the twenty-five tons of powder, and had that exploded its comparatively thin top would have gone sky high. The Spanish inquiry board expects to take more than a month to finish investigating the wreck. Its men work about two hours a day and not hard then. But the American court of inquiry has all the evidence it needs. The position of the ram was the keystone to the arch of evidence which frames the flaming words, "mine or torpedo."

The Spanish policy, it is known, will be delay. It is anything to gain time; to give autonomy and the starving Cuban pacificos longer time to die; to put off the day of national apology and heavy indemnity as long as possible.

The Spanish government now expects, as I am conservatively informed, to delay the work of their divers and the operations of its own inquiry board until well into the summer, and then to bring up points the answers to which would require further investigation by an American board. The season then would be too unhealthy for our men to work or our ships to stay here longer than a few days at a time.

### International Board.

Finally, when (as has already been decided by the Spanish government) the two commissions report diversely, Spain will demand an international board of conservative slowness.

If eventually the verdict should be "an outside cause," then Spain would pay, after months of postponements and excuse.

All this would take at least six months, and time, time, time is just what Spain has secured for three years of Cuban starvation.

She still wants it—and needs it worse every day. The insurgents refuse to be seduced by an autonomy so farcical that the majority of its own officers ask for radical changes, and its bitterest opponents, the volunteers, are being decorated by Spain instead of being disarmed.

# EUROPE WANTS INTERVENTION.

## Safety of Capital Invested in Cuba Depends on Action of the United States.

[COPYRIGHT. 1898, BY C. M. PEPPER.]

Havana, March 13.—[Special.]—Events in the United States indicate that the tests laid down in President McKinley's message for solving the Cuban question are soon to be applied. Testimony to the justice of these tests are furnished from an important source. It comes from the investment of European capital. English capitalists have shown more confidence in the certainty of American intervention than have some of the American people. For months they have been making extensive investments. Now it is understood that English syndicates control most of the tobacco factories. The consolidation of the railroad system is under their guidance. Other enterprises have their direction. All this has been going on during a period when the shadow of Spanish sovereignty over Cuba was disappearing. No single circumstance would have justified the risk of a dollar if it had rested on autonomy bringing peace or Spain being able to guarantee stable government, nor has there been anything to encourage the belief that peace would come in the wake of the conquering arms of the peninsula or that the insurgents would be able to drive the Spaniards from the island. These English investors have taken no wildcat chances of that kind. They have gone forward in the face of what might prove a temporary period of anarchy or even a sixty days' war. Their business judgment has been based on the deliberate conviction that either the mediation or intervention of the United States was inevitable. In a less pronounced way representatives of the French capitalists who have recently been in Cuba have reached the same conclusion. This has been in the face of the French holdings of Spanish bonds. The German commercial interests, long ago strongly intrenched, have looked forward with complacency mingled with impatience to the time when the United States should end the struggle. Doubtless the representatives of these European countries have reported the situation to their representative governments. Most of them have made a careful study of the economic prospects as well as of the political and military outlook. All observers agree on one point, which goes far in determining the whole question of intervention.

### Autonomy a Failure.

It is four months since the régime of autonomy which was to bring peace was established, and yet the United States is today trying to feed one-third of the inhabitants of Cuba. Had the authority of Spain been vindicated so as to enable the resumption of peaceful pursuits there would have been no need of this succor. If the wretched survivors of Weyler's concentration policy had been put back in their holes in the country and the zones of cultivation extended as promised, by this time they would have been able to support themselves from the fruits of the soil. Instead, American relief is now the sole help of a large proportion of the population, without which they would die of starvation, as they have been dying for fifteen months past. The relief has been systematized, and at last is distributed with some degree of fairness. And, in placing it on a systematic basis, the extent to which food, medicine, and clothing are required is for the first time fully appreciated. In some cases the relief is grudgingly, and in most instances fully provided. In all cases it passes through the hands of the Consuls, and is by them delivered to the committee usually hired by the Alcaldes or Mayors.

### Municipals All Bankrupt.

The municipals are all bankrupt. They receive no aid from the central government in Havana. They have no recourse to save their people from starving except this and from the United States. Many of them took office under the autonomist government on the promise that they would be enabled to supply food for the Cubans and put the reconcentrados back in the country. Their failure to do so has destroyed any influence they might have in winning the people to the support of autonomy. No prospect is held out that the conditions will improve. The United States must continue to feed the inhabitants of Cuba for an indefinite period unless the cause of starvation is stopped by means of intervention.

The corporations and large enterprises will welcome peace or forcible intervention as the means of freeing them from burdens. The government owes everybody in the cities. The gas companies and the electric light companies can collect nothing. If they press for payment their plants are threatened with confiscation. The railroad companies receive promises of future payment for the transportation of their supplies. When they press for compensation they are met with the hint that the government may take the roads. Other important creditors are held off in similar ways.

# CONFERENCE IN CUBA'S CAPITAL

## American Congressmen Are to Meet the Members of the Autonomist Cabinet.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY W. E. LEWIS.]

Havana, March 13.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—A special session of the Cuban Cabinet will be called so that the situation can be discussed with the Congressional party. President Galvez of the Autonomist Cabinet has requested the members of the party to meet with him and his fellow-ministers as soon as it can possibly be arranged.

It is believed that the meeting of the American Senators and Representatives with the Cabinet will result in the most important deliberation, and will evolve the most enlightened results of any movement undertaken since the beginning of the war. It is an honor which the Congressmen appreciate and they have entered into the plan with great enthusiasm. The invitation was accepted heartily.

The crisis now existing will be thoroughly entered into and there will be candid expressions on both sides. The Americans will call for a frank expression from the Autonomists as to the reality of their present intentions with regard to the future of the island, and the Americans will state with equal precision and truth the attitude of the United States. The outcome will be watched by all parties in Cuba with the greatest interest, and upon the result more hinges than can be now foretold. The deliberations of the two bodies will be stenographically reported, and the brief of the conference will be submitted to Congress in the form of a report.

President Galvez stated that he hoped the conference would be arranged at an early date.

In the course of a conversation with General Lee at the palace at the reception to the Congressional commission Captain General Blanco said, jestingly: "I hope that we shall meet at Saratoga this summer, General Lee. I wish to get this war affair settled and off our hands for a run into the States this summer."

The Spaniards close to the government officials and therefore supposed to have special information are wise and grave today. They have vastly excited the natives and non-residents as well by circulating a report that the United States government has given the Spanish government twenty days in which to settle the claims for the destruction of the Maine. La Lucha has a cablegram to that effect, but the palace suppressed it. Blanco yesterday received a long cipher telegram from Madrid.

It created a sensation about the palace and also among those on the outside who heard of its coming. It conveyed to the Governor General the information that Sagasta and the Spanish Minister at Paris had a long conference over the probable attitude of France in case of war. Today there is still speculation over the contents of the dispatch. Much of the Spanish debt is owned by French investors and it is known here well enough that Faure has been approached with a view to ascertaining whether he could be relied on for assistance in case of trouble. It is believed in Havana that the Spanish Minister's assignment is to induce Faure to offer his services as actuary in figuring up American damage on account of the Maine's loss and some personal and corporate claims aggregating many millions.

# COURT SESSION ON SUNDAY.

## Little Apparent Progress, but the Naval Board Still on the Maine Inquiry.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY RALPH D. PAINE.]

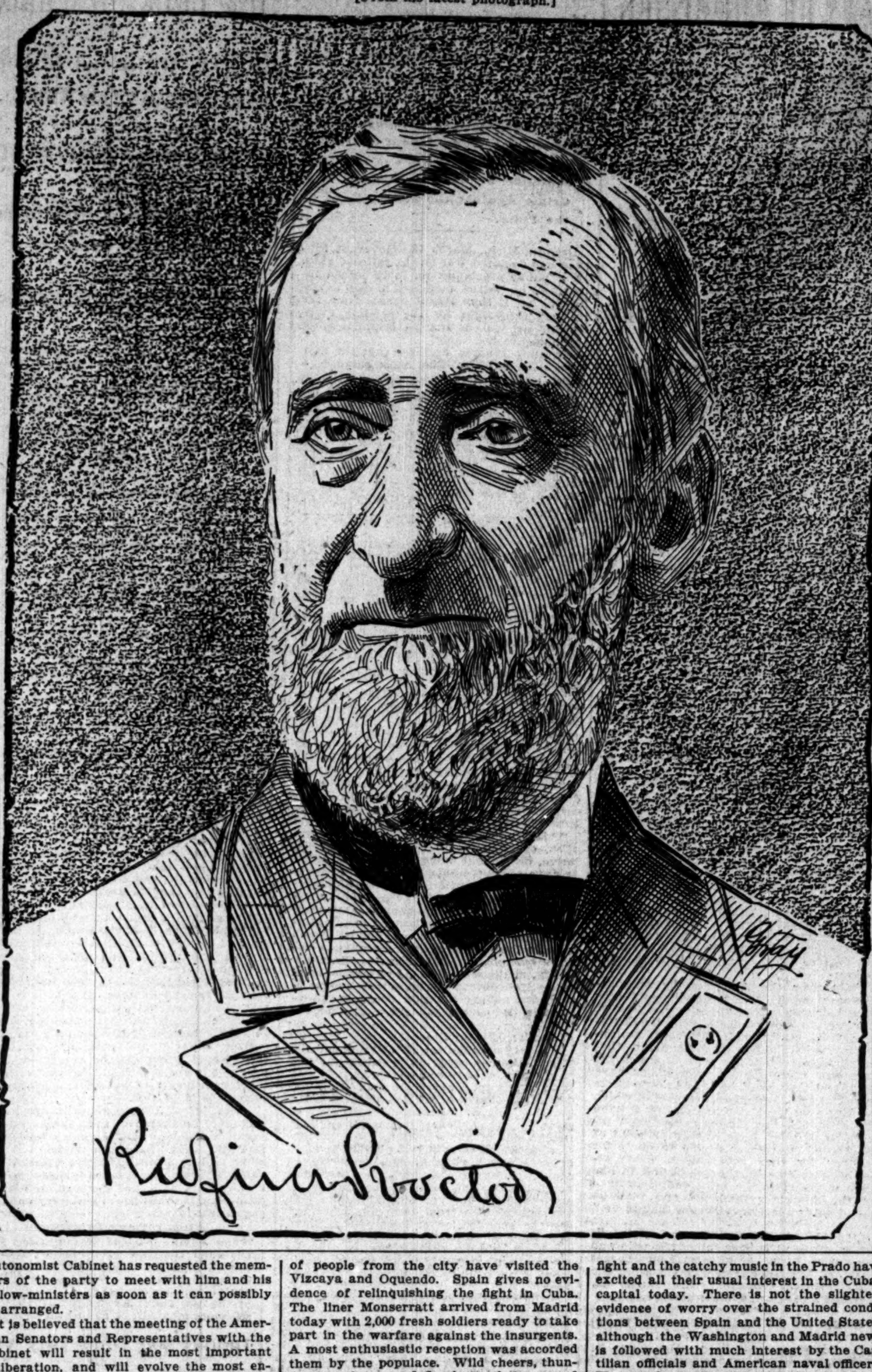
Havana, March 13.—There is uncertainty here as to the time of the termination of the inquiry into the Maine disaster by the naval court. A member of the board told me today that it was utterly impossible for him to say when the investigation would be finished. He thought, however, that it would be delayed for some time yet. When the members do go to Key West they will go by another ship than the Mangrove.

A session was held this morning to finish the business left over from yesterday's meeting when a technical adjournment was taken to comply with the government's regulations prohibiting Sunday work. No session was held this afternoon. The divers rested today from their trying work. Searching the bottom of Havana Harbor is telling on the men severely on account of the muddy water, which makes it impossible for them to see anything two feet away. The wreckers spent the day at work, but nothing of importance was discovered.

Havana Harbor has presented a gay scene today. All the war vessels have been decorated from stem to stern with their national flags, and despite the rough water crowds of people from the city have visited the Vizcaya and Oquendo. Spain gives no evidence of relinquishing the fight in Cuba. The liner Monserratt arrived from Madrid today with 2,000 fresh soldiers ready to take part in the warfare against the insurgents. A most enthusiastic reception was accorded them by the populace. Wild cheers, thundering salutes, and flaming rockets greeted the reinforcements. The customary bull fight and the catchy music in the Prado have excited all their usual interest in the Cuban capital today. There is not the slightest evidence of worry over the strained conditions between Spain and the United States, although the Washington and Madrid news is followed with much interest by the Castilian officials and American naval officers. The people go about their business and follow their pleasures unmoved.

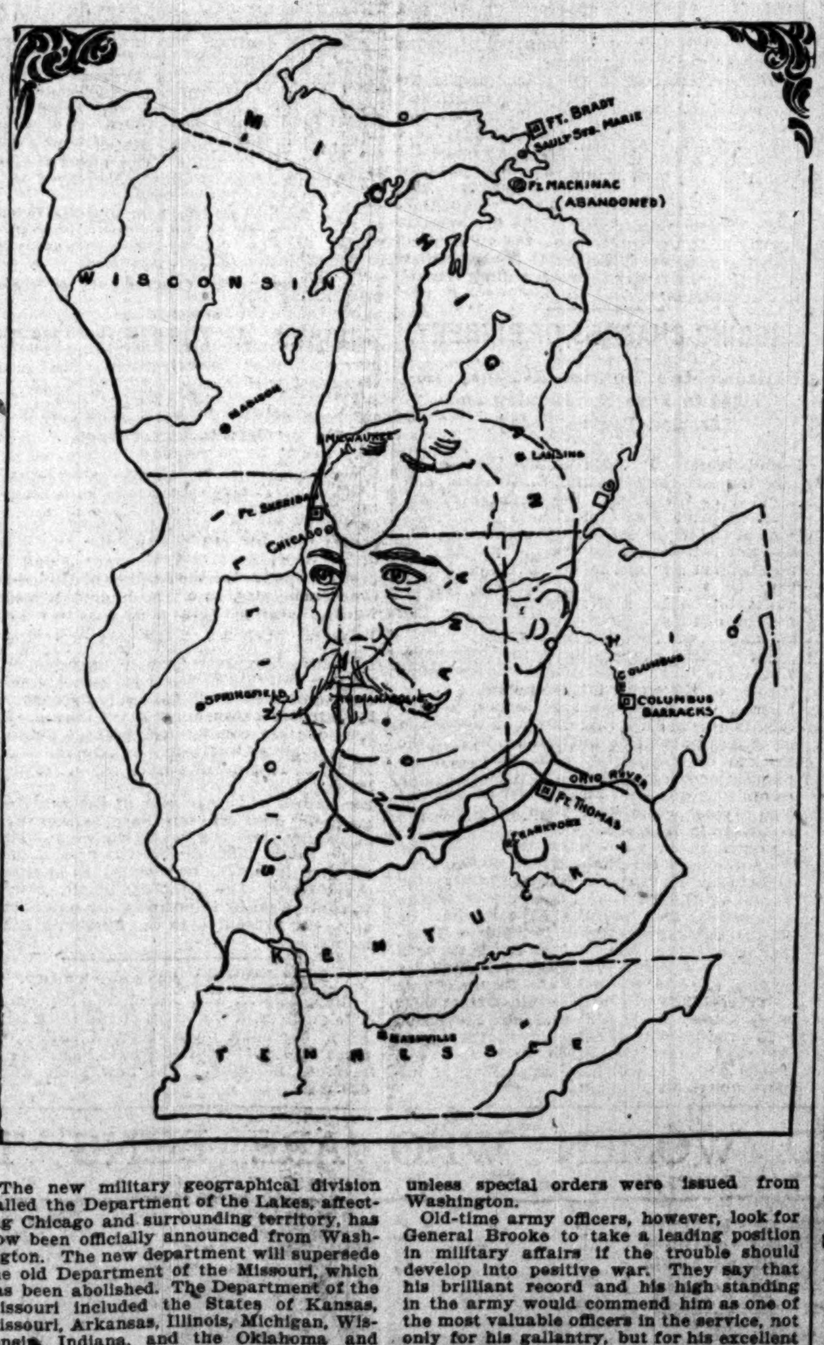
SENATOR REDFIELD PROCTOR OF VERMONT.

[From his latest photograph.]



NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES

And Its Commander, General John R. Brooke.



The new military geographical division called the Department of the Lakes, affecting Chicago and surrounding territory, has now been officially announced from Washington. The new department will supersede the old Department of the Missouri, which has been abolished. The Department of the Missouri included the States of Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and the Oklahoma and Indian Territories. All the States west of the Mississippi have been taken away from the new department, but the States of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee have been added to it.

The numerical force of the old Department of the Missouri consisted of about 4,400 officers and men. The forces of the Department of the Lakes will consist of the Fourth Infantry, two troops of First Cavalry, and a battery of the Second Artillery, at Fort Sheridan; the Nineteenth Infantry, distributed between Fort Wayne and Fort Brady of Michigan; the troops at Columbus Barracks, Ohio; the troops at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Out of the total number between 135 and 150 are commissioned officers.

What the department may lose in numerical strength it will make up in the importance of the territory which will be handled from the headquarters at Chicago. General Brooke will still remain in charge unless transfers are made necessary through the hostilities which may ensue between Spain and the United States. The movement of local troops would not mean active service for the staff at headquarters unless special orders were issued from Washington.

Old-time army officers, however, look for General Brooke to take a leading position in military affairs if the trouble should develop into positive war. They say that his brilliant record and his high standing in the army would commend him as one of the most valuable officers in the service, not only for his gallantry, but for his excellent judgment, which would be needed in military councils. As a tactician he is considered by his fellow-officers to be one of the most able military men in the country.

General John R. Brooke first entered the army as a Captain of the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers on April 20, 1861. He was made a Brigadier General in 1864 for distinguished services during the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. He was brevetted Major General for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Cold Harbor. He resigned in 1866, but later was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-seventh Infantry. He was brevetted Colonel in 1867 for meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg.

General Brooke was severely wounded in the side at the Cold Harbor engagement by the bursting of a shell, which carried away a portion of one of his fingers. He had command of Camp Supply during the Cheyenne and Arapahoe disturbances in Indian Territory in 1871 and 1872. During the reconstruction days he was selected by General Sheridan for military Governor of New Orleans. General Sheridan was always General Brooke's stanch friend and admirer.

# WILL NOT GIVE CUBA.

(Continued from first page.)

ment did not ask for Consul General Lee's recall. It is not of sufficient importance to us. Lee himself asked for a vacation. That is the meaning of the whole newspaper fuss."

My last visit was to Papal Nuncio Archbishop Franercanava. He said: "The Holy Father cannot settle the Cuban imbroglio, because, although his intervention would be acceptable to Spain and his relations with the United States are cordial, any decision he could give would not be satisfying to Cubans, Spaniards, and Americans."

Inquiries at the United States Legation revealed the fact that no demonstrations against Americans in Spain are likely to occur. Spaniards in the higher walks of life have assumed towards Americans a politeness so severe and superlative as to defeat its object. A small guard is constantly on duty before the American Legation and this can be promptly increased in case of emergency. General Woodford does everything to make himself popular with Spaniards, even to the extent of attending a funeral of a celebrated bull fighter. Yet this does not prevent some Spanish newspapers from jeeringly calling him "El Ministro Yankee."

### Another Hint to Spain.

London, March 14.—The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Post says:

"I am able to assert on the best authority that United States Minister Woodford originally intimated that the United States hoped and expected that Spain would reëstablish peace in Cuba before March 1 of this year. Recently, in response to Spanish representations, the United States extended the time to May 1. Both governments refuse to describe this intimation as an ultimatum to Spain.

"It has been given," continues the correspondent, "entirely irrespective of the Maine affair or of any other complications which may arise in the meantime. There was no suggestion as to what action the United States would take on May 1, should, as is certain to be the case, the rebellion be still unsuppressed."

The Daily News, commenting this morning on its Washington correspondent's report that President McKinley's intimate friends believe him in favor of waiving all questions of indemnity providing Spain will accept America's friendly mediation in Cuba, says:

"Such a solution would be the best for all parties. If Spain is not able to manage her own colonies, they must be managed for her. That, and no straining of the Monroe doctrine, is the source of American feeling against Spain.

"There will be no disgrace or discredit in accepting the friendly mediation of a power with no ambitions or designs of its own to gratify. The present position is a sort of stalemate. If President McKinley can find a way out of the imbroglio he will earn the gratitude of the United States, Spain, Cuba, and mankind."

A special dispatch from Madrid says that when the Spanish torpedo squadron has left Cadiz another will be prepared.

# HOSTILE SENTIMENT IN HAVANA

## Abuse of Americans Is Becoming More General, Seemingly with Government Sanction.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY S. SCOVEL.]

Havana, via Key West, Fla., March 13.—[Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The feeling here is uneasy. The air is heavy with vague rumors and every one prays for a quick finish to the American inquiry court's labors. The anti-American sentiment is growing day by day. Scurrilous pamphlets increase and are really written by Spaniards. The government allows the press to assume a more belligerent tone.

The censor whom General Blanco keeps to cut just such things out of the local press is unable to prevent veiled threats and abuse of the Americans daily in the local columns, though he does cut out much highly inflammatory matter. The censor's waste basket is jammed full of red penciled matter written for the Havana press.

Our navy is especially attacked. Even La Lucha, Havana's brightest daily, intimates that our ships are poor and that our discipline is poorer. The lower classes thought the little lighthouse tender Fern was a regular battleship, and now that the Montgomery is here they are sure the cruiser must be the biggest fighting vessel left in our fleet.

The suggestion was most timely that the Iowa and the New York should steam into the harbor here for the members of the board of inquiry and to steam right out again.

El Correo, a Conservative paper, printed a warning to Spain to be on the alert, as President McKinley was "securing England's promise of non-interference in America's Cuban policy." Certain war is overshadowed. This was in connection with a Madrid dispatch which the censor allowed a morning paper to print. It said that although war seemed improbable, still Spain was fully prepared for it. Taken together with the recent attacks upon Captain Sigsbee, the Maine officers, the American navy, and Americans in general, these belligerent expressions are very significant.

When not abusing everything American the Havana dailies are still explaining that the Maine explosion was "accidental." Their theories range from one generally advanced—that the Maine's officers were all ashore and that the discipline aboard was indifferent—to the affirmation that the rats got at matches stored in the magazine and that their nibbles detonated the sulphur, then the ship blew up.

The disclosure that the ship was broken in two is publicly acknowledged to be true in the Commercio, a rabid Spanish shopkeeper's journal. The report of the Spanish divers must have reached it, as such a paper would take no American's word touching a fact so much against the accident theory. The article begins: "But supposing the Maine's keel is broken," and then it undertakes to show that an interior explosion did it, although acknowledging that an explosive force surely would take the course of least resistance, which would be upward.

A large case of surgical instruments belonging to Surgeon Hennenberger of the Maine was found on the hills of Cabanas, half a mile from the wreck. A small looking glass was the only thing in it that was broken. The case was found by a woman, who sold it to another person for $3, from whom it was secured by Dr. Hennenberger. The case is worth more than $100.

# PUTS INFERNO IN THE SHADE.

## Senator Gallinger Tells of Frightful Scenes of Starvation at Matanzas.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Matanzas, March 12, via Key West, March 13.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—Senator Gallinger, one of the Congressional party in Cuba, thus describes what he has seen:

"'Who enters here leaves hope behind' might well have been adopted by the Cuban reconcentrados when they were driven from the fields and herded like sheep in the cities and towns of this fertile land. Weyler devised a scheme of human suffering and sorrow that put Dante's Inferno into the shade, and that converted a contented, prosperous people into a herd of suffering, starving unfortunates.

"A day in Matanzas is one never to be forgotten. The railroad station was crowded with beggars, many of them nearing their graves as a consequence of starvation and resulting disease; men, women, and children jostled and crowded each other begging for help. Some of the children were entirely nude, while most of them were covered only in part, and that with ragged and dirty clothing. The same condition of things was seen on streets and the hotel lobby exhibited other scenes of similar destitution."

# ASKS EUROPE'S AID.

## Spain Hopes for an Alliance Against America.

## APPEALS TO THE POWERS

## Right of Interference in West Indies Denied.

## MAINE REPORT IS FIXED.

## Spanish Board Will Claim Accident on Shipboard.

## POLICY OF MADRID GOVERNMENT.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY A. E. HOUGHTON.]

Madrid, March 13.—[Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—It has been a quiet day in political circles. People were chiefly absorbed by a bull fight, a classical concert, and other amusements.

The press of every shade continues to discuss the probabilities of Spain finding something substantial outside of the platonic demonstrations of the European press and governments. El Tiempo, organ of the newly reorganized conservative party and of Señors Pidal, Silvela, Marshal Campos, and General Palavieja, again advocates foreign alliances as the best safeguard for the Spanish colonies.

El Imparcial has a severe article against the alleged American pretensions to invade Spanish rights in Cuba, thereby virtually menacing the interests of European powers in the West Indies and Central America, which ought to enlist European assistance for Spain. Other papers talk in the same strain, and the ministerial organs deprecate discussions of delicate matters, which patriotic and state reasons oblige ministers and their friends to treat with much reserve.

The welcome given the new Spanish Minister by the President and the official world in Washington is favorably commented on by the Madrid press.

### Explosion Not Accidental.

Lieutenant Allen, the United States military attaché at Berlin, is reported by the Sunday Special correspondent as confirming Ambassador White's views of the situation, on the strength of private advices that have reached the American embassy, alleging that the investigations of the American court of inquiry clearly indicate that the sinking of the Maine was not due to accident, that substantial evidence to this effect has been discovered, but that, owing to the excited state of public feeling, these facts have been withheld from publication.

The Daily Graphic editorially suggests this morning that there is time still remaining that can be utilized to negotiate an agreement to refer the Maine matter to arbitration, to ascertain the "true facts," and to decide as to the nature of the indemnity if any be due to the United States.

"England," says the Daily Graphic, "would sympathize with a war for the liberation of Cuba, but if the United States goes to war it must be in a just cause and after every effort to secure an honorable peace has been exhausted."

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Madrid, March 13.—The Imparcial says: "The government is momentarily expecting to receive the report of the Spanish commission, which, it is understood, will maintain the Maine explosion was internal.

"Although the American commission may give another explanation, the government will energetically uphold the Spanish report."

The view held in official circles is that Spain will not provoke a war, because, if she did, she would find herself isolated, but if America gives the provocation Spain will not be alone in the struggle.

### Hopes to Destroy Commerce.

The general opinion is that in the event of war Spain will not need to attack American territory. It will suffice her to pursue a war of privateering. As America's commerce is seven-fold greater than Spain's, American interests would suffer most. War would be madness, benefiting neither nation, and good sense, therefore, counsels peace.

Señor Leon Castillo, Spanish Ambassador to France, has returned to Paris.

Paris, March 13.—The Temps says: "Spain does not deceive herself when she counts upon the sympathies, at least latent, of European governments, but it would be a mistake for her to expect any effectual support from either Great Britain or the triple alliance. Before all she must rely upon herself."

### No Alliance, Says Mr. White.

London, March 13.—The Sunday Special publishes from its Berlin correspondent an interview with United States Ambassador White on the attitude of the United States toward Spain and the Cuban situation.

Ambassador White, according to this dispatch, declared the statement that the United States had entered into an alliance with England and Japan absolutely without foundation.

"The United States," Mr. White is reported to have said, "will never bind herself by such an alliance. President McKinley's administration cannot act against the tradition which forbids all such complications in America's international relations. Least of all will it do for the sake of American interests in the far East.

### Plenty of Ammunition.

"The fear of war with Spain must not be taken too seriously. The $50,000,000 credit is no proof that the United States intends going to war, since the government had long demanded such a credit for the purposes of harbor defense. This, however, had been postponed owing to the niggardly policy Congress had hitherto pursued."

Characterizing as "quite untrue" the statement that the United States had placed large orders with Herr Krupp, Mr. White is reported as adding: "America possesses ammunition of all kinds and war material in the government factories sufficient for every emergency."

The Times, commenting upon the cordiality of the interview between President McKinley and Señor Polo y Bernabe, the new Spanish Minister to Washington, and commending the President's policy, says:

"Mr. McKinley cannot more surely tranquilize American opinion and secure a fair field for his pacific endeavors than by convincing the American people that he is prepared for all contingencies."

The Madrid correspondent of the Times says the statement of the Berlin correspondent of La Correspondencia de Espana that Emperor William at a private dinner party last week declared: "So long as William II. is the German Emperor the United States shall not possess themselves of Cuba," is not confirmed. The correspondent, however, adds:

"The report has stimulated speculation in Madrid as to the support Spain is likely to receive there (Berlin). This speculation, however, is marked by an inability to distinguish properly between moral sympathy and material assistance, so that the slightest hint of good will thrown out by foreign newspapers or diplomatists is clutched at as an earnest of impending alliance.

"But the prevailing conjectures are very wild and appear to be based on no concrete information."

Certainly the best medicine known is Sander & Sons' Eucalyptol. Test its eminently powerful effects in coughs, colds, influenza; the relief is instantaneous. In serious cases and accidents, be they wounds, burns, scaldings, bruises, sprains, it is the safest remedy—no swelling, no inflammation. Like surprising effects produced in croup, diphtheria, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, swellings, etc.; diarrhœa, dysentery, diseases of the kidneys and bladder. In use at hospitals and medical clinics all over the globe; distinguished by order of his Majesty the King of Italy, through the Consul General for Italy at Melbourne, March 14, 1878; crowned at international exhibitions, etc. To be obtained in original packages (1 ounce vials) at all druggists.

# NEW DEAL IN COREA.

### British Diplomacy Wins Again in the Hermit Kingdom.

### RUSSIA TOLD TO GET OUT.

### Representatives of the Czar Dismissed from Service.

### FRANCE HAS ANOTHER PORT.

### May Occupy Leu Chau as a Naval Base.

### FLEET IN THE SEA OF JAPAN.

Pekin, March 13.—France, it is said, intends to occupy Leu Chau, in the Quang Tung Peninsula, north of Hai Nan, as a naval base.

Seoul, Corea, March 13.—The Cabinet yesterday notified the Rusian Chargé d'Affaires, M. Schpeyer, who had complained to the King of the disfavor the Corean officials had displayed toward M. Alexeiff, the Russian representative in the customs, and the Russian military instructors, that the King had decided to dismiss M. Alexeiff and the instructors.

Berlin, March 13.—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from Pekin says it is persistently reported there that a Japanese mercantile fleet is assembling in the Sea of Japan. According to the same correspondent the Dowager Empress of China will shortly inspect the railway from Pekin to Tien-Tsin, the port of Pekin, and this step is considered important for the development of the Chinese railway system.

London, March 13.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times minimizes the significance of the Russian naval credit. He says:

"The sum is not so large, in view of the fact that it is to be spread over the next seven years. The Minister of Marine, Admiral Tyrtoff, asked 200,000,000 rubles six months ago, but owing to budget considerations only 90,000,000 were granted, which practically exhausts the free balance."

## IS THREATENED BY KRUGER.

### Judge Kotz of the South African Republic Tells of Oom Paul's Interference with Justice.

Pretoria, March 13.—Judge Kotz, who was recently removed from his office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the South African Republic by President Kruger, but who disputes the President's power of removal under existing law, has declared, while addressing a deputation that waited upon him, that while the case of the American engineer, R. F. Brown, who sued the Transvaal government with reference to certain claims at Witfontein, was proceeding, and before judgment had been given in his favor in the high court, President Kruger, in an interview with him (Judge Kotz), threatened him with dismissal unless he obeyed the Volksraad resolution. This statement has caused a sensation.

## ZACHARIE TOPELIUS IS DEAD.

### Was a Well-Known Swedish Poet, Historian, Litterateur, and Patriot.

Helsingfors, Finland, March 13.—Zacharie Topelius, the Swedish poet, historian, and littérateur, is dead.

[Zacharie Topelius, who was of Finnish origin, was born at Kuddnas on Jan. 14, 1818. He began his studies at Ulanborg, was subsequently a pupil of the poet Runeberg at Helsingfors, and finally took the courses of history and natural sciences at the Helsingfors University. In 1854 he was appointed professor of Russian and Scandinavian history at the university, holding the chair until 1878, when he retired to devote himself entirely to literature.

In addition to two collections of poems, "Ljungblommer" and "Nya Blad," M. Topelius published a series of short works, widely circulated throughout Sweden, Norway, and Finland, whose subjects were taken from the history of Finland, and a number of tales for children, marked by glowing religious and patriotic sentiments.]

## ONE HUNDRED ROUNDS PER MAN

### English Volunteers Receive an Extra Service of Ammunition from the War Office.

London, March 14.—The War Office, the Daily Mail announces this morning, has issued a hundred rounds of ball cartridges to every volunteer in the kingdom, in addition to the ordinary provision.

## IN DANGER OF A CONFLICT.

### Dervish and British Troops in Close Quarters in the Nile Valley.

Cairo, March 13.—A dervish force has advanced to within ten miles south of the River Atbara, which enters the Nile at Ed-Damer. The British camp is about the same distance north of the river.

## QUEEN VICTORIA AT CIMIEZ.

### Her Majesty Has Her Usual Health After Her Recent Indisposition.

London, March 13.—Queen Victoria arrived at Cimiez today. Her Majesty is in her usual health.

#### Replied Gallantly but Ambiguously.

London, March 10.—The Queen left Windsor at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, en route for Nice.

In view of the reasons that made the Queen's departure doubtful the following incident is interesting: When her Majesty received Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador, at Windsor Castle on Monday she expressed the hope that nothing would prevent her approaching visit to the Riviera. The Ambassador, with gallant ambiguity, answered: "It would be a misfortune for France, madam."—New York Sun Cable Report.

#### Death of Sir Richard Quain.

London, March 13.—Sir Richard Quain, Bart, physician extraordinary to her Majesty, President of the General Medical Council, and editor of the Dictionary of Medicine, is dead. He was born Oct. 30, 1816, was a fellow of several learned societies, and the author of numerous medical and scientific works.

#### Demonstration at Dublin.

Dublin, March 13.—Big demonstrations were held today in this city, at Limerick, and elsewhere in connection with the 1798 movement and the celebration of the birth of Emmet. There were no disorders.

#### Mrs. Joseph Carter Dies.

London, March 13.—Mrs. Joseph Ballard Carter, mother of Mrs. Ronalds, died here today at the residence of her daughter.

## HOLDUP MEN ARE BUSY AGAIN.

### Several Persons Are Attacked by Robbers and a Plumber Shop Is Invaded Twice.

Holdup men and burglars were busy yesterday, as the following list of victims or intended victims will show:

Hanson, Morris, 81 Pratt street, held up at Curtis and West Huron streets at 8 o'clock by six men; badly beaten about the face; gold watch and Masonic emblem stolen.

O'Toole, Michael, 132 Sedgwick street, held up by four men between Sedgwick and Townsend streets in Locust; escaped without loss of property.

Prendergast, Miles, 234 Orleans street, held up by two men in Franklin street, between Chicago avenue and Superior street at 8 o'clock p. m.; watch taken and later recovered.

Smith, James, shot in the right leg by Joseph Antello while resisting holdup, he declares, in an alley between Clark street and Pacific avenue, near Polk street; taken to County Hospital.

Plumber shop in basement, 255 Dearborn street, owned by Hibbs & Bassett, broken into twice by burglars; three men arrested.

McDonald, Frank, a miner from Montana, robbed of $246 in Emma Dent's place, 152 Custom-House place; inmates arrested but not identified.

Conductor Byron Guyer of the Colorado avenue electric line, who was shot by holdup men late on Saturday night, is reported much improved by Dr. Warren, the attending physician, but he is not past the danger point. The police have obtained no clew to his assailants.

## SOLDIERS' PRANKS COST MUCH.

### Contractor Graff at Battery D May Retaliate on the Police for Not Protecting His Property.

Barnett Graff, the contractor who is tearing down Battery D Armory, says he sustained a loss of $100 through the work of the members of the troop who hanged Major Alfred Russell in effigy early on Sunday morning. Mr. Graff, who bought the building and its contents, gave the troop permission to hold its farewell meeting. When he looked at his purchase yesterday morning he found all the window panes broken and a man of straw dangling from the flagstaff. He thought at first the effigy was that of a Spanish soldier, but when he learned it was intended to represent Major Russell he ordered it lowered.

Mr. Graff was told by his night watchman that the police refused to interfere when he appealed to them. In consequence, he says he will begin to remove the roof from the police station on Tuesday instead of waiting until next Saturday, as the police had requested him to do.

Major Russell was not at home yesterday when a reporter called to get his views on the hanging of himself in effigy.

## SENATORS UNITE FOR ACTION.

### Administration Will Not Be Allowed to Recede from Its Present Bold Attitude.

New York, March 13.—[Special.]—A dispatch to the Journal from Washington says there will be war with Spain as certain as the sun shines unless Spain abases herself in the dust and voluntarily consents to the freedom of Cuba.

This statement is based on the fact that today there was an important gathering of Senators in the home of one of them, and a decision was reached that the moment the administration showed any sign of receding from its present bold attitude, or the Maine disaster should become a subject of diplomatic negotiations, a resolution acknowledging the independence of Cuba will be introduced and carried through the Senate.

The gentlemen who met today decided after a careful examination of their strength that the Senate will not be permitted to adjourn until it has adopted this resolution. In other words, the Senate, or a majority of it, is today pledged to the independence of Cuba.

## TWO MEN SHOT IN A QUARREL.

### Thomas Loftus Wounds Robert Pitt and Is Assailed by a Friend of the Latter.

During a quarrel last evening Thomas Loftus, 453 Twenty-fourth street, and Robert Pitt, 46 Twenty-sixth street, were shot and dangerously wounded. The men are now at the County Jail Hospital. Loftus and Pitt, who were with several men, got into a dispute, and Loftus drew a revolver and shot Pitt. Michael Walsh, a friend of Pitt, fired a shot at Loftus, striking him in the abdomen. Loftus and Pitt were taken to the jail hospital, and Walsh and Robert Wickham, who was in the company of the quarrelers, were locked up at the Twenty-second Street Police Station.

#### Arrested While Dying.

Wabash, Ind., March 13.—[Special.]—John Davis, ex-postmaster of Toledo, Huntington County, was arrested yesterday under pathetic circumstances. Some irregularities had been discovered in his accounts, although it is generally believed that his shortage was due to errors rather than criminality. A Deputy Marshal called at his home and found him in bed, unable to move, having been stricken with paralysis. The physician advised that he be not disturbed, and after the warrant was read the officer left. Mr. Davis is 60 years old and it is not thought likely he will ever be called before an earthly tribunal.

#### Buried with Masonic Rites.

The funeral of Winchester E. Clifford took place from his late residence, 1618 Chicago avenue, Evanston, yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. John H. Boyd. The pallbearers were all past masters of the Masonic lodge to which Mr. Clifford belonged. Interment was at Rosehill under the Masonic ritual.

# NEWS OF BIG CITIES.

### Powder Trust Will Be Attacked at San Francisco.

### RIVER STEAMER BURNS.

### Grand Republic Is Completely Destroyed at St. Louis.

### HARD WORK TO SAVE LIVES.

San Francisco, Cal., March 13.—[Special.]—Proceedings against the powder trust will probably soon be begun in the federal courts here. Attorney General Fitzgerald, in an interview, said: "The powder trust is, to my mind, one of the most gigantic trusts in the world. Its operations extend from this country to Europe, Asia, and South America. I am now investigating the evidence."

The powder pool agreement is for ten years from July 15, 1897, and was signed on behalf of the American factories on Aug. 31, 1897, by Eugene Dupont, Bernard Peyton, Addison Fay, and Hamilton Barksdale. For the European factories the signers are Thomas Reid, J. N. Heidermann, Max A. Philipp, and E. Kroftmeier. The California companies entered the pool on Aug. 28, 1897.

Under this agreement the united companies were divided into two camps—referred to in the compact as "the American factories" and "the European factories." Of these two parties the former factories include:

Laflin & Rand Powder company, New York; Eastern Dynamite company, Wilmington, Del.; Miami Powder company, Xenia, O.; American powder mills, Boston, Mass.; Ætna Powder company, Chicago; Austin Powder company, Cleveland, O.; California powder works, San Francisco, Cal.; Giant Powder company, consolidated, San Francisco, Cal.; Judson Dynamite and Powder company, San Francisco, Cal.

The European factories consist of: Vereinigte (United) Kola Rothweiler powder factories of Cologne, Germany; Nobel Dynamite Trust company (limited) of London, England.

The agreement contains a provision that the American factories are to abstain from manufacturing, selling, or quoting directly in or for consumption in any of the countries of the European territory, and the Europeans are to abstain in like manner from manufacturing, selling, or quoting, directly or indirectly, in or for consumption in any of the countries of the American territory. The feature of the agreement is the following:

"Whenever the American factories receive any inquiry for any government other than their own, either directly or indirectly, they are to communicate with the European factories through the chairman, appointed as hereinafter set forth, and by that means to ascertain the price at which the European factories are quoting, or have fixed, and they shall be bound not to quote or sell at any lower than the price at which the European factories are quoting or have fixed. Should the European factories receive an inquiry from the government of the United States, or decide to quote for delivery for that government, either directly or indirectly, they shall first in like manner ascertain the price quoted or fixed by the American factories, and shall be bound not to quote or sell below that figure."

KILLS HIS WIFE FIRST.—Andrew Schuller, a financial broker, shot his wife and killed himself in his office at 5 o'clock this evening. Mrs. Schuller was taken to the Receiving Hospital. She will probably die. Schuller's death was instantaneous.

## BIG RIVER STEAMER DESTROYED

### Grand Republic, the Largest Excursion Boat on the Mississippi River, Burns at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., March 13.—[Special.]—The steamer Grand Republic, the largest excursion boat on the Mississippi River, was entirely destroyed by fire early this morning on the Missouri side, just below Carondelet. The steamer was valued at $60,000 and insured for $30,000. It was owned by the Columbia Excursion company of St. Louis, of which C. C. Maffitt, the millionaire street railway manager, is President.

Captain W. H. Thorwegan, his wife, and two children, and the watchman narrowly escaped incineration. It was about 7 o'clock when Mrs. Thorwegan, who had been up during the night with a sick child, discovered that the boat was afire. She aroused the Captain, and with the watchman and the children they endeavored to locate the blaze. While thus engaged the fire spread rapidly in an unexpected quarter, and it was with the greatest difficulty that all aboard could find their way through stifling smoke to the gang plank.

## PROBING CHARGES OF BRIBERY.

### Philadelphia's District Attorney Decides to Push the Inquiry and Session Begins Today.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 13.—[Special.]—District Attorney George S. Graham has decided to investigate the charges of attempted bribery of Councilmen in the passage of the Schuylkill Valley water bill. He has not yet announced the method he will pursue, but he says in no uncertain terms that he will follow any parties proven guilty to the doors of the penitentiary, and that he will leave no avenue of escape open, no matter who may be the sufferer.

The bribery charges seem to cause more and more uneasiness among former supporters of the water bill as the hours go by. There appears to be a vast amount of uncertainty regarding the extent to which the investigation will be pushed, as well as the method of pushing it. The start will be made tomorrow, when the Councilmanic committee will hold an executive session at 3:30 o'clock, and will then map out the course to be followed.

Chairman Costello says that, while he cannot speak for the entire committee, he feels sure that there is every desire for haste on the part of all members of the committee, and he fully expects that the first regular session will be held on Tuesday, starting in the morning. Mr. Stevenson and Jacob J. Seeds will be the first witnesses examined, and much of the future course of proceedings will be determined from their statements. It is said that Mr. Stevenson will produce witnesses to substantiate what he says about the $5,000 offer, and Mr. Seeds says he will have something of importance to add.

# MUST PAY THE FULL FARE

### GOVERNOR PINGREE DECLARES WAR ON RAILROAD PASSES.

### Says He Will Commence Criminal Proceedings Against Members of the Legislature Who Accept Gratuities from the Corporations — Says Acceptance of Railway Passes Is a Crime Against the School Fund of the State.

Detroit, Mich., March 13.—Governor Pingree has declared war on the railroad pass. In a public proclamation, to be issued tomorrow, he warns members of the Legislature that if they accept passes from the railroad companies for the pending extra session he will commence criminal proceedings against them.

Governor Pingree declares that the man who rides on a railroad pass commits a crime against the school children of the State. He points out the fact that the school fund is enriched by the taxation of the railroad earnings of the State, and that the man who rides on a pass robs the school fund of the percentage to which it is entitled. He includes clergymen accepting half fare permits in his proclamation and while, of course, he does not threaten them with the law, he tells them that they are robbing the school fund and encouraging the railroads to make false returns, and thus to cheat the State.

Governor Pingree's proclamation, which will be made public tomorrow, is as follows:

"I am required by the constitution of the State to take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

"An extraordinary session of the Legislature has been called, to consider questions of vital importance to the people, and especially affecting the railroad companies, express companies, telegraph companies, and telephone companies.

"It has been the practice in this State for many years, as I am informed, for railroad companies to issue passes to State officers, executive, legislative, and judicial. The object of doing this is apparent. It is to secure from the officers some favor at the expense of his constituents.

"In view of the situation I deem it my duty to call the attention of all persons and corporations in this State to section 9,241 of Howell's Statutes, which reads as follows:

"'Every person who shall corruptly give, offer, or promise to any executive, legislative, or judicial officer, after his election or appointment, and either before or after he shall have been qualified, or shall have taken his seat, any gift or gratuity whatever with intent to influence his acts, vote, opinion, decision, or judgment on any matter, question, cause, or proceeding which may be then pending, or may by law come or be brought before him in his official capacity, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison not more than five years, or by fine not exceeding $3,000 and imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year.'

"Section 9,242 provides:

"'Every executive, legislative, or judicial officer who shall corruptly accept any gift or gratuity, or any promise to make any gift, or to do any act beneficial to such officer, under an agreement or with an understanding that his vote, opinion, or judgment shall be given in any particular manner or any particular side of any question, cause, or proceeding which is or may be by law brought before him in his official capacity, or that in such capacity he shall make any particular nomination or appointment, shall forfeit his office and be forever disqualified to hold any public office, trust, or appointment, under the constitution or laws of this State, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison not more than ten years, or by fine not exceeding $5,000 and imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year.'

"The violation of these statutes has been so common that I deem it my duty to warn those who have heretofore been violating them that I intend to do my utmost to have then enforced.

"The acceptance of a pass upon railroads in this State is not only a crime against the statute but against the school children of the State. Every pass given makes the earnings of the railroad so much less, and as at present we only collect as taxes a percentage on earnings, which goes to the school fund, every man who accepts a pass robs that fund of the percentage to which it is entitled.

"What is said of passes is also true of reduced fares, under whatever pretext they may be offered. Even the clergyman who rides at a reduced rate is expected to make some return to the railroad company, and in riding at the reduced rate he deprives the school fund of the money to which it is entitled, and encourages the railroad companies to make false returns and cheat the State out of its proper dues for taxes.

"I call upon the good and patriotic people of this State to refuse to receive any favors of this kind, and to call the attention of the proper officers in their respective counties to the violation of these statutes.

"I call upon the justices of the peace and prosecuting attorneys throughout the State, as well as on the Judges of our higher courts, to see that offenses against these statutes which come under their observation or which may be brought to their attention are properly dealt with.

"It is useless to have laws if they are not enforced, and it is folly to elect public officers to perform important public duties if they are to be corrupted by interested parties.

H. S. PINGREE, Governor."

Governor Pingree appears to have made a ten-strike when he sent to 4,000 correspondents over the State blank petitions for the passage of his bill for the local taxation of railroad, telegraph, telephone, and express companies, which will be considered at the special session of the Legislature next week. These petitions were sent to citizens who had written him after reading his special message on railroad taxation to the last Legislature expressing their indorsement of his ideas on this subject. He asked each recipient of a blank to get twenty signatures, his purpose being to get 80,000 names. The petitions are coming back in large numbers bearing from twenty-five to 150 names each. Many correspondents have asked for more blanks, while more than one-half say that the names of 90 per cent of the taxpayers in their districts can be obtained if the necessary time is given to the work. There is no doubt that during the present week the petitions will be swelled to enormous proportions. The joint document promises to contain many thousand more names than any ever presented to the Michigan Legislature.

#### Their Wages Advance Today.

Rock Island, Ill., March 13.—[Special.]—The molders in the shops of the Rock Island Plow company have received notice of a raise of 10 per cent in wages beginning tomorrow morning. The new scale affects 600 men.

# TWO TALK ON WARS.

### Rev. N. D. Hillis and Bishop Fallows Give Their Views.

### NATION'S DUTY DISCUSSED

### Sensational Reports Said to Be Inspired by Greed.

### PRAISE ACTION OF CONGRESS

Two prominent Chicago divines yesterday found in the prospect of war topics for their discourses. At Central Music Hall the Rev. Newell D. Hillis spoke on the subject, "The Wars That Have Degraded Nations and Those That Have Ennobled," and Bishop Samuel Fallows at St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church gave a prelude to a sermon, his subject being "Congress and Cuba."

Dr. Hillis, referring to the present crisis in the relations between the United States and Spain, said:

"Perchance a day has dawned when God has appointed war unto this nation; when the destruction of a few may mean the succoring of many. Perhaps for this strong nation to refuse help to a weak people may be an act cowardly, inhuman, and unchristian. Perhaps the pouring forth of treasure, of money, and of blood may stay foreign soldiers in a career of crime and cruelty, so that for our soldiers to lose life would be for them to save it. But if the sword must be drawn from the scabbard, let its edge be sharpened to cut the bonds of oppression. America's mission is to heal wounds, not produce them; to quench wars and not kindle them. But if into our hands for the curing of the nations God gives a cup bitter and fierce, to be poured out as a medicine, as in the olden day, so now, may the iron hand be stretched forth from a kindly heart, and may it be a medicine administered by justice, not vengeance; by kindness, not fury; by love and not wrath.

#### War Talk to Affect Stocks.

"In this era, when science has risen up to reinforce the doctrine of human brotherhood and national unity, it seems passing strange that the world has entered upon an epoch when the discussion of racial wars is universal and all-absorbing. For weeks and months the children and youth of this and other lands have risen up in the morning and retired at night to speak and read of war and armies and navies, of battleships and torpedoes and cannons. By lurid pictures, sensational statements, and ingenious falsehoods men who believe that war would strengthen stocks or depress them, politicians who hope that war might call the attention of the people away from certain financial and economic conditions that would otherwise be corrected, have sought out every possible device to stir up those sentiments of hatred and strife that culminate in battles.

"First of all, the parents in our homes and the teachers of our public schools should cause our children and youth to understand that the Maine incident stands alone and by itself. For this nation to say 'an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth,' and a ship for a ship, and 300 dead men for 300 dead men, is to return to savagery and pure paganism.

#### Preparations for War.

"The vast appropriations Russia, England, and Germany have made for the strengthening of their navies and the millions appropriated by our own Congress indicate that nations are now arming to the teeth, having determined to establish supremacy by an appeal to brute force rather than through statesmanship, commerce, and productive industry. Never before have so many men of inventive skill and genius like Krupp and Armstrong and Maxim occupied themselves with perfecting the engines of war. It is also true that the standing armies of Europe have never been larger nor the military drill more severe."

In his address on "Congress and Cuba," Bishop Fallows said:

"The march of portentous events has been rapid since one week go. Something unprecedented has taken place in the history of American politics. The Congress of the United States unanimously voted to put into the hands of the President $50,000,000 from the Treasury, to be used as he may deem best for the public interests.

"Political differences were all sunk in taking this action. North and South were brought together as they never have been before since the nation sprang into being.

#### Duty to Aid Oppressed.

"Thank God for it! It is the sublime announcement made by the world that now we are brothers again and forever proud of our common country. On our flag God himself has written 'Sympathy for the oppressed.' It has no right to float in heaven unless the people who are being murdered, massacred, starved to death, almost in sight of its gleaming folds, shall look to it, and not in vain, for help.

"And yet the piteous cry has gone up from pallid lips, amid slaughter, and barbarities, and sufferings indescribable, 'How long, O Lord, how long?' The cry has been heeded. It is the voice of the God of justice and love that speaks to the American people through the solemn and august door of its Senate and Representatives in Congress assembled, commanding them to say to Spain, 'Let my people go.'

"We shall not be declaring war when that summons is made in obedience to the higher law, the highest law of the universe. The responsibility must rest on Spain for the consequences, as it rested upon Pharaoh of old and upon George III., England's bigoted, stubborn, short-sighted King, when America made its demand for independence. But if war should be forced upon us, which providence avert, then with the confidence of Moses and the Israelites, of Washington and the revolutionary soldiers, we can accept the gage of battle, and hear the ringing encouragement of the ancient lawgiver and deliverer, 'Fear ye not. The Lord shall fight for you.'"

#### Dying from Cigarets.

Wabash, Ind., March 13.—[Special.]—Lewis McCarty, aged 14, is critically ill in this city, the result of excessive cigaret smoking. His system is said to be so thoroughly impregnated with the poison that even if he does not die he will be a confirmed invalid. This is the second case of cigaret poisoning here within a month, Fred Lego, aged 15, having died of hemorrhage of the upper lip, which had been literally eaten away by the "coffin nails" he had smoked for years, laying bare the veins.

# LIVELY DAY LOOKED FOR.

### OPENING OF WHEAT MARKET LIKELY TO BE EXCITING.

### Gauntlet Thown Down by Joseph Leiter on Saturday and the Strained Relations Between This Country and Spain Are Two Influences Which Brokers Must Consider—Feeling of Uncertainty May Be Followed by Sensational Developments

Should the expectations of "the trade" be half way realized, there will be lively times on 'change today when the wheat market opens. Two causes of immense influence, one of them altogether new, will contribute to this result, and there is a warcloud in each of them. The first is the guantlet thrown down by Joseph Leiter on Saturday in his application for a marginal rule together with his transfers of wheat. The second is the more critical condition of American relations with Spain.

Mr. Leiter's action has, in the opinion of his friends, unquestionably strengthened his position in the market, even should he eventually fail to make the millions he had in view when he began purchases of wheat around 68 cents a bushel. No one around the board, of course, expects him to clear any vast sum of money on the million or so bushels he was forced to buy late in the week at $1.04 in order to sustain the market at that price, but his action in asking the directors to privilege the opposing forces to call on him for millions of money, which would be tied up until June 1, was an exhibition of nerve which convinced "the crowd" that there was, after all, no lack of immediately available resources back of the game Mr. Leiter was playing.

#### Result of Leiter's Course.

A result of this conviction was seen in the advance of one cent in July wheat prices on the curb on Saturday afternoon after the news of Mr. Leiter's action became generally known.

The one thing which defeated Mr. Leiter's plan was the clause, "in case of disagreement," in the Board of Trade rule. It is improbable the question will again come before the directors; certainly not in its original form, for, like the De Lome incident, it is officially considered closed.

To the general trader interested in the market the evidence taken by the directors, in the event of the establishment of a marginal price on wheat, which would be practically an official announcement that May wheat was "cornered," would be interesting reading. An interesting and significant point is that Mr. Leiter will at any time sell May wheat to millers or for purposes of export—at his price—but not to traders who have taken the "short" side of the market and must buy to fill contracts. These men, so far as Mr. Leiter is concerned, must walk up to the Captain's office and settle, in the event that they cannot make their deliveries with wheat purchase from some other source.

#### Last Marginal Price.

The last marginal price made by the board was during the Worthington-Hobbs corn corner in September, 1884.

The strengthening influences which may be operative in today's market have been outlined. The principal weakening cause, and one which may knock endwise the best laid plans of the bulls—a contingent not numerically strong—is the war situation. Even Mr. Leiter admits the immediate effect of an outbreak would be a sharp break in wheat prices, but he believes with the general trade, the later effect would be of a pronounced bullish character.

## ATHLETIC REGIMENT A JOKE.

### Football Players and Others Laugh at Story of Their Forming a Special Military Organization.

Chicago athletes are ready to go to the front if the country is in need of their services, but they laugh at the idea of organizing a company composed of football players, sprnters, hurdlers, wrestlers, and strong men. Talk among the different players at the clubs has been upon the prospects of war and they have laughingly discussed football brigades, sprinters' squads, and other military bodies, and have picked out commanders from among their numbers with no thought of seriously engaging in drill or the organization of an athletic regiment. They are not particular whether they have a regiment all their own or serve with the National Guard or other military bodies if their services are needed.

The idea of a company of athletes is not taken seriously and no one found yesterday knew anything about such a plan. Several of the "cherry circle" football players watched the fights at the club on Saturday night and jested about getting pointers to slug Spaniards, and spoke of "Pixley's squad," "Paulman's rangers," and made other jocular remarks, without any idea of raising a company.

Besides a large number of the local athletes belong to the National Guard and if their services were needed would serve with their companies. A number of others have had military drill at their universities.

Dr. G. K. Herman, President of the First Regiment Athletic club, a man well known in both athletic and military circles, laughed at the story and said he thought it a good joke.

"We have enough athletes to form a company if they want one," he said, "but I don't think there is any serious plan to enlist athletes from the different clubs and start them drilling. If there were such a plan I think I would have heard of it. There would be hard work, too, finding enough athletes to form a whole company at that."

## DEATH OF CAPTAIN DAVID GILE.

### Passes Away from Heart Disease at His Home Immediately After Chloroforming a Pet Dog.

Captain David H. Gile, an old resident of Oak Park, dropped dead from heart disease yesterday afternoon after the excitement of chloroforming a decrepit pet dog. Together with his son he went into the cellar of his residence, 311 Wisconsin avenue, to put the dog out of its misery. The chloroform was applied successfully, but the excitement proved too much for the executioner, and after it was all over he fainted and died a few moments later.

Captain Gile was 61 years old, and has been a sufferer from heart disease many years, but he had not been seriously ill lately. He was well known as a Board of Trade man. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

Captain Gile was on General McPherson's staff in the civil war, and witnessed the killing of that gallant commander just before the battle of Atlanta.

# WAKED UP BY MOODY

### Rich and Poor, White and Colored, Join in Services.

### PLAN TO RESCUE ANDRE.

### Criticism of St. Andrew Brotherhood Founded in Chicago.

### JEWELED PIPES FOR WOMEN.

### Boss Croker Publicly Acknowledges His Falling Out with Sheehan.

### LIVES LOST AT THE ROWERY FIRE

(Continued from first page.)

dinners. It was not long after that the engagement was announced.

A cable, followed by letters, brought the news to Mrs. Gordon that her young daughter had decided upon a husband and was going to be married before Lent. Cablegrams flew back and forth between mother and daughter, and Mrs. Gordon finally persuaded the two most interested people to be married in their own country.

Last week, when the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse reached this country, it not only had on board a foreign Prince, but a very happy pair of young Americans. At the dock was a great gathering of families and friends of both Miss Gordon and Mr. Thompson, and when the steamer docked they were given a rousing reception.

The Kit Kat club, an organization of artists and illustrators, gave an afternoon tea yesterday, and in the evening entertained friends with a "smoker." The members had contributed sketches and cartoons as souvenirs.

#### Croker Is Out with Sheehan.

John C. Sheehan's final drop out of politics has been decreed by Boss Croker, and a movement is on foot to depose him as leader of the Ninth District. Ever since David B. Hill came out with his vigorous utterances against the Ellsworth-Croker press gag law the Tammany leader has redoubled his fight against the former Senator and his friends. Within three or four days his personal organ has bitterly attacked the Democratic State chairman. Within a week a Ninth District Tammany man, according to his own story, went to Croker to get an appointment. The Boss said: "I don't see how you people of the Ninth District can expect anything from me. You are friends to Sheehan. He is no friend of mine. He is a friend of Hill, and so is his brother."

The Badminton club met yesterday afternoon at the Berkeley Armory in Forty-fifth street and all the courts were full of players. Mrs. Alexander Webb poured tea and was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Fred D. Grant and Mrs. William Rhinelander. About April 10 the first tournament for the ladies' challenge cup will be held.

#### Lives Lost at the Bowery Fire.

Of the eleven men who lost their lives in the fire which burned the Bowery Mission lodging-house at 105 Bowery, early Sunday morning, only four have been positively identified at the morgue. These tentative identifications have been made:

ELLIAS, BUDDAH, cook, former sergeant United States Cavalry.
HORAN, JOHN, aged 28, machinist, Stapleton, S. I.
HUTCHLER, RICHARD, substitute janitor.
McDERMOTT, WILLIAM, aged 26, carpenter.
O'ROURKE, JAMES, plumber, Philadelphia.
SODAN, WILLIAM, farmer, Spotswood, N. J.

Nearly all of the lodgers had gone to bed. A few escaped the caldron through extraordinarily late drunkenness. Some had not yet begged their Sunday morning breakfast. Others were still on the park benches, procrastinating the necessity of sleep in such a place as long as possible.

But these dozens of men were not all tramps and mendicants.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by one of the men smoking while in bed.

## TRAINS COLLIDE ON UNION LOOP

### Alley "L" Engine Crashes Into a Douglas Park Metropolitan Train, Causing a Delay in Traffic.

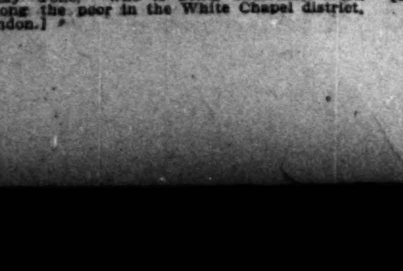
Traffic on the union loop was delayed twenty minutes by a rear end collision, which frightened and shook up the passengers on a South Side elevated and a Douglas Park train of the Metropolitan line at Wabash avenue and Lake street at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Both trains were well filled with passengers, who were thrown about roughly, but no one was injured. The engine of the Alley "L" train and the rear platform of the Douglas Park train were damaged. The collision occurred near the curve. Neither train was disabled, but nearly all the passengers on both were so badly frightened that they left the trains at the State street station.

## YIDING RESCUED BY FIREMEN.

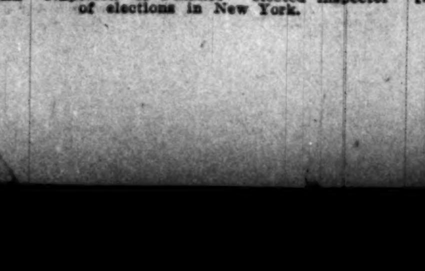
### Carried from a Burning Building at 445 West Chicago Avenue Early Sunday Morning.

Eight firemen led by Captain John O'Malley of truck 19 groped their way into a burning building at 445 West Chicago avenue early yesterday morning, and rescued John Yiding. Yiding was unconscious when the firemen reached him. Late in the afternoon he was removed to the County Hospital, and is in a serious condition.

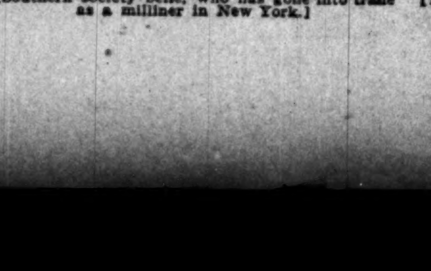
# MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE BEING TALKED ABOUT—AND WHY.



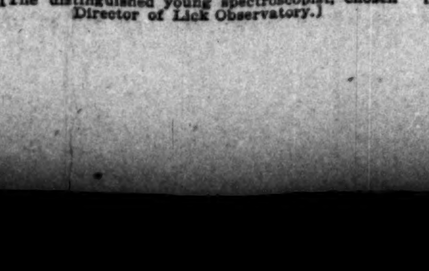
LADY FRANCIS HOPE.
["May Yohe," who is doing charitable work among the poor in the White Chapel district, London.]



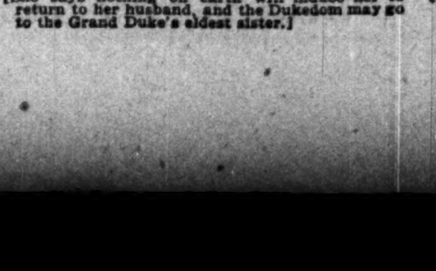
FERDINAND WARD.
[Ex-"Napoleon of Finance" elected inspector of elections in New York.]



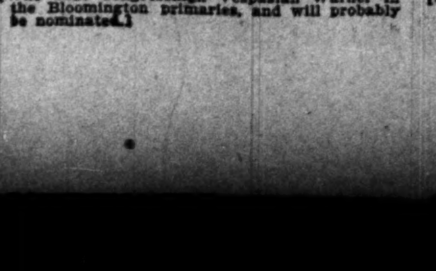
MISS ANTOINETTE CRICHTON.
[Southern society belle, who has gone into trade as a milliner in New York.]



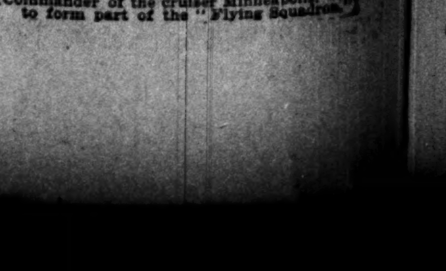
JAMES E. KEELER.
[The distinguished young spectroscopist, chosen Director of Lick Observatory.]



GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE.
[She says nothing on earth will induce her to return to her husband, and the Dukedom may go to the Grand Duke's eldest sister.]



JOHN A. STERLING.
[Who beat Congressman Vespasian Warner in the Bloomington primaries, and will probably be nominated.]



CAPTAIN T. F. JEWELL.
[Commander of the cruiser Minneapolis, which is to form part of the "Flying Squadron."]

# UP BY MOODY

Poor, White and
Join in Services.

## RESCUE ANDRE.

f St. Andrew Brother-
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## AT THE ROWERY FIRE

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# O'NEILL AS VIRGINIUS

### Sheridan Knowles' Play Is Revived at McVicker's.

### CURIO TO CRITICAL MINDS

### Drama Reflects Age in Which It Was Written.

### RECALLS SHAKSPEARE'S ART.

### Actor in Title Role a Type of So-Called Old School.

### STAGED WITH SCENIC DISPLAY.

*Attractions for the Week.*

Academy—"Man-o'-War's Man."
Alhambra—"Two Little Vagrants."
Bijou—"The White Slave."
Chicago—Vaudeville.
Clark Street—"Cyclone."
Clark Street Museum—Curios and vaudeville.
Columbia—"The Sign of the Cross."
Gaiety—Burlesque, "A Lady of Quantity."
Grand—"Tess of the D'Urbervilles."
Great Northern—"New East Lynne."
Haymarket—Vaudeville.
Hooley's—E. S. Willard in repertory.
Hopkins'—"Aristocracy."
Lincoln—Hanlon's "Superba."
McVicker's—James O'Neill.
Olympic—Vaudeville.
Savoy—Mlle. Ani's Burlesquers.
Schiller—"The Geisha."
Sam T. Jack's—Burlesque.

Mr. James O'Neill opened his engagement at McVicker's last night with a praiseworthy production of "Virginius." This famous tragedy lives largely upon the memories of the past. The character of the stern Roman soldier has been associated with many great names in the history of the English and American stage, and possibly for that reason the play wins an audience today by its prestige.

To the critical mind "Virginius" is interesting mainly as a curio. When Sheridan Knowles came upon the scene as a dramatist he was regarded for the moment as the savior of the English stage. The theater had reached the depth of degradation; truth, beauty, even decency had been driven to the winds; Shakspeare, it is true, still held the boards, but it was only the mutilated remains of the great poet that were faintly recognizable in the horrible versions of his plays which were presented to the public, with interludes of pantomime and variety infinitely worse than anything that the united souls of Koster & Bial ever devised in their most abandoned moments.

#### Modeled After Shakspeare.

It was very natural, therefore, that the revivalist of the lyric drama was hailed a glorious light. He modeled his art upon Shakspeare because he had no other example; and it is no wonder that the vitiated taste of the public could see small difference between the real and the sham. The great tragedy of "Virginius" was the final form which Knowles gave to the dramatic episode in Roman life which had tempted several playwrights before him, and the workmanship was so superior to any efforts of contemporaneous dramatists that theatergoers in the early part of the century imagined that they had discovered a new poet for the stage. Subsequent generations, however, have not subscribed to that verdict. The dramatic episode, of course, is still there, but the language, which was once considered equal to that of Shakspeare in music and in grandeur, has, on second thoughts, been relegated to the sphere of the poet Montgomery, whom the derision of Macaulay rescued from oblivion.

Of the character-painting, which in Shakspeare rises victorious over what we are now pleased to call the old-fashioned conventionality of his method, there is in "Virginius" absolutely no trace. As a noted French critic once remarked, Virginius, in spite of his tragic history, is nothing but the English bourgeoise of the period masquerading in a toga. And when that is once understood there is very little more to be said upon the subject.

#### Reflects Age in Which He Wrote.

That Sheridan Knowles should have made his characters behave in a perfectly impossible and irrational manner is by no means to his discredit; he was simply writing up to his lights in so doing. The stern Roman father would never have discussed matters during a lengthy scene before advancing to the final catastrophe; he would not inquire diligently of the audience as to the whereabouts of his daughter, instead of turning for information to some one in the play; he certainly could not have stood erect with his arm pointed to heaven after the murder, unless there had been a competent hypnotist at hand to make him do so.

But these are departures from the ordinary nature of things which Sheridan Knowles could hardly have avoided. The dramatist may easily be excused. That the public should so long have mistaken this kind of thing for real drama of any kind is a problem for a most interesting course of inquiry.

"Virginius" succeeds, however, chiefly on account of its pictorial effects, which are given due emphasis by Mr. James O'Neill. The play stands to dramatic art in about the same relation in which the pictures of Alma Tadema stand to the art of painting. In both cases the coloring and grouping show the master hand of the clever mechanic; the spirit which breathes life is entirely absent.

#### Mr. O'Neill of the Old School.

Mr. O'Neill's performance of the title character is not new to Chicago, but it will repay earnest attention. Mr. O'Neill is an actor of what is familiarly called the old school, but he is a master in his own sphere. If he had imbued anything of the modern spirit into the interpretation of the character, as some brave actors attempt to do into the characters of Shakspeare, he would have exposed the dramatist forever. He is too wise for that. With fine elocution and studied pose and gesture he contrives to conceal as far as may be the real poverty of thought in the original text. Indeed, there are moments, as for instance when he makes his appeal to justice, which betray the audience in a belief that they are listening to great and informed poetry. A performance of this sort which is so entirely adapted to the material at hand, which is moreover the outcome of long training and great study, which, above all, seldom transgresses against the canons of good taste where such transgression would be easy and even pardonable, cannot be lightly passed over. It marks the full development of an actor up to the limit of the department of the drama in which he works. That this department does not admit of the highest art is beyond dispute, but it is nevertheless art of a kind, and for that reason to be admired.

## OTHER DOWN-TOWN THEATERS.

### Mr. Willard Opens at Hooley's in Repertoire—"Sign of the Cross" at the Columbia.

The engagement of Mr. E. S. Willard in repertoire will begin at Hooley's Theater tonight. Mr. Willard will open in David Garrick. On Tuesday evening he will present for the first time here "Tom Pinch." "The Rogue's Comedy," "The Professor's Love Story," and "The Middleman" will also be given.

In the Columbia Theater this evening Wilson Barrett's religious drama, "The Sign of the Cross," will have its first presentation since "Quo Vadis," the novel which bears such a striking resemblance to the play, made so pronounced an impression. The company is an English organization headed by a young actor, Mr. Charles Dalton. The production is said to be an elaborate one and is under the direction in this country of Charles Frohman and Frank Sanger.

This will be the last week of Mrs. Fiske at the Grand Opera-House in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles."

Bronson Howard's "Aristocracy" is the dramatic attraction at Hopkins' this week. There will be plenty of patriotic sentiment exhibited at this theater for the next six days, but it will not be such an outburst as was exhibited at the first appearance of the ill-fated Maine. A biograph picture of the Spanish warship Vizcaya is shown representing the vessel outside Sandy Hook on its recent departure from New York harbor for Havana. The appearance of the Vizcaya was received with hisses yesterday, and this will probably be on the program all week. Charles Wayne, the comedian, and the Savans are the principal vaudeville attractions.

## "THE GEISHA" IS HERE AGAIN.

### Japanese Opera Is Put on at the Schiller and Proves Popular Still.

"The Geisha," with some of the members engaged in the former presentation of the attractive musical comedy, was given at the Schiller Theater last night. Mr. Mark Smith was again the Marquis Imari, and he has gained in the drollery even over his former portrayal of the part. Miss Linda Da Costa, also with the former company, was the Mollie Seamore, acquitting herself in an attractive manner. Miss Laura Millard made an engaging O Mimosa San, upon whose woes the plot of the piece turns, and she sang the music most agreeably. For the balance of the company, while it cannot be said to sustain by a considerable degree the organization preceding it, it is nevertheless creditable in showing, and a large audience was genuinely entertained last night from the appreciation evinced.

## "EAST LYNNE" IS REVIVED.

### Old Play Is Presented at the Great Northern Theater with a Strong Cast.

The dry bones of "East Lynne" were dragged out of the property-room of the Great Northern Theater last evening and embellished with the best cast that has presented the play in years. The principal characters were all in the hands of people whose art is well worth far better things, and the inconsistencies of plot and character seemed less noticeable.

Though not announced as the star, it was Rose Eytinge who proved herself the most enjoyable part of the entertainment. Her Cornelia was above the commonplace with its naturalness, vigor, and excellence until the conventional old maid became almost the leading figure of the play. As Isabel, Nance O'Neil made her first step into the prominent notice of a Chicago audience. Wilton Lackaye played an excellent villain.

## VARIETY AND BURLESQUE BILLS.

### Bessie Bonehill Appears at the Chicago—"A Lady of Quantity" at the Gaiety.

Bessie Bonehill will be the star attraction at the Chicago Opera-House this week. Adgie's performing lions, Iler, Burke and McDonald, La Belle Carmen, and Fish and Quigg are among the other artists.

Vesta Tilley and Lew Dockstader will be the stars at the Olympic. The four Cohans in "Money to Burn" and Charles T. Aldrich are also on the program.

At the Haymarket Helene Mora leads the bill, which includes McIntyre and Heath, Williams and Walker, and Thorne and Carleton.

The Gaiety will present a new burlesque called "A Lady of Quantity." M. A. Grevain and Signora Boggio, Charles Eastwood, German warbler; and Frey and Fields, eccentric comedians, appear in the vaudeville.

Mlle. Ani's "Merry Monarch Burlesquers" are at the Savoy. A number of variety artists appear, including the Degans and the Reinhart sisters.

"Tardo" is still the attraction at the Clark Street Museum.

Bryant & Watson's American Burlesquers will monopolize the stage at Sam T. Jack's.

## PLAYS AT OUTLYING THEATERS.

### "Superba," "Cyclone," and Popular Melodramas Excite Enthusiasm of Audiences in Different Houses.

Hanlon's "Superba," in a new and improved edition, is at the Lincoln Theater. The effects are said to be more vivid than ever and a fair company will interpret.

The "Cyclone" did damage all last week at the Clark Street Theater, but the crowd seemed to like it, and it will continue its ravages on the North Side for one more week. Dozens of people are killed nightly, and the villain is disposed of in a manner most satisfactory.

Thomas E. Shea is making the rounds in his patriotic drama "The Man-o'-War's Man," and will hold forth at the Academy this week. This is an up-to-date play, and the Spanish imbroglio is presented in all its variations. The play follows the developments in the Cuban situation, and General Blanco is liable to be hanged any night by outraged United States marines.

Little need be said of Bartley Campbell's famous drama, "The White Slave." It is the attraction at the Bijou, and its story of pathos and heroism is told every night and daily matinée.

"Two Little Vagrants" is a stirring domestic drama, in which tears and noble deeds are sprinkled about with a generous hand. It is at the Alhambra.

## IN THE NEW YORK THEATERS.

### Ada Rehan to Appear in a Revival of "The School for Scandal" at Daly's.

New York, March 13.—[Special.]—Sheridan's ever popular comedy, "The School for Scandal," will be revived at Daly's Theater on Tuesday evening. It will bring Ada Rehan forward in one of her very best impersonations, Lady Teazle. The revival of the piece will be notable for new costumes and new scenery.

The Castle Square company has forshaken for the once grand and comic opera, and will tomorrow night give a spectacular presentation of the extravaganza, "Sinbad the Sailor," at the American.

Agnes Sorma will make her reappearance a the Irving Place Theater tomorrow night as Nora in Ibsen's play, "A Doll's House." She will be supported by Bernhardt Vorwerk, Emil Marx, Julius Strobel, and six others. "A Doll's House" will be repeated Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and Saturday afternoon. On Thursday evening a new play by Max Bernstein entitled, "A Maiden's Dream," will receive its initial American production.

Another of those travesties for which Weber and Field are so justly famous will be produced at their music hall on Thursday night. The new offering is called "The Con-Curers," and, as its name implies, it is a burlesqe on Paul M. Potter's play at the Empire.

Mme. Modjeska returns to the Fifth Avenue Theater tomorrow night for a two weeks' engagement. "Mary Stuart" will be the bill every evening of the first week, with "As You Like It" as the matinée attraction, while "Macbeth" will form the principal offering for the second week. "As You Like It" will give the younger generation of theater-goers an opportunity to compare Mme. Modjeska's interpretation of Rosalind with that of Miss Rehan and Miss Marlowe.

#### Comrades of Gen. Rosecrans to Meet.

A meeting of old soldiers will be held under the auspices of the local Society of the Army of the Cumberland this evening at 8 o'clock in room L 38 Great Northern Hotel, to take such action as may be deemed best relative to the late General William S. Rosecrans.

#### West Point Graduates' Reunion.

The tenth annual reunion and dinner of the West Point graduates of Chicago and vicinity will be held in Kinsley's on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

# MELBA IN THE CITY.

### Arrives from Boston in Fine Health and Spirits.

### TALKS ABOUT NEW ROLES

### Describes Costumes and Gems She Will Wear.

### "TRAVIATA" FOR TONIGHT.

Mme. Melba, accompanied by Miss Bennett, her companion, and Mr. Charles A. Ellis, her manager, arrived from Boston yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock by the Lake Shore road.

As published yesterday morning, a special train in two sections left Boston on Saturday night at 10 o'clock by the Chicago, New York and St. Louis road with the principal singers of the company, chorus, and orchestra. The early hour of arrival, 3 o'clock in the morning, caused the postponement of disembarking until a later hour, when Herr Kraus, the new tenor, and the rest of the stars and lesser lights were allowed a first glimpse of Chicago. Whether continental inexperience in long distance journeys will leave them in a condition too dazed to receive impressions after their not inconsiderable jaunt remains to be learned.

The entire company, including principals, ballet, chorus, and orchestra, numbers 250 people.

Mr. Walter Damrosch will arrive on the regular train of the Lake Shore road this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Sig. Bimboni conducting tonight and Mr. Damrosch the first Wagnerian performance, which takes place tomorrow evening, allowed this order of arrangement.

Mme. Melba, looking fresh and bright, was among the first to alight from the train on its arrival, and passed hurriedly and unrecognized to her carriage, accompanied by Miss Bennett and Mr. Ellis. She was in fine health and spirits when seen later at the Auditorium, singing and dancing from pure exuberance and with slight evidence of a season of five months of constant appearances behind her.

#### Talks of Her Roles.

Of course, it was of her new rôles that Mme. Melba spoke first and after that of the new clothes which she was to wear in singing them.

"But I must say," she put in presently, "I think it very strange when I have sung for five months without missing a performance that these stupid, exaggerated reports are sent out because I fail to sing once."

The Rosina first claimed Mme. Melba's attention.

"Five months I gave to the rôle," she said, "not alone in studying the music but in reading all I could get on the subject. And wait until you see me in it. We have a perfectly lovely time and enjoy ourselves every moment of the opera. We give it fifteen times on the road during my coming tour, and every week since I first sang the rôle in America I have had to appear once in 'The Barber of Seville.' In Boston we gave it three times and to crowded houses. For the singing lesson scene I have two numbers, 'Sevilliane,' by Massenet, and a song by Tosti, which he taught me, 'Mattinata.'

"My gowns in 'Traviata?' You should see them. They were all designed by Doucet, and Jacques Doucet himself pinned them on me. The gown for the first act is pink peau de soie, hand embroidered in pearls and beads and trimmed with Honiton lace. With this I wear a little jeweled cloak. I hope you won't get it mixed with the other cloak I wear in the last act. That cloak is of sable, the lining of it, while the outer part is of royal blue velvet. It is trimmed with Irish lace. I don't allow myself to think how much the cloak cost. It makes me chilly.

"In the second act my gown is white crêpe de chine over pale green silk, trimmed with red poppies. And I wear a hat a yard wide trimmed with poppies and corn.

"For the third act, the ballroom scene, I have a white brocaded silk, handsomely embroidered in camellias, in pearls and brilliants. With that I carry a long feather fan with my monogram in diamonds on the handle. As to the jewels, of course I am allowed opportunity to wear a great many. A lot of the turquoises and other things are souvenirs.

#### Tells About Gems.

"One necklace that I wear in the first act with the pink gown is of rubies and diamonds and was given me by the Prince of Wales. Some of my turquoises were given me by the Grand Duke Alexis and some by the Grand Duchess Paul, daughter of the King of Greece. One specially large turquoise was given me by Baron Alfred Rothschild. Of course I wear a diamond coronet and diamonds on my corsage. But no bracelets. The only one I ever wear, and which I wear always, is this; it was given me by the Czar Alexander."

And Mme Melba slipped over her hand a circle of alternating pearls and diamonds, held together with a chain like a thread.

"When I went home ill last year I began to study hard during my convalescence, for while I had studied the Violetta in 'Traviata,' and sang it once, I was not suited with it. Mme. Bernhardt was charming to me, and I gained many points from her, not alone in the action, in this part to apply to all my rôles. Her way of directing one is charming. She suggests, but will not allow one to imitate, but says: 'Do it your own way; it must be natural and yourself.' This all came about through my enthusiasm for Mme. Bernhardt's acting one night as Camille, when I gave her my pearl necklace as a token of delight.

"Soon I am to go on a tour with my own company. That will be after the close of the season of the large company at Cincinnati. We go all through the West. My company will include two American singers: Mlle. Toronta and Mr. Rains. The balance will be Salignac, Von Hoos, Campanari, Mme. Van Cauteren, and Mlle. Mattfeld. Sig. Bimboni will conduct.

"When I am done I go to Covent Garden, but I shall only sing five or six times. They wish me for ten, but I shall be too tired. I have taken a house at Fernley, near London, and shall rest there until the end of August. Already I am beginning to think of new rôles for next season, and when the time is allowed me I shall revive many of the charming old ones; 'Dinorah' and the rest."

The full cast for "Traviata" tonight at the Auditorium, in which she will be seen here for the first time as Violetta, is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Violetta | Melba |
| Flora | Van Cauteren |
| Annina | Mattfeld |
| Alfredo | Salignac |
| Germont | Campanari |
| Gastone | Vanni |
| Baron Douphol | Viviani |
| Marquis | Rains |
| Doctor | Stehmann |

Conductor, Bimboni.

#### Dry Goods House Burns.

Danville, Ill., March 13.—[Special.]—The new Golden Rule dry goods house, Schmitt & Co., proprietors, was destroyed by fire this afternoon, the loss on stock being about $35,000. It was insured for $23,000.

# GORDON TELLS OF MAILS.

### POSTMASTER RETURNS FROM WASHINGTON FULL OF HOPE.

### Plans Suggested for Improving Chicago's Postal Service Looked Upon with Favor by the Department Officials—Carrier Force to Be Extended —Titles of the Stations Changed—Temporary Building Likely to Be Enlarged Before Next Fall.

Postmaster Gordon returned yesterday from his two-weeks' mission to Washington, and said he accomplished many things for the improvement of the mail service in Chicago. He is confident that the deficiency bill will pass, and instead of being reduced the carrier service will be extended over twenty square miles of additional territory on April 1. This will make the area of free delivery 148 square miles. To cover this ground fifteen or twenty new carriers will be appointed. The localities which will receive the benefit of the extension are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Irving Park, | Chicago Lawn, |
| Jefferson Park, | Pullman, |
| Mayfair, | West Pullman, |
| South Lynn, | Riverdale. |

Station T, at Kensington, will be abandoned.

The titles of nearly all the postal stations will be changed April 1 from the present alphabetical designations to local names. Station M, for instance, at Thirty-seventh street and Cottage Grove avenue, will be moved to Fortieth street and Cottage Grove avenue, and will be called Oakland Station. A new station will be established at Washington Heights May 1.

Mr. Gordon said he had urged upon the Chicago Congressional delegation the necessity for the extension of the temporary postoffice, and he had no doubt the appropriation of $55,000 for that purpose would be allowed. The extension will give 30,000 square feet of additional and much needed space. It will be a two-story brick structure, 100x220 feet.

Mr. Gordon urged upon the department the importance of obtaining a lump sum for clerk hire, to be available July 1, to raise the salaries of all clerks in the Chicago office who now receive less than $600 a year. The Chicago Congressmen and the officials of the Postoffice department are in favor of the increase, and Mr. Gordon is confident his proposition will be sustained. More than 100 clerks who are now getting less than $600 a year will be affected.

The change in the special delivery service from substitute carriers to messengers will be made April 1. The messengers will be boys at least 15 years old. They will be put in uniforms, and their salaries will be $15 to $20 a month.

Mr. Gordon said he thought it would be a year or more before pneumatic tubes for conveying mail matter could be introduced in Chicago. In his report on the subject to the Postmaster General he divided the city into two sections, the down-town district, including the six principal railway stations, and the district outside of that. In the former district eighty tons of local mail and 300 tons of mail going from one railroad to another are handled daily. The postmaster thinks the tubes now in use in New York are not of sufficient capacity to transmit the mails in the down-town district of Chicago, but in the outlying district such tubes would be a great improvement on the service. He wants pneumatic tubes large enough to carry a mail pouch, as it is undesirable to break packages of through mail.

The postmaster also expects to get an extension of the street car mail service to the State street, Blue Island, and Lincoln avenue lines, and on one or more of the South Side cross-town lines.

The carrier sergeants will be made a permanent feature of the free delivery system. Their duties are to supervise the carriers and investigate complaints. Chicago is the only city which now has carrier sergeants, but Philadelphia has asked for them and it is probable they will become a part of the postal service in all large cities.

Mr. Gordon, who is chairman of the local Committee on Arrangements for laying the corner-stone of the new federal building, said Oct. 8 had been suggested as the date for the ceremony, Chicago day falling on Sunday, but the date would probably be chosen to conform to the plans of President McKinley, who had been invited to attend.

## LOCAL POSTAL CLERKS SECEDE.

### Branch No. 8 Decides to Leave the National Association—Will Remain Independent.

At a meeting held yesterday it was decided that Chicago Branch No. 8 of the National Postoffice Clerks' association shall leave the parent organization and become an independent body. It will ally itself with the Illinois branch of the United Postal Clerks' association in supporting the measures which the latter society has before Congress.

The agitation for the secession from the national association has been in progress for five years. The cause of grievance is that the national association has not secured the passage of legislation providing for the classification of postal clerks. The clerks desire to get on as firm a basis as the letter-carriers, who have a fixed scale of wages. The salaries of the postal clerks may be cut, it is said, if necessary to save expenses.

The officers of the Chicago association are:

President—F. J. Clingen.
First Vice President—Edward Rook.
Second Vice President—Edward McMahon.
Recording Secretary—Frank T. Rogers.
Financial Secretary—Daniel Donahue.
Treasurer—Thomas R. Heaney.

## WILL FORM A NEW DISTRICT.

### Jefferson Sunday School Association Is Divided Into Two Organizations Because of Its Size.

Superintendents, teachers, and scholars of thirty Sunday schools in the Township of Jefferson assembled yesterday at the Jefferson Park Congregational Church to attend the last sessions of the annual convention of the Jefferson Sunday-School association. The district between Addison and Armitage avenues will not be included in the Jefferson association this year, and at the meeting on Saturday a committee was appointed to form a new district within those boundaries. This will leave twenty Sunday schools represented in the Jefferson association and thirty for the new organization. A. M. Smith of Irving Park was elected President of the old association and C. C. Olson, also of Irving Park, Secretary.

#### No Special Yacht Regulations.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—With the view of avoiding difficulties in the future the Spanish Legation wishes it made public that custom legislation in Cuba does not contain any special regulation concerning yachts. The Captain simply has to provide himself with a regular manifest certifying that the vessel is in ballast. If the regulations are not complied with the Captain shall be liable to a fine.

#### For St. Paul & Minneapolis

The Northwestern Limited, the new electric-lighted train, leaves Chicago at 6:30 p. m. daily via the Northwestern line. Tickets, compartments, and berths can be procured at offices, 212 Clark street, and passenger station, corner of Wells and Kinzie streets.

# SLOW WORK ON DRAW

### Change of Kinzie Bridges Not Quickly Made.

### TO BE FINISHED TODAY.

### Traffic Is Delayed Over Sunday by the Operations.

### PATRONS WILL LOSE TIME.

The banks of the North Branch of the river in and around the Chicago and Northwestern railroad yards were crowded all yesterday with people evincing the keenest interest in the work of floating and adjusting the new steel bridge which is to span the river at that place. The calculations made by the bridge builders that the work could be completed within ten hours proved to be incorrect, as the floating of the new structure proved to be a herculean task, and it is probable that no trains will run over the bridge before 10 o'clock this morning. The new bridge is 200 feet long, twenty feet longer than its predecessor, and to this fact is due the delay.

It is feared that suburbanites along the Northwestern who come to town early will be late to business this morning on account of the transfer necessary by foot or street car from the west side of the river.

Work began at 12:15 o'clock yesterday morning on the old bridge, which was successfully floated from its pier on barges which had been filled with water sufficient to allow of their being towed beneath the bridge, after which they were pumped out and in rising lifted the bridge, which was then carefully towed some distance south. The work of sliding the new bridge to the scows that were placed across the stream to receive it was but slowly done, as the narrowness of the river at that point barely allowed of the passage of the gigantic framework.

For the first time in many years the dusky precincts of the great depot were deserted and the smoke-begrimed roof, which has daily resounded with the clangor of the bells and rumble of innumerable trains, gave back no echo throughout the day, save an occasional footfall of some employé on his way to the baggage-rooms. All trains of the Northwestern to and from the city received and discharged passengers and baggage at an improvised terminal at Canal street, one-half block west of the bridge.

Old men, tender maids, gray-haired women, and callow youths elbowed their way among the grimy workmen, commenting on the interesting features of the work, some of the more adventurous scrambling over the scows to places of observation on the bridge piers. To expedite matters the company took advantage of the open draw and proceeded with a large amount of track improvement that had been left undone owing to the unceasing traffic. New rails were laid on the immediate approaches to the draw and the roadbed strengthened with crushed stone throughout the yards. The old bridge, which is constructed of Hay steel, so named after its inventor, is one of the first steel bridges built in the United States.

## OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., March 13.—Forecast for Monday:

Illinois and Indiana—Fair and slightly warmer, southeasterly winds.

Ohio—Fair, light westerly winds.

Missouri—Fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds.

Kentucky—Fair Monday, northeasterly shifting to southeasterly winds.

Lower Michigan and upper Michigan—Generally fair Monday, light, variable winds.

Wisconsin—Fair, light easterly winds.

Iowa—Fair Monday, southeasterly winds.

| Place of observation. Time taken: March 13, 8 p. m. | Height of barometer | Thermometer | Max. temp. | Direction of wind | Precipitation 12 hours | State of weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abilene | 29.88 | 66 | 72 | S.E. | Tr. | Clear |
| Albany | 29.90 | 48 | 62 | N. | .01 | Clear |
| Alpena | 29.90 | 30 | .. | N.W. | .02 | Clear |
| Atlanta | 30.08 | 60 | 68 | N.E. | .28 | Rain |
| Amarillo | 29.76 | 60 | 66 | S. | .... | Clear |
| Battleford | 29.98 | 16 | 22 | S.E. | .02 | Fair |
| Bismarck | 29.84 | 34 | 38 | E. | .... | Clo'dy |
| Buffalo | 30.00 | 36 | 60 | S.W. | .06 | Clo'dy |
| Boston | 29.98 | 56 | 66 | N.W. | .01 | Clear |
| Cairo | 30.10 | 52 | 60 | S.E. | .... | Clear |
| Calgary | 29.86 | 20 | 24 | S. | .... | Fair |
| Charlotte | 30.02 | 66 | 70 | N.W. | Tr. | Clo'dy |
| Cheyenne | 29.58 | 48 | 52 | W. | .... | Clear |
| Chicago | 30.10 | 44 | 46 | W. | .... | Clear |
| Cincinnati | 30.00 | 50 | 52 | N.W. | .... | Clear |
| Cleveland | 30.10 | 42 | 62 | S.W. | .04 | Clear |
| Davenport | 30.02 | 50 | 54 | S. | .... | Clear |
| Denver | 29.54 | 52 | 60 | S.W. | .... | Clear |
| Des Moines | 29.96 | 54 | 58 | S. | .... | Clear |
| Detroit | 30.06 | 40 | 54 | W. | Tr. | Clear |
| Dodge City | 29.68 | 56 | 66 | S. | .... | Clear |
| Dubuque | 30.02 | 48 | 62 | S. | .... | Clear |
| Duluth | 30.02 | 32 | 36 | N.E. | Tr. | Clear |
| El Paso | 29.76 | 68 | 70 | S.W. | .... | Clear |
| Edmonton | 29.76 | 24 | 26 | S.E. | .... | Clo'dy |
| Galveston | 29.96 | 64 | 64 | E. | Tr. | Fair |
| Grand Haven | 30.08 | 36 | 38 | S.W. | Tr. | Clo'dy |
| Green Bay | 30.06 | 36 | 40 | S.W. | Tr. | Clo'dy |
| Havre | 29.86 | 30 | 32 | E. | .01 | Snow |
| Helena | 29.86 | 28 | 32 | S.W. | .... | Clear |
| Huron | 29.82 | 44 | 56 | E. | .... | Clo'dy |
| Indianapolis | 30.08 | 46 | 48 | W. | .... | Clear |
| Jacksonville | 30.12 | 68 | 82 | S.E. | .... | Clear |
| Kansas City | 29.98 | 52 | 56 | S.E. | .... | Clear |
| Lander | 29.58 | 34 | 42 | N. | .... | Clo'dy |
| Little Rock | 30.06 | 58 | 60 | N.E. | .... | Clear |
| Marquette | 30.10 | 58 | 60 | N.E. | .... | Clear |
| Memphis | 30.10 | 58 | 60 | N.E. | .... | Clear |
| Minnedosa | 30.00 | 28 | 36 | E. | .... | Fair |
| Montgomery | 30.04 | 64 | 74 | S.E. | .01 | Clo'dy |
| Montreal | 29.66 | 38 | 46 | S. | .12 | Clo'dy |
| Nashville | 30.12 | 56 | 58 | N.E. | .... | Clear |
| New Orleans | 30.00 | 70 | 72 | N.E. | .02 | Clo'dy |
| New York City | 29.92 | 58 | 60 | W. | .... | Clear |
| Norfolk | 30.02 | 70 | 74 | S.W. | .... | Clo'dy |
| North Platte | 29.62 | 52 | 56 | S.E. | .... | Fair |
| Oklahoma | 29.92 | 56 | 60 | S.E. | .... | Clear |
| Omaha | 29.86 | 52 | 58 | S.E. | .... | Clo'dy |
| Oswego | 29.94 | 40 | 66 | S.W. | .20 | Clo'dy |
| Palestine | 29.98 | 66 | 72 | E. | .... | Clear |
| Parkersburg | 30.20 | 48 | 76 | N.W. | .02 | Clear |
| Philadelphia | 29.96 | 62 | 66 | N.W. | .... | Clo'dy |
| Pittsburg | 30.14 | 46 | 64 | W. | .02 | Clear |
| Pueblo | 29.60 | 56 | 62 | S.W. | .... | Clear |
| Qu' Appelle | 29.94 | 22 | 26 | E. | .... | Clo'dy |
| Rapid City | 29.64 | 44 | 48 | N.E. | .... | Clo'dy |
| St. Louis | 30.12 | 50 | 56 | S.E. | .... | Clear |
| St. Paul | 30.00 | 38 | 40 | N.E. | .... | Fair |
| Salt Lake City | 29.88 | 30 | 30 | S.W. | .30 | Clo'dy |
| Ste. Marie | 30.00 | 24 | 26 | N.W. | .10 | Snow |
| Springfield, Ill. | 30.10 | 48 | 52 | S. | .... | Clear |
| Springfield, Mo. | 30.04 | 52 | 56 | S.E. | .... | Clear |
| Vicksburg | 30.02 | 60 | 64 | S.E. | .... | Fair |
| Washington | 30.02 | 60 | 68 | N.W. | .01 | Clear |
| White River | 30.08 | 18 | 28 | ...... | .12 | Fair |
| Williston | 29.82 | 34 | 34 | E. | .... | Clo'dy |
| Winnipeg | 30.00 | 26 | 38 | S.E. | .... | Fair |

## DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—W. H. Alexander of 18 Aldine-square died this morning at 4 o'clock.

BOWMAN—March 13, Almira A., beloved wife of George W. Bowman, and mother of Mrs. F. R. Couser and Mrs. J. D. Woodruff. Funeral services Tuesday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. F. R. Couser, 107 Winchester-av. Burial private at Graceland. Denver, Colo., Jefferson, Ia., and Malden, Mass., papers please copy.

CLANCY—March 13, 1898, Mary A. Clancy, aged 61 years, beloved wife of the late Matthew C. Clancy. Funeral Tuesday, March 15, at 9:30 a. m., to Church of Our Lady of Sorrows. Carriages to Calvary.

FRIED—March 13, Leopold Fried, aged 58, beloved husband of Sophie Fried and father of Gus. L., Carie, and Milton Fried, at his residence, 3404 Indiana-av. Funeral notice hereafter.

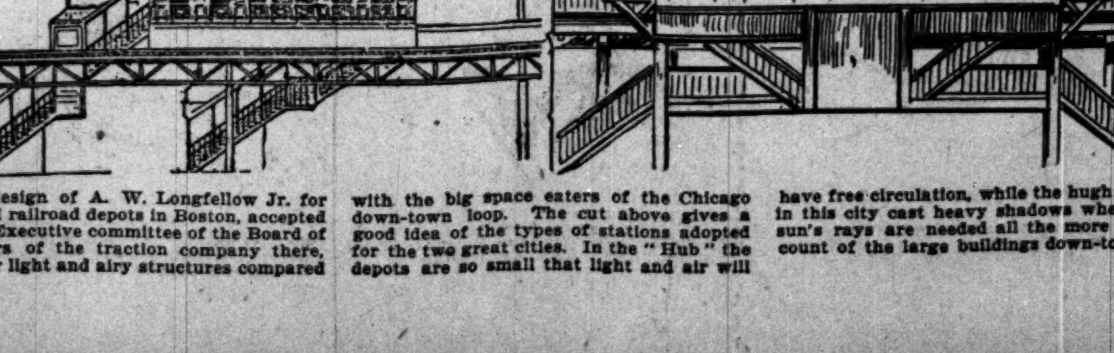
GILE—Captain David H. Gile, suddenly, at his home in Oak Park, Sunday afternoon, March 13, aged 61 years. Boston papers please copy. Funeral notice later.

GALLIE—March 13, 1898, at parents' residence, 906 Walnut-st., Robert Bruce, infant son of Harriet and Dr. Don M. Gallie. Funeral services Tuesday at 1 p. m. Burial private.

HATCH—Miss E. N. Hatch, March 13, 1898, at 223 Oakwood-blvd. Interment at Oswego, N. Y. Oswego papers please copy.

KING—March 13, at 5704 Emerald-av., Mathew, beloved husband of Sarah Jane King, nee Mawhiney, father of Agnes, Rea, Martha, and James King, aged 43 years. Funeral Tuesday at 1 p. m. by carriages to Oakwoods. Belfast, Ireland, papers please copy.

## TYPICAL ELEVATED ROAD STATIONS FOR BOSTON AND CHICAGO.



The design of A. W. Longfellow Jr. for elevated railroad depots in Boston, accepted by the Executive committee of the Board of Directors of the traction company there, calls for light and airy structures compared with the big space eaters of the Chicago down-town loop. The cut above gives a good idea of the types of stations adopted for the two great cities. In the "Hub" the depots are so small that light and air will have free circulation, while the hugh affairs in this city cast heavy shadows where the sun's rays are needed all the more on account of the large buildings down-town.

—THE POSSIBILITY OF—
WAR WITH SPAIN

Is perhaps at present the most interesting topic of conversation. This does not, however, detract from the interest in the **BOOK WAR** manifested by the thousands of intelligent book purchasers and book readers in our great city. The unusually low prices asked for the popular books of the day, as well as for the classics of our language, during the last twelve months has been a topic of unwonted interest, universally discussed by tens of thousands of our literary-loving people. We do not intend to enter the discussion at this time, but we do wish to add one more interesting fact to the **history of book-selling in Chicago** by offering the following special pre-inventory Book bargains, and to say that we will not be undersold by any Book Store or Book Department in existence.

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## DEATHS.

REDLICH—Miss Rose, beloved daughter of Emanuel and Katie Redlich, aged 24 years. Funeral from late residence, 348 W. North-av., Tuesday, March 15, 1898, at 10 a. m., to Waldheim Cemetery.

SCHAEFER—March 12, 1898, Peter Joseph Schaefer, aged 59 years 10 months and 12 days, beloved husband of Helen Schaefer [nee Biedermann] and father of Peter, Mary, and Barbara Schaefer. Buried from late residence.

SPUEHR—Frederick Spuehr, March 12, aged 87 years. Funeral from 1026 N. Campbell-av., Monday, March 14, 1 p. m. William Spuehr and Antonia Burkhart.

## OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Allen, Lulu, 10; 196 Michigan-st., March 12.
Boone, Daniel Levi, 63; 877 Southport-av., March 11.
Britt, Charles Henry, 38; 1220 Lexington-st., March 12.
Carse, Martin, 60; 704 W. North-av., March 11.
Dahlgren, Frank, 37; 154 Sheffield-av., March 10.
Glentharst, Ane, 78; 10758 Curtis-av., March 12.
Goldsmith, Eva, 34; 3639 Rhodes-av., March 12.
Gabrilsen, Anna T., 70; 33 Fay-st., March 11.
Hotchkiss, Ephraim, 70; 473 S. Irving-av., March 12.
Hayne, Mary E., 83; 6909 Grant-pl., March 12.
Kremer, Nicolas, 50; 2900 Butler-st., March 10.
Lynn, Robert, 67; 4949 Halsted-st., March 11.
Farbini, Fidalma, 51; 331 E. 22d-st., March 10.
Leavens, Charles, 82; 296 43d-st., March 11.
Lazia, Larosa, 40; 1932 Wentworth-av., March 12.
Miles, Marion E., 19; 4723 Champlain-av., March 12.
McDonald, W. H., 54; 7000 Loomis-st., March 11.
Olson, Victor, 42; 323 92d-st., March 11.
Ryna, Ellen, 80; 1125 N. Clark-st., March 11.
Richter, Charles, 46; 560 31st-st., March 11.
Waltenberg, Eliza, 54; 206 Rush-st., March 10.
Waclas, Kallarina, 56; 116 Front-st., March 12.
Witheron, Wm. W., 65; 138 Michigan-st., March 12.

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Thursday—DIE WALKURE—Madames Nordica and Gadski, Toronta, Seygard, Van Cauteren, Mattfeld, MM. Kraus, Bispham, Rains. Conductor, Damrosch.
Friday—SIEGFRIED—Madames Gadski, Toronta, MM. Kraus, Stehmann, Bispham, Breuer, Rains. Conductor, Damrosch.
Saturday Matinee—FAUST—Madames Melba, Toronta, Van Cauteren, MM. Ibos, Boudouresque, Campanari, Viviani. Conductor, Damrosch.
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...SCHILLER...
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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1898.

ADMIRAL SICARD is credited with the statement, "We are ready." That being the case we shall have no war worth speaking of.

IT is again reported that J. Sterling Morton is about to start a new paper, to be called "The Dynamo." He expects to make it a power in the Democratic party.

IF Mr. Cramp had a few ready made ships on hand just now, as the English shipbuilders have, he might find a market for them—provided he is willing to take Spanish bonds in payment.

THE report of the arrival of the ocean liner Paris at Southampton, England, on Sunday morning, four days overdue, affords relief to many people on both sides the Atlantic who had friends on board the belated vessel.

ATLANTA, GA., becomes the headquarters of a military department as the result of the organization of the Department of the Gulf, but feels very different about it from what it did when General Sherman established his headquarters there thirty-odd years ago.

THE promptness with which Kaiser William repudiated the sentiment of friendship to Spain reported through a Spanish paper is significant. The German Emperor has enough opportunities of quarrel open to him without putting a chip on his shoulder for America to knock off.

THE reception which the new Spanish Minister met on occasion of his official presentation to President McKinley on Saturday last must have convinced that functionary that the head of the great American nation is not influenced by small prejudice in dealing with the representatives of a foreign government. If the Spanish government and people are able to learn from this lesson it may have a good effect.

THAT keen observer and accurate delineator of human thought, Walter Savage Landor, stated a paradoxical truth in clear and forceful language more than a generation ago when he said: "The Frenchmen are the most delicate people in the world on points of honor and the least delicate on points of justice." There could scarcely be a more forcible illustration of the truth of this observation than is furnished in the history of the Dreyfus scandal and the recent Zola trial in Paris.

A WAR with Spain will have no effect on the prices of the great staple products of this country—such as wheat, corn, meats, petroleum, cotton, etc. The contest will last too short a time for that. Therefore if business is dull in the stock market during the war because the timid jack rabbits keep away, the stock gamblers will be unable to make money in other quarters. There will be no such fluctuation of prices on the commercial exchanges as to enable the men whose usual field of operations is Wall street to clean out the little gambler in grain, provisions, cotton, etc. But who cares if the vulture-like stock gamblers suffer?

COMMANDER CONVERSE of the cruiser Montgomery, while manifesting a justifiable indignation in denial of the mischievous story of the blowing up of his vessel, very sensibly suggests:

> Would it not be well for sensation mongers to give some thought to the feelings of the wives and other relatives of the officers and crew at home before causing deep alarm by such baseless stories?

There is little risk in saying that the individual who would use a false report like this, while knowing its character, for a raid upon the stock market, would hail an actual calamity with satisfaction as a means to the same end. They are as truculent as they are selfish, seeking their own profit through a real or supposed calamity to the country, without regard to the suffering it may impose upon others.

CORPORATION COUNSEL THORNTON has filed in the United States Supreme Court his brief in the civil service law case. A decision may be expected in about a year. In this brief Mr. Thornton has much to say about the injustice of the exclusion from office of men who will not "submit to an examination" the object of which is to find out whether they can perform the duties of the office. It is impossible for Thornton to grasp the idea that the man who draws pay from the city should be able to do the work he is paid to perform. But while Thornton weeps over the exclusion from office of men who will not "submit" to an examination, he can see nothing wrong in the spoils system, which excludes from office all men who will not "submit" to the degrading tyranny of a petty political boss, stuff primary ballot boxes for him, and do any other dirty work he may order. Under the spoils system all self-respecting men are excluded from office. Thornton is a curious creature.

THE most significant feature of the order of the War department reorganizing the military departments of the country is the establishment of the new Departments of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago, and the Gulf, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. The former embraces the States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana, formerly comprised within the Department of the Missouri (which is abolished), besides Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, while the latter takes in the Southern States south of North Carolina and Tennessee, heretofore belonging to the Department of the East, together with Texas, heretofore constituting a single department, under the same name, which now goes out of existence. General Brooke assumes command of the Department of the Lakes in lieu of the Missouri, while General William M. Graham becomes commander of the Department of the Gulf. In view of the activity in coast fortifications in the Southern States at the present time the organization of the Gulf department is looked upon as an event of more than usual importance.

### THE FOUR REQUIREMENTS TO BE MADE OF SPAIN.

The highly important Washington dispatch announcing the readiness of Spain to withdraw her forces from Cuba, which appeared in yesterday morning's TRIBUNE, came at too late an hour for suitable editorial comment. The information that a secret agent of the Spanish government had had an interview on Saturday with President McKinley and also with the representative of the Cuban Republic at Washington did not reach the staff correspondent of THE TRIBUNE until nearly 200,000 sheets of that part of the issue containing the editorial page had been printed. THE TRIBUNE editorial was, therefore, based on the previous news that the Washington stock jobbers were laboring desperately to lead the President astray with their wicked, selfish, un-American scheme.

The representative of THE TRIBUNE at Washington is acting under instructions which warn him against sensationalism and wild guesses and bid him stick to facts. He has observed these instructions carefully hitherto, and hence this paper has confidence in the accuracy of the statements telegraphed by him late on Saturday night.

The proposition made to the President on behalf of the Spanish government is thus stated:

> That Spain should abandon every attempt to coerce the insurgents and should permit the island to become practically free to settle its own government on any basis satisfactory to the people of Cuba; he agreed in behalf of Spain to withdraw all her troops and ships and to turn over the island to the people of Cuba. The Spanish envoy's idea was that they should proceed to form a government for themselves, which should be to all intents and purposes a republic, retaining only the faintest possible trace of allegiance to Spain. He offered to give them absolute home rule on a basis far beyond even that Canada enjoys, with the single reservation that the people of Cuba should acknowledge the ownership of Spain in the island, although they should be free from the direct supervision of the monarchy and not made subject to laws enacted by the Spanish Cortes.

The reason assigned for this reservation of nominal ownership, while substantial independence is conceded, is a desire to deceive the ignorant Spanish people. It is alleged that if they could be told the Cubans had "returned to their allegiance" they would believe Spain had won a victory, whereas if independence were conceded in name as well as fact "Spanish pride" would be wounded. There would be a revolution, and the boy King would lose his throne. Hence deception must be practiced.

It is stated in the dispatch that President McKinley answered neither yea nor nay, but advised the agent to see the representative of the Cuban Republic at Washington at once and tell him all about it. The Spanish agent did this, humiliating as it was to his pride, for the insurgents never have been recognized by Spanish officials in any way.

That Cuban representative, it is stated, turned a deaf ear to the arguments of the secret Spanish agent, calling his attention to the fact that, while he might have authority to speak for Minister Sagasta and the Queen Regent, he could not speak for the new Cortes, or Parliament, which is to meet next month in Madrid.

The secret Spanish envoy, thus rebuffed, has gone to New York to see General Palma, the general agent of the Cuban Republic, and plead with him to close the Cuban war on the treacherous and hypocritical plan worked out by the Spanish government.

Assuming this news of Saturday night to be substantially correct, it is evident that the events of the last seven days have convinced Minister Sagasta that the game of bluff, bluster, and procrastination is up, and that Spain must "vamose the ranch," clear out of Cuba, or fight the United States, which Spain does not seem able to do.

It has seen Congress put 50 millions of gold dollars in the hands of the President for warlike purposes by a unanimous vote. The Spanish Minister has read the speeches made in the House when this vote of 50 millions of gold money was called a "peace measure," and has not been misled by them. He understands that the peace spoken of is a peace following war—in which Spain will be first thoroughly thrashed for her crimes and treacheries—not to avert war to benefit stock jobbing blacklegs and help Spain out of her scrape.

Minister Sagasta is witnessing the appropriation of that 50 millions of gold for ships, guns, shot and shell, and munitions for completing coast fortifications, and manning war fighting ships. He knows what those preparations mean, and that bankrupt Spain, unable to borrow a "peseta" or franc, is no match for the United States.

The Spaniard has also lost hope in the ability of the stock gamblers of Wall street—the blacklegs of American finance—to control the policy of the government in Spain's interest and their own. What, then, is there left for him to do, except back down as speedily as he can before the war cloud breaks?

But Sagasta has not proposed enough. He proposes that the Spanish armies, fleet, and officials of all kinds shall evacuate Cuba, and that only the Spanish flag, the abhorrent symbol of a hated despotism, shall remain as the ruler of Cuba.

There are other requisites. If they are not complied with the "dogs of war" must be let loose to punish black-hearted, hypocritical Spain.

In the first place, the Spanish flag must be hauled down in Cuba and removed forever. Spain must abandon even the shadow of a title to Cuba. Otherwise she would attempt to regain possession at some future day if she felt strong enough. There is no faith to be placed in any promise she may make. Spain is not to be trusted in any way. It must "vamose the ranch"—clear out unconditionally.

In the second place, the Vizcaya or some other British built warship equally valuable must be turned over to the United States in the place of the Maine, which was destroyed by black, infamous Spanish treachery.

In the third place, Spain must make adequate monetary provision for the widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of the seamen on that vessel, who were murdered by Spanish treachery. She must comply with this obligation or suffer the consequences.

Finally, Spain must express her regrets for and detestation of that wicked act on the part of those Spaniards who treacherously destroyed the Maine and murdered its crew, or take the consequences. Spain must apologize for this black crime, which some of her people have been base and infamous enough to commit, and which the Spaniards rejoiced at and applauded as showing their real sentiments.

When these four things have been performed then military preparations and punishment can cease. Then American indignation can justly cool down, but the infamous character of the crime can never be forgotten. But there cannot be any abatement or letup from these demands. Self-respect demands it. The stock gambling vultures of Wall street may besiege the White House and argue with the President if he allows himself to talk with them. They will beg him "not to drive Spain to despair." They will urge him to make a bridge of gold for a retreating enemy.

But there is but one answer for him to make to all these cowardly, dishonorable, un-American arguments, which are prompted by a desire that nothing shall be done to interfere with them from "shearing" the silly lambs in Wall street. The answer to those fellows is: "Get thee behind me, Satan." The President must let nothing interfere to punish the inhuman villains for their cruel conduct towards Cuba and infamous action towards this country.

### MORE REVENUE NEEDED AT THE HANDS OF CONGRESS.

One thing more is actually needed at the hands of Congress. It has done its duty in patriotic style in voting the fifty millions of gold standard money to punish the black treachery of infamous Spain to the full sanction of the American people.

But there is one thing more not yet done—viz.: To provide some more revenue. The country is expecting this to be done before this session of Congress has adjourned. Some more revenue is absolutely needed. Let no Congressman who is a candidate for reëlection think or fear that it will decrease his chances of reëlection if he votes for some more revenue than if he opposes. The American people never disapprove of the action of any Congressman who votes to place at the disposal of their government the means to uphold its honor and defray its expenses to keep its flag triumphantly and victoriously flying over any enemy who may assail it. The American people have courage and despise cowardice.

As THE TRIBUNE has already said: "The tax which should be imposed at once and which ought to have been imposed last year when the Dingley law was enacted is the one making the tax on a barrel of beer double what it is, or two dollars a barrel instead of one dollar. Nothing stood in the way last year but the cowardice of Congressmen, who thought a heavier beer tax would hurt their political prospects."

Yet those same Congressmen put a duty of from 80 to 100 per cent on sugar last June, which is consumed by every man, woman, and child in the country as a necessary article of food, while beer is a luxury which comparatively few women and only a minority of the men are in the habit of consuming. It is drank but little in the South and is in the greatest demand in the "foreign" cities of the North. Yet when beer sells, tax paid, for $5 a barrel the tax on it is only 25 per cent, or about one-quarter of that on sugar. This discrimination against sugar is all wrong and cowardly.

The tax of $1.10 on the 50 per cent of alcohol in a gallon of whisky was left unchanged. But the tax on the gallon of beer is less than a third what the alcohol in whisky is taxed.

Why should there be such an unfair discrimination against sugar in favor of beer? Alcohol is used in the arts and manufactures, and yet it has to pay an enormous tax, while beer, used only as a beverage for drinkers, pays only a very light tax. The average yield of spirits per bushel of grain is about four and a half gallons. On that amount of spirits, made from grain costing 20 to 25 cents a bushel, the government levies a tax of nearly $5. On a barrel of beer which it costs about $4 to manufacture a tax of only one dollar is levied. This is stupidly wrong.

What are Congressmen afraid of that they do not put a just tax on beer when it is so badly needed? They have imposed a heavy sugar tax on the 74 million inhabitants of the United States, all of whom use sugar. They use on an average about sixty to seventy pounds per head per year. Yet the sugar consumers do not grumble at the tax levied upon them, believing it necessary. Are beer consumers less patriotic than those of sugar? The saloonkeepers are skilled in the art of making a glass of beer 40 or 50 per cent foam. They practically pay no tax to the government—except the dollar of local tax—and they shift that tax on the consumer. The extra dollar a barrel would only amount to one cent for six glasses to whoever paid it, yet this sum of money would put a stop to the government deficit, would prevent selling of bonds for trouncing infamous Spain, or increasing the national debt. How can Congress perform its bounden duty if it avoids levying this beer tax? There should be no hesitation in collecting it. A man can then drink his glass of beer to the success of the American fleet and army and of his flag.

### NO ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

The St. James' Gazette states editorially that—

> It has hitherto been the ruling principle in American politics to abstain from alliances with European powers, but the time for alliances has come for the United States. They can no longer afford to view the conflicts of the European powers as something remote and no concern of theirs. It may be a fortunate thing for both that this should be the case, just when it is so very possible for England and the United States to act together. On our side there is every disposition, and we claim to have shown it in our acts. It is for them to take the next step. They can now, by speaking a word in regard to China, make clear to the world that the two Anglo-Saxon communities are prepared to act together.

The comment to be made on this is that the United States does not need the help of Britain to settle accounts with Spain. This country can dispose of that antagonist in short order without aid of any kind from anybody.

But Britain has so much on her hands at this time that she would be glad to have the assistance of the United States. She has undertaken to regulate the affairs of the world, and is finding the task a little too much for her. Difficulties confront her on the Congo and the Nile in South Africa, in China, part of which the Russians are beginning to absorb, and in India, which Britain fears the Russians have designs on.

In Europe Britain has no friends. She is not certain but what she may at any moment be confronted by avowed enemies, whose united fleets may outnumber, even though they may not be able to outfight, her own.

Perhaps the wisest thing she can do, even at the loss of a little prestige, is not to try to do so much. The world is getting to be so large that one small nation cannot manage it.

The United States has some trade with China. It will have less trade if China should be controlled by Russia or France than if it were controlled by Britain. But that is not a sufficient reason why the United States should rush to the assistance of England and get tangled up in her quarrels. That country might hold out inducements, however, which would put a different face on the matter.

Britain is the owner of a large amount of territory in the northern part of this continent. Most of the land is barren and the population small. That territory is to the United States about what Scotland is to England. Why does not Britain, who has more real estate than she can handle, turn that territory over to the United States, and thus make a genuine bid for its friendship?

Were this done then Britain might ask the United States to take some interest in her troubles over matters in which this country had some slight concern, as in this Chinese controversy, for instance. But Britain has not offered yet to hand over her American holdings to the United States.

### WHAT DOES SPEAKER REED MEAN?

According to a New York journal, Speaker Reed has given out an authorized interview expressive of his position with reference to our relations with Spain, and especially in view of the possibilities of war over Cuban affairs. The most significant portion is contained in the following paragraphs:

> The United States does not want war if it can be avoided in any way. Of course, this would not hold in the event that our national honor was at stake. War is a relic of barbarism, and in this day there should be some other method of settling disputes and adjusting grievances.
>
> What we want is peace, but if it is necessary to have war for the protection of our national honor we will have it, and there is no nation that can or will defend it, should the occasion arise, like the people of the United States.

When Mr. Reed intimates that the American people would shrink from "war if it can be avoided in any way"—as the opening sentence of his interview implies—while no doubt he is correctly expressing his own view and that of a little coterie of politicians and Wall street speculators, he is not representing the class for whom he professes to speak. Such a position is as unpatriotic as it is un-American, and the qualifications which he seeks to introduce cannot save it from the reprobation which it deserves to receive at the hands of every patriotic citizen.

War "can be avoided" by our continued submission to the demands of Spain that we shall play the watchdog along our coast for its benefit, as we have been doing for two years past, in preventing succor from reaching the starving Cubans, thereby becoming an accomplice of Spain in its most inhuman policy. There has been no war through which this country has passed which could not have been "avoided" by this policy—not even the war of the revolution, the war of 1812, or the Mexican war—or even the war of the rebellion. All the nation would have had to do would be calmly to lie down and submit to what our enemies demanded.

But Mr. Reed says he would not insist upon this in a case in which our "national honor was at stake." The question is, at what point would he consider the "national honor" involved? Is it no dishonor not only to see our own commerce destroyed and our naval vessels blown up by treachery in the harbor of a professedly friendly power, but to see a people at our very doors subjected to the horrors of starvation through the cruelty and rapacity of a government which has retained its power over them only in order that it might rob them? Would it not be as much of a dishonor to permit this condition of affairs to continue indefinitely without putting forth a hand to prevent it as it would be for a citizen to see his neighbor assaulted and robbed upon the street without making any effort to save him?

The only way by which a conflict can be avoided with honor to the American people is for Spain to recognize the independence of Cuba and get off the American continent. Then, when ample and thorough reparation and apology have been rendered for the destruction of the Maine and for the lives of two hundred and sixty brave seamen sacrificed by Spanish treachery, may American honor be considered vindicated.

Mr. Reed's attempted explanations and qualifications will scarcely avail him. He has shown his un-American spirit too long already. The fact is, he seems to live too far down East to be thoroughly American. He speaks as if he were almost a Canadian.

### SPAIN'S SPURIOUS "INDEPENDENCE."

The Washington correspondent of THE TRIBUNE yesterday reported "a secret agent of the Spanish government" as proposing that "the insurgents should accept independence in everything but name." If he had added the words "and fact" to the above sentence so that it would read:

> The insurgents have been invited to accept independence in everything but name—and fact,

he would have described the situation exactly. "Independence in everything but name" is not independence at all. Independence which permits a foreign power to keep its flag floating over Cuba is dependence both in name and in fact. What a mockery it is to talk of the "independence of Cuba" while the symbol of Spanish authority remains over the island! To trust to Spanish honor, Spanish faith, Spanish mercy is to look for grapes from thorns and figs from thistles. While the Spanish flag remains over Cuba the government of Spain will have power to revoke any terms of quasi-independence that might be granted, and the experience of the Cubans teaches them that no confidence can be placed in Spanish promises, which are made only to be broken. Cuba is lost to Spain unless the home government can regain by fraud and treachery what it had not the power to keep by force of arms. As we had occasion to say yesterday: Spain has been a promise breaker for centuries. She has no conception of truth or honor. There are nations whose word is as good as their bond. An English colony, if promised anything by the mother country, would feel confident the promise would be kept. But to compare England and Spain is to compare a reputable merchant whose credit never has been impaired and whose word never has been broken with a dealer whose career has been marked by a series of bankruptcies and of mysterious fires which consumed his over-insured stocks of goods.

There can be no peace on the terms proposed by Spain. It would be conquest, not peace. The insurgents would be mad to accept it. Complete surrender would be no worse. The insurgents should never lay down their arms until the last vestige of Spanish authority has been removed from the island.

### CREED OF WILL COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

The Twenty-fifth Senatorial District created by the gerrymander apportionment of 1893 consisted of Will County alone. Under the act of this year that district is made up of Will and Du Page.

The Democrats held their Senatorial convention on Saturday and made a nomination. Only delegates from Will County attended. The convention proceeded on the assumption that the act of 1898 is unconstitutional and that of 1893 is still in force. When the nomination papers are handed to the Secretary of State he will decline to receive them, and then the question of the constitutionality of the new law can be taken into court.

The convention was run by the free silverites and the nominee for State Senator is a violent Bryanite. One of the candidates for the nomination was ex-United States Marshal Arnold. He was charged with having been a gold Democrat—that is, an honest man. He denied it vehemently, declaring that he did all he could for Bryan. But he could not get the nomination. That went to a man who had never been suspected of sound money principles.

The Will County Democrats, by insisting at this time on the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, announce that persons who may loan money to the government to carry on a war with Spain to free Cuba need not expect to get back more than 40 per cent of their loans in case the Bryanites get into power. Such statements are not calculated to stimulate loaning.

Congress has just appropriated and the President is expending 50 millions of gold value money obtained by the sale of bonds for that amount. The Will County Democrats do not object to the government using that money in the purchase of military supplies sold on the basis of gold prices. They like to see the government get as much as possible for its 50 millions.

But when the government has got all the ships, guns, etc., it wants to buy, then these dishonest creatures down in Will County propose that the currency shall be debased. Then the holders of the bonds sold to get the 50 millions will be paid only 40 cents on the dollar, and the money with which the government got 50 million dollars' worth of supplies will be worth only 20 millions to the holders.

That is the method of carrying on war with Spain which commends itself to these creatures who call themselves Democrats. The United States is to borrow full value money, buy supplies with it, and then pay the lenders in cheap silver worth 40 cents on the dollar. That is the vile creed of the latter day Democrats.

### A POPULIST IN A RAGE.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Nebraska maximum freight rate case seems to irritate the Populists of Kansas more than it does those of the State whose Legislature enacted the law which has just been set aside. The Nebraska Populists do not cry over spilt milk, but state they will so amend their law as to meet the objections of the court.

But Governor Leedy of Kansas is in a fine rage on account of what the Supreme Court has done. It has put a spoke in his wheel. He was making arrangements to call a special session of his Populist Legislature in order to pass a maximum freight law even more severe than that of Nebraska. But now that the Supreme Court has spoken, the Kansas roads will not be disturbed by what the Legislature may do. They will not make any attempts to "reason" with its members.

Governor Leedy does not take issue with the assertion of the Supreme Court that the rates fixed by the Nebraska law are so low that the owners of the roads would not get a fair, legitimate return on the actual value of their property. Leedy would admit that such was the case and then ask, "Why not? We want to 'punish' the railroads."

That feature of the decision which incenses the Governor and causes him to declare that—

> No matter how carefully the robes of justice are folded about the personnel of the Supreme Court, these robes can no longer conceal the cloven hoof of official malfeasance and usurpation

—is the decision of the court that corporations are covered by that clause of the fourteenth amendment which reads: "Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

To this corporation-hating Populist of Kansas the doctrine that a State cannot confiscate the property of a corporation seems monstrous. He asks:

> How in the name of God can this apply to corporations? Corporations are not born, they are created—made by law. They cannot be naturalized; they can take no oath of allegiance; only human beings born elsewhere can do that.
>
> Who are the persons who shall not, according to these provisions, be deprived of life, liberty, or property, nor be denied equal legal protection? Everybody outside the asylum and off the federal judicial bench knows them to be—and to only be—natural persons. They are those who, besides the capacity to hold property and enjoy legal protection, also have life and can enjoy liberty, and that means human beings.

An Anarchist named Doster, who is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, unites with the Governor in denouncing as bad law the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court that the property of corporations is protected by the constitution of the United States. If it were not, whatever corporations there are in Populist States would have a hard time of it.

Leedy would like to prescribe unremunerative gold standard rates of fare for the Kansas railroads, and then debase the currency so that the roads might get in actual value only 40 per cent of what the law had allowed them. The Supreme Court stands in the way of the first part of this program. The majority of the people of the United States will not let the second part be carried out.

Leedy states defiantly that if the people of Kansas cannot take the property of the railroads without "due process of law" they can build railroads of their own. They certainly can. If they choose to tax themselves in order to indulge in that particular form of folly the Supreme Court cannot intervene to protect them against themselves.

The Kansans can build roads and charge only nominal freight rates. In that way they could injure the old railroads. But the Kansans will not do anything of that kind. They are recovering gradually from their Populist insanity, which has made them the laughing stock of the country. Before long the Leedys, Dosters, and other ranters will fall back into the obscurity whence they came.

### TIME FOR THE "APPLE TO FALL."

There are other reasons besides the testimony of Senator Morgan going to show that President Cleveland was a more or less avowed advocate of the annexation of Hawaii during his first Presidential term.

In 1888, the administration having been invited by the British Minister to join with England and Germany in guaranteeing the neutrality and equal accessibility of the Hawaiian Islands to all nations, as England and France had done in 1843, Mr. Bayard, then Secretary of State and afterwards Mr. Cleveland's Minister to England, responded:

> The existing treaties of the United States and Hawaii create, as you are aware, special and important reciprocities to which the present material prosperity of Hawaii may be said to owe its existence, and by one of its articles the cession of any part of the Hawaiian territory to any other government without the consent of the United States is inhibited. In view of such existing arrangements it does not seem needful for the United States to join with other governments to secure the neutrality of Hawaiian territory nor to provide for the equal accessibility of all nations to those ports which now exist.

In an authorized interview commenting upon this official correspondence in January, 1893—a few weeks before Mr. Cleveland entered upon his second term—as shown in the article of the Hon. J. R. Procter, Mr. Bayard said:

> I held there could be no comparison between our rights in the Hawaiian Islands as secured by the treaties of 1875 and 1887 with those of other nations, and I would not consent that the United States should be put upon an equality with them. We had the right of veto upon any transfer of Hawaiian territory, and consequently upon any diversion of the revenues accruing from it. We had an interest in Hawaii that no other country could have. A political union would logically and naturally follow, in course of time, the commercial union and dependence which were thus assured. . . . It was simply a matter of waiting until the apple should fall.

It would be absurd to say that in his communication to the British Minister Mr. Bayard did not correctly represent the views of Mr. Cleveland, whose Minister he was; and who should be better qualified than he to construe his own meaning in that communication, as he did when declaring that he expected a "political union would logically and naturally follow in course of time"—that "it was simply a matter of waiting until the apple should fall"? Yet a few weeks later, when "the apple" was ready to "fall," we find Mr. Cleveland, in order to vent his spite against his predecessor, withdrawing the treaty which provided for the accomplishment of the result which his Premier had by implication approved.

But what reason have we to expect Hawaii to maintain its treaty stipulations indefinitely in face of the refusal of the United States to bring it into a closer "political union," especially if coerced into repudiation of its obligations by a power hostile to the United States?

"The apple" is now ready to fall into our hands, and it is the duty of our government to gather it in. If we do not some other more progressive and sagacious power will do so.

CHICAGO'S tall policemen come high, but we must have them.

THE next march from Atlanta to the sea will not stop at the sea.

SO FAR as Chicago is concerned, it has been waiting and keeping damp.

MANAGER BURNS of the Chicago club starts out well. He has made his players change their stockings.

THE Chicago River has experienced another reverse. Continue to boil the water.

THE Spanish Main may be the scene of the next disastrous explosion.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY "privately informed a friend" last Saturday that it "would be difficult to avoid a conflict" with Spain, and the friend promptly took the country into his confidence.

## IN A MINOR KEY.

### His Idea of It.

Johnny—"Dick Stebbins says he leads a dog's life."

Sammy (somewhat neglected)—"What's he kickin' about? Leadin' a dog's life at our house is settin' on ma's lap all the time, an' livin' on cream."

### Division of Labor.

"Yes, Gerald," said the fond young woman, "I can be satisfied with 'love in a cottage.' But I have a little means of my own, and the cottage will need furnishing. Will you let me furnish the cottage?"

"To be sure, Millie," responded the young man, with alacrity. "And I'll furnish love enough for both of us!"

### Going Prepared.

Mr. Billus put a loaded revolver in his belt, thrust a long knife up his sleeve, and concealed a heavy slungshot in an inside pocket.

"What is it, John?" asked Mrs. Billus, full of anxiety. "Are you going to have a fight with somebody?"

"I hope not," he replied. "But I don't know. I am going to take a ride on the Cicero and Proviso line."

### Doing Europe.

Mr. Gaswell (in Rome)—"Well, are you about ready to start back to America?"

Mrs. Gaswell—"What are you in such a hurry for?"

Mr. Gaswell—"Darn it, what's the use of staying any longer? The valises haven't room on 'em for another blamed tag!"

### Harp and Crown.

A harp is rather costly, yet
You'll buy a golden crown
Of any dentist for about
Eleven dollars down.

### Effectually Disguised.

"Aren't you mistaken? I didn't see Mrs. Pswift at the masquerade."

"Yes, you did, but you failed to recognize her. She went without her face powder."

### Peary and Nansen's Straightaway.

They race with equal chances
Toward the northern goal,
For neither of the racers
Has the pole.

## FUNNYGRAPHS.

Aye—"Then you do not think public opinion should be suspended?" Izzard—"O, hang public opinion!"—Indianapolis Journal.

After the Battle.—He—"Then I go—and forever." She—"Very well! But don't call tomorrow evening; for I sha'n't be in."—Life.

"Did you lose any valuables when that burglar got into your flat?" "Valuables? He stole a folding mince pie that cost 35 cents."—Puck.

"What's the reason your baggage isn't here? Wasn't it checked?" "That's just the trouble. It was checked by an attachment."—Harlem Life.

Innovation.—"Ah! my dear, of course you did not have your sewing circle today, when it was so stormy?" "O, yes! Edwin, dearest. We had it by telephone."—Puck.

"Steam has rendered man inestimable service," remarked the observer of men and things, "and woman also, since it has enabled her to open her husband's letters without his knowing it."—Detroit Journal.

Her Adorer—"May I marry your daughter, sir?" Her Father—"What do you want to marry for? You don't know when you're well off." Her Adorer—"No, perhaps not; but I know when you're well off."—Truth.

"Did you tell me that you were wounded in securing that victory?" "Yes," replied the Spanish General. "Some of my assistants struck, and I smashed my finger trying to work a proof press."—Washington Star.

First Poet—"I am going to have my revenge upon the editor." Second Poet—"How?" First Poet (in a hoarse whisper)—"I've sent to him a poem, and I've poisoned the gum on the return envelope."—London Fun.

"Ef the average young man," said Uncle Eben, "ud be willin' ter go froo as much hardship ter git useful knowledge as he did learnin' ter smoke his fust cigar, dar wouldn't be nigh ez many regrets in dishere life."—Washington Star.

How the Scandal Started.—Miss Redding—"I declare! I believe it is a fact that Reggie Dusnap sent his man to propose to Miss Rosebud for him." Pruyn—"No; that's only gossip. I know the facts. He merely sent him afterward to ask the old man's consent."—Puck.

"You expressed some wonderfully apropos and novel ideas in that interview," remarked Senator Sorghum's friend. "Yes," was the thoughtless answer; "that reporter is one of the most remarkable men for thinking up things that I ever saw."—Washington Star.

Mr. Uggy—"Don't you remember, dear, when your father forbade me the house?" Mrs. Uggy—"Yes, and when your mother wouldn't let me out of her sight, not for a waking minute?" Mr. Uggy—"And I had made up my mind to go off and die for Cuba libre?" Mrs. Uggy—"Yes, and I scared father into thinking I was in a decline?" Both together—"Weren't those happy days?"—Truth.

## PERSONALS.

George S. Boutwell, who recently celebrated his eightieth birthday, was the youngest man ever elected Governor of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Hetty Green, the richest woman in America, stated in a recent lawsuit in Massachusetts that she and her son would soon be residents of that State.

The stained glass window to be placed in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Richmond, Va., in memory of Jefferson Davis, will be unveiled on Easter Sunday.

Mme. Melba has undertaken to educate at her own expense in Paris Miss Geraldine Farrar of Boston, the daughter of the once famous baseball player, "Sid" Farrar.

It is proposed, with the approval of the Dean of Winchester, to put in Winchester Cathedral a stained glass window in memory of Jane Austen, who is buried in the cathedral.

General Forrest, the noted Confederate cavalry leader, was an uneducated man, and on one occasion, when asked the secret of success in battle, replied: "Git thar fust with the mostest men."

The Khedive's mother was at one time the most beautiful of the Princesses of the East. Her lovely clear complexion, magnificent eyes, with the shape of her face and the carriage of the head, made her a very queen of beauty.

Professor A. T. Hadley of Yale has written as follows in reply to some questions as to when a gentleman should drink: "If a young man asked me those questions for his own guidance I should say that the Gospels obviously prescribed no fixed rule, but that he had better not drink in doubtful cases. If he asked the question, not as a guide for his own action, but as a basis for judging others, I should tell him frankly that the Gospels were far more explicit in urging abstinence from sweeping judgments than abstinence from alcoholic drink."

## OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES.

### Opinion of a Southern Newspaper as to the Blessings Brought by the Menace of War with Spain.

The country is to be congratulated that the various sections have been drawn together by this threat of trouble with Spain, and there never was a time since the close of the late war when they were so closely knitted together, when sectional lines were so nearly obliterated, when the spirit of '76 so universally prevailed as now.

It has been said, and we believe it to be true, that the Spanish government is really desirous of war with the United States in order that the revolutionary spirit at home may be allayed, and that the contending factions in that country may be united and rallied to the support of the government. Much as we dread war, and much as it is to be deplored, and in horror to be avoided, yet we do not overlook the fact that there would be in a foreign conflict some benefit to this country in the same direction.

We have been as a nation torn into political factions, and a spirit of antagonism has sprung up which at some times has been scarcely less than revolutionary. There has been a determined effort, and with a measure of success, we regret to say, to array class against class in this country, with the result that there have come strife and bitterness of feeling. Not only has section been arrayed against section, but the sections themselves have been split into contending factions.

It is not necessary to go into details. Every man who reads these lines understands full well what we mean and realizes that we have not overdrawn the picture. We do not mean to say that war is necessary to us, as it appears to be to Spain, and it is our earnest wish that the differences between this country and Spain may be honorably and satisfactorily adjusted without resort to arms. But we do say that, as there is some good in everything, so a war at this time with a foreign power would undoubtedly have a wholesome effect in knitting the bonds of the union closer together and in allaying the sectional and class strife that has torn the people of the United States during the last several years.

There is in our opinion no occasion for strife in this land, and our troubles have grown largely out of a misunderstanding. We are brethren, and that which tends to allay strife and to promote brotherhood, even though it be war, will, to that extent, be a national blessing. We sincerely hope that there will be no war, but whether war shall come or not, we trust that out of this crisis will come a closer brotherhood.—Richmond (Va.) Times.

### Spain Must Vacate the Western Hemisphere.

Washington dispatches report that the Department of Justice is under instructions to furnish the President with "all precedents bearing on the question of demanding and securing indemnities for disasters like that of the Maine."

But there are no precedents. In all history there is no case "like that of the Maine"—no case in which a warship on a friendly visit to the harbor of an avowedly friendly nation, and moored under instructions of the local authorities at a point selected by them, was treacherously blown up, with the loss of hundreds of lives.

Moreover, this republic is rich enough and strong enough to exact more indemnity than any other country for the loss of the Maine. It can take care of the wives and children of the brave fellows who perished in its quarters. It has no need to set a price upon the lives of its gallant seamen as a recompense for their murder.

It has a higher duty. The destruction of the Maine was an incident in the Spanish endeavor to enslave Cuba. It should be made the occasion for the freeing of Cuba.

The indemnity to be demanded for this outrage should be the absolute and immediate independence of Cuba, for whose oppression it was committed.

The only reparation this great nation should demand is that Spain shall take herself utterly out of this hemisphere. That barbaric [illegible] national sensibilities; that would be the final end of medievalism, Alvaism, and Weylerism on this side of the ocean.—New York World.

### Ten Thousand Rabbits Slain.

Fresno, Cal., March 7.—The third rabbit drive of the season in this county took place today. As compared with the great drive of March 12, 1892, and still bigger drive of May 5, 1894, the attendance was small, but both [illegible] vertised in the valley [illegible] bers of the [illegible] some proportion to the rabbits slaughtered.

Today it was strictly a county drive, and while the expanded line was [illegible] miles long [illegible] in front of the corral [illegible] ranged hi[illegible] was located at the intersection of roads leading west of the Village of Oleander, nearly ten miles south of Fresno and on the Smith ranch.

It was well known that this was a shotgun drive, the slaughter of the pests commencing before the rabbits came in sight of the corral. The rabbits were unusually numerous, and not one in ten broke through the lines. [illegible] the drives of 1892 and 1894, where almost as many rabbits escaped as were slaughtered. Shotguns were used freely, and the result was that when the corral was reached only a small number of the great round-up remained for slaughter.

Estimates of the number killed differ widely because of the continuous destruction of the pests by gun fire on the way to the corral, but [illegible] the population around Washington colony has been reduced by [illegible].—San Francisco Chronicle.

### Thousand Millions More if It Necessary.

The sum of $50,000,000 appropriated for defense by the national government is a [illegible] money at the command of the Treasury, is a portentous [illegible] any important [illegible] make war [illegible] made scarcely a drop in the bucket of [illegible] sources ready at hand for the United States to pour from its [illegible] in case of war.

A thousand millions could be had tomorrow if the people's representatives in Congress and [illegible] the administration should decide that they are needed. And still another five hundred millions could be added to those without making the nation's interest bearing debt equal to what it was at the close of the civil war—$2,381,000,000. Today the American government pays interest on less than $850,000,000.

The civil war debt, remember, was incurred by a nation [illegible] engaged in [illegible] modern times [illegible] we have the [illegible] solid credit of the forty-five States of the union, as firmly bound together [illegible] and as res[illegible] interests a[illegible] which first [illegible]

"We're all coming, Uncle Samuel, with a thousand millions more if necessary," in 1898. What [illegible] teenth century!—New York Sun.

### Drink Bills for a Year.

The drink bill of Great Britain last year was larger by $17,500,000 than for the previous year, and amounted to about [illegible] per capita. On [illegible] year 1897 [illegible] per capita [illegible] from 15.16 gallons in 1896 and 16.08 gallons in 1893 to 14.60 gallons in 1897 [illegible] ita consum[illegible] just about [illegible] gallon, and [illegible] cent years, while there [illegible] wine cons[illegible] over half [illegible] up any such [illegible] is reported from England. [illegible] a comparatively temperate people, notwithstanding the [illegible] for strong liquors from Ireland, Germany, and other immigration.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

### Wade Hampton Explains His Position.

The report that General Wade Hampton advised the South to let the North do the fighting [illegible] been guessed [illegible] "On more than one public occasion I have said that [illegible] have no other [illegible] patriot to [illegible] of freemen [illegible] the General [illegible] war he is [illegible] Stars and Stripes.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

# BIG FLOOD IN JOLIET

### Most Severe Inundation Since the Overflow of 1890.

### DAMAGE PUT AT $100,000.

### Illinois Steel and O'Dell Chemical Companies Heavy Losers.

### PEOPLE QUIT THEIR HOUSES.

### Vicinity of Lockport Now an Enormous Lake.

### RIVERSIDE A SUBURBAN VENICE.

The City of Joliet has just experienced the greatest flood in the history of the place, with the exception of the record breaker of 1890, when the water in the Desplaines River reached the extreme high water mark. The big plant of the Illinois Steel company has been invaded by the overflow from the Desplaines and serious damage inflicted.

The working of the plant has been greatly handicapped and business will not be resumed as formerly for several days. The O'Dell chemical works has also suffered severely. Lying in a lower and more exposed part of the city, it caught the full effect of the freshet. The families occupying the houses near the chemical works were removed from their dwellings on Saturday afternoon, the authorities fearing that they might be overwhelmed during the night.

The damage caused by high water in Joliet will exceed $100,000. For two days the business center of the town has been in imminent danger of being overwhelmed by the rising waters. An old dam, which a year ago broke under less pressure, and was at the time repaired by dumping in stone, is all that stood between the city and the flood. When the water reached its greatest height it ran four feet over the crown of the dam at Jackson street.

**Five Feet Below the Level.**

The territory to the south of this street and lying on the low bank of the river was five feet below the surface of the water above the dam. Had this patched and weakened structure given away, Joliet must have been flooded. The eleven mile stretch of canal known as Channahan level would have broken loose and the country would have been laid waste. The cost of repair to the canal would have reached a vast amount.

Late on Saturday evening the authorities of the Illinois and Michigan Canal notified the Chicago pumping station at Bridgeport to stop pumping sewage from the Chicago River into the canal. The water had risen to such a height that even this comparatively slight relief was sought. Accordingly the tide of the rushing Desplaines was relieved of the pressure from the canal.

Since Saturday midnight the water has fallen slightly and Joliet feels correspondingly relieved. The Town of Lockport has also suffered from inundation. The part which lies between the river and the canal is under water. Many houses have the first floors covered to the depth of several inches and the inhabitants were driven to seek shelter with friends. Between Lockport and Joliet lies a vast lake, covering more than 1,000 acres of ground. The water here varies from ten to two feet in depth. The river rolls through the center of this lake, directly over its old bed. On one side the flood is held by the canal embankment; on the other it rolls against the base of a high bluff.

**Strain on the Guard Lock.**

So far as the drainage trustees have extended their work the Desplaines is under control. It is only where their contractors have not touched that the situation is alarming.

Much uneasiness was felt when the guard lock at the Jefferson street dam showed signs of weakening. Then it was that the pumps at Bridgeport were shut off. Although this dam holds only a small basin, yet the added torrent would surely have destroyed the canal at Channahan level and flooded the surrounding country. Had the rising stream brought down masses of ice, as is usual in the spring freshet, the threatened calamity would surely have come.

Just above Joliet the Desplaines River enters the canal, and the two journey through town in the same channel. Above Jackson street it forms the upper level, containing a great body of water, being three-fourths of a mile long and averaging 300 feet wide. This was held back by a worn out dam, patched in an old break by dumping in loose rock. The lower level extends to Jefferson street and contains about half as much water.

The property on the north is on a bluff, but the business portion is on the lowland to the south. Below the Jefferson street dam the river narrows and here is the old Adams dam, which has been condemned by the drainage authorities. In the narrow channel the obstruction caused by the dam was so great that the water was diverted over the bank to the land occupied by the O'Dell chemical works, causing the damage noted.

Repairs on the locks at Jefferson street were completed last night, and with the subsiding of the water now begun, the danger is about over.

The Ogden dam has been carried away by the flood and the water is pouring into the South Branch of the Chicago River.

**Riverside Is Like Venice.**

The high waters which threatened the Desplaines Valley villages have abated and all fear of damage to property or danger to lives has temporarily passed over, but those who are familiar with the past history of the saucy little Desplaines are inclined to look upon the "rampage," as they call it in the villages, of the last three days as but a forerunner of things to come. The water in and about the Villages of Riverside, Riverside Lawn, and Lyons was from three to four feet higher on Saturday night than it has ever been this early in the year since 1883, the year of well-remembered floods.

Early on Sunday morning the waters began to lower, and yesterday afternoon the gauge set by the town authorities of Riverside showed a fall of more than nine inches and the water was still falling at the rate of an inch an hour.

Berwyn, Clyde, and the other towns and villages about Riverside are enjoying muddy weather these days. Every back lot, especially those along the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy tracks, is partially flooded, while the gutters are running with water. The west side of Riverside, that portion known as Groveland avenue, is completely inundated, and Riverside Lawn is still beyond communication without the aid of bathing suits or row boats. The residences of L. F. Danforth, John Denke, F. G. Littler, and the transfer stables of Tidmarsh & Opper, in the Groveland avenue district, are flooded below the second floors with from two to four feet of water. The residences of Dr. J. M. Palmer, Will Janes, John Baumgartner, J. H. Milliken, F. J. Ward, Alexander Watson, and George Wittimore, in Riverside Lawn, are as islands in the "lawn valley."

**Row About in Boats.**

Several enterprising youths of Riverside secured boats yesterday and made a snug sum by rowing curious persons around these residences, all of which are completely surrounded by water and flooded to a depth of four feet. Supplies were taken to the beleaguered families in rowboats and they are prepared for a siege of several days.

Alexander Watson's $1,000 levee is but a memory, and the garden and the hothouses it was expected to protect against the rising waters are also things of the past.

The suspension bridge, half of which is several feet below the rushing waters, has been closed by the authorities of Lyons and Riverside, while half a dozen foot bridges across the Desplaines are impassable except to an expert swimmer.

The Santa Fé tracks, as well as the electric line tracks, are safely above water, but at the high-water mark were but a few inches above.

The water at the present rate of falling should be at its normal height by tomorrow, but it will be several days before Riverside Lawn will be passable, owing to the fact that its foundation is mostly clay, and consequently the ground may not be solid for two weeks after the water has passed off.

**Advice to Boil Drinking Water.**

Dr. Reynolds, Commissioner of Health, said last night the rush lakeward of water in the Chicago River was caused by flood conditions which compelled the temporary shutting down on Saturday night of the pumping works at Bridgeport.

"So far as we have been advised or are able to discover," he continued, "no pollution has as yet reached the intake cribs, and when the pumps start again late tonight or tomorrow morning the heavy current will quickly be stopped. I scarcely know of anything the department can do except to advise the people to boil the water for a few days."

## WEST TOWN SLATE ARRANGED.

### Republican Ticket Will Be Headed by Frederick E. Erickson—Smulski May Be Clerk.

West Town Republicans are arranging a town ticket which they assert will defeat any candidates the Democrats may nominate. A slate has been prepared, as follows:

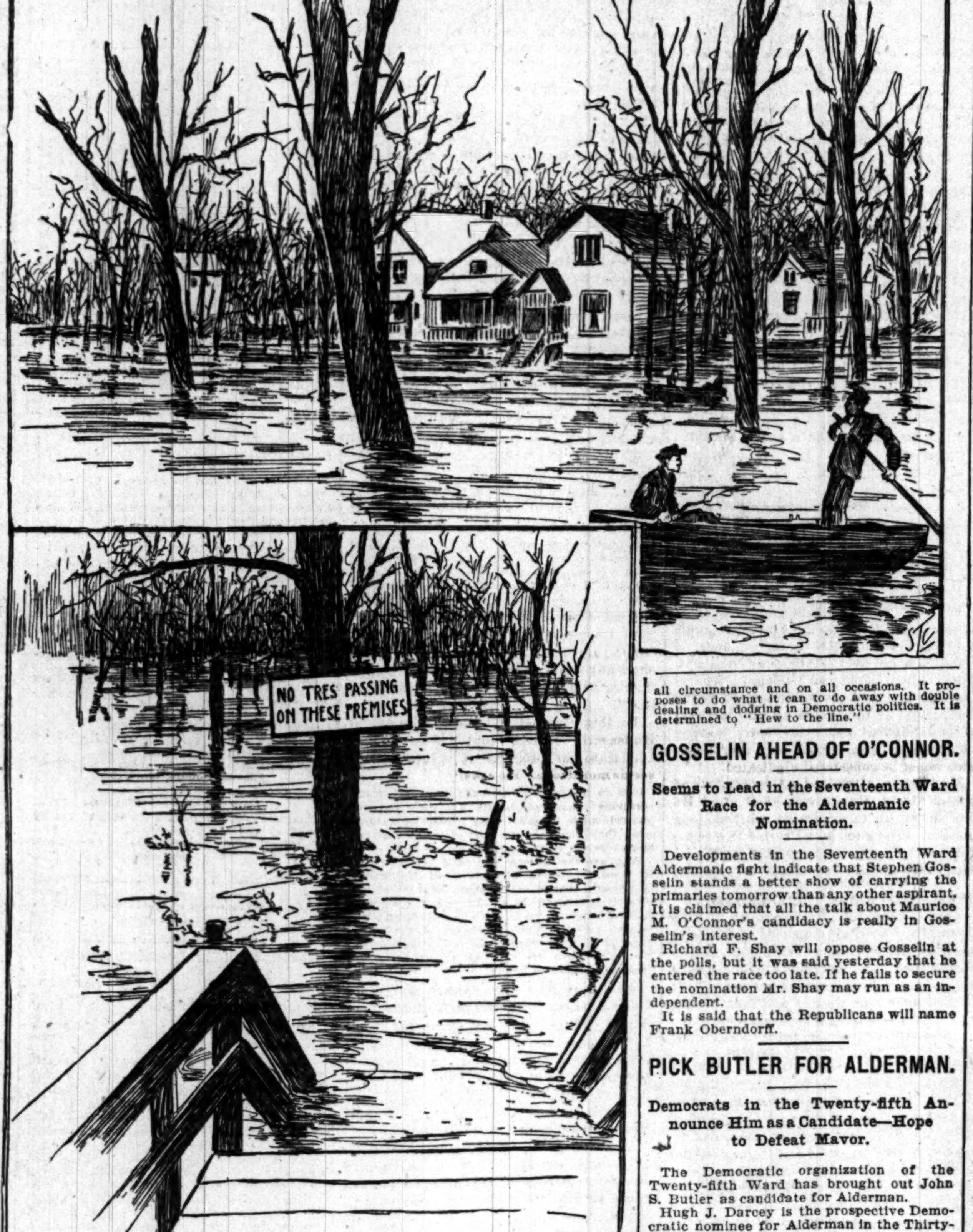
For Assessor—Frederick E. Erickson, Seventeenth Ward.
For Supervisor—George Gilbert, Twelfth Ward.
For Collector—James Ahearn, Nineteenth Ward.
For Clerk—John Smulski or John Dahlmann, Sixteenth Ward.

Mr. Smulski's chances are considered the best. Mr. Erickson is a member of the County board, and for that reason had no thought of entering the race for Assessor until urged by a number of party workers in a majority of the wards. It is said, though, that Henry L. Hertz is not pleased with the selection of Mr. Erickson. By working together, the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth,, and Nineteenth Wards can make the nominations. They will, however, have the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Thirteenth, and Twenty-eighth Wards with them and need not, according to the plans, defer to Mr. Hertz's wishes.

The Democrats of Lake View have prepared a slate of town candidates as follows:

For Assessor—William Wechler, Twenty-fifth Ward.
For Supervisor—P. J. Gibbons, Twenty-fifth Ward.
For Clerk—John Williams, Twenty-sixth Ward.

FLOOD FROM THE DESPLAINES MAKES A VENICE OF RIVERSIDE.


NO TRES PASSING ON THESE PREMISES
STC

## CITIZENS' PARTY IN EVANSTON.

### Factional Fight Among the Republicans Results in a Call for a Mass-Meeting.

The fight for supremacy in Evanston between the two factions of the Republican party represented in the City Council is the cause of an uprising among politicians which will result on Tuesday night in the formation of a Citizens' party. A petition which announces for its object a clean city government without regard to partisan politics has been circulated and has received such support that the meeting called is expected to develop strong opposition to the new ward boundary lines and the alleged "machine rule." Several of the petitions are in circulation and it is said that over 400 signatures have been secured. The fight has spread throughout the city and has become so apparent that it has been called for discussion at several church meetings.

## PLEA FOR GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

### Bishop Fallows and the Rev. Dr. Zimmerman Advocate Reform in Administrative Affairs.

"Good Citizenship" was the subject of an address delivered by the Rev. Dr. Zimmerman, President of the National Christian Citizenship league, at St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church last night.

The speaker dwelt on the value of purity in the politics of the city and country, alleging that the majority of politicians held office for private gain and not for public good.

Bishop Fallows followed with a few remarks relative to the subject, exhorting his hearers to turn out the corruptionists and inaugurate a Christian business-men's administration.

**James J. Gray Is Indorsed.**

The Swedish-American Democratic club of the Twenty-third Ward met yesterday and indorsed the candidacy of James J. Gray for North Town Assessor and Thomas O'Malley for Alderman.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

# WAR ON THE MAYOR.

### Free Silver Democrats Raise Standard of Revolt.

### ALTGELD TO LEAD ATTACK

### Will Try to Wreck Harrison's Gubernatorial Boom.

### PLANS ARE QUIETLY FORMED

COMING POLITICAL MEETINGS.

Tonight—At 646 West Madison street in the interest of A. H. Darrow, Republican candidate for Alderman of the Twelfth Ward. Speakers, W. S. Elliott, D. C. Jonas, and S. H. Harris.

Open war has been declared on the Carter H. Harrison wing of the Democratic party in Chicago, and John P. Altgeld is personally to conduct the hostile operations. One feature of the plan of campaign is the attack now to be directed against the Harrison gubernatorial boom. For several months preparations have been going on quietly, until now it is claimed that the Bryan and Altgeld Democracy has an organized army of bold fighters in Cook County, whose primary aim in life is to trim the Mayor's political sails, and whose flag has inscribed on its starry field: "Only simon pure, free silver Democrats may be put on guard."

At the earnest solicitation of Mr. Altgeld William Prentiss of Evanston has been put in command as chairman of the central organization, and it is understood that when the ex-Governor returns he will take the field as director general. It is proposed to do the fighting in the county and State campaigns with a view to capturing the county, the State, the legislative, and the Congressional conventions. Through fourteen ward organizations already formed in Chicago the black flag has been raised against Mayor Harrison because in his appointments he ignored the free silver Democrats and chose too many gold men.

**Ward Leaders Appointed.**

Only skirmish work will be attempted in the Aldermanic and town elections. Everything is in readiness for brisk engagements in the First, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh Wards, with the storm center located over the Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth. Power was conferred yesterday on Joseph S. Martin and Charles Shackleford to open the fight on James Quinn and the Mayor's cohorts in the Twenty-fourth. This means that Alderman Walker will have to fight a faction of his own party as well as the Republicans in order to be reëlected. In the Twenty-second the object is to overthrow Robert E. Burke and Captain Farrell and defeat the aspirations of John H. Colvin.

Alderman Francis has taken charge in the Twelfth Ward and will conduct the battle against the administration forces led by James McAndrews. Investigations are being made for the purpose of ascertaining what can be done in the First Ward against Alderman John J. Coughlin. The Bryan and Altgeld Democracy thinks he has outlived his usefulness. Mr. Prentiss issued an address yesterday "To the members of the County Central committee of the Bryan and Altgeld Democracy," in which, while no names are mentioned, it is understood he refers to Mayor Harrison and his advisors.

Here it is:

**Mr. Prentiss' Proclamation.**

Some who deliberately deserted the Democratic party in 1896 and joined the forces of the enemy and helped to defeat the Democrats still claim the Democratic name while refusing to accept the faith as declared by the Democratic national convention, or to support Democratic candidates regularly and fairly nominated. This would be unimportant but for the fact that these same persons are demanding the right to vote at Democratic primaries, to sit in Democratic conventions, and to receive political preferment at the hands of the party they abandoned. But this brazen demand would be of little moment were it not that in certain quarters those intrusted with Democratic confidence and authority, while professing allegiance to the Democratic faith, have acceded to this demand and persist in treating those professed Democrats with equal or greater consideration than those who kept the faith.

Widespread dissatisfaction has already resulted which endangers the usefulness of the party. Hence, in my judgment, an organization with the object as declared in the charter of this one is demanded in Cook County. Nothing is so harmful in politics as dishonesty, and what is more dishonest than to sail under false colors? The Bryan and Altgeld Democracy propose to prevent this as far as possible. When a man becomes a candidate for a Democratic nomination it will endeavor to find out just where he stands.

This organization proposes to do battle for the principles of the Chicago platform of 1896 under all circumstance and on all occasions. It proposes to do what it can to do away with double dealing and dodging in Democratic politics. It is determined to "Hew to the line."

## GOSSELIN AHEAD OF O'CONNOR.

### Seems to Lead in the Seventeenth Ward Race for the Aldermanic Nomination.

Developments in the Seventeenth Ward Aldermanic fight indicate that Stephen Gosselin stands a better show of carrying the primaries tomorrow than any other aspirant. It is claimed that all the talk about Maurice M. O'Connor's candidacy is really in Gosselin's interest.

Richard F. Shay will oppose Gosselin at the polls, but it was said yesterday that he entered the race too late. If he fails to secure the nomination Mr. Shay may run as an independent.

It is said that the Republicans will name Frank Oberndorff.

## PICK BUTLER FOR ALDERMAN.

### Democrats in the Twenty-fifth Announce Him as a Candidate—Hope to Defeat Mavor.

The Democratic organization of the Twenty-fifth Ward has brought out John S. Butler as candidate for Alderman.

Hugh J. Darcey is the prospective Democratic nominee for Alderman in the Thirty-third.

At the meeting of the County Democracy John Fitzgerald said that Chicago Tammany would fight for enforcement of the primary law.

Ex-Judge Ambrose said that the Thirty-second Ward Democrats would nominate a man for Alderman who would defeat Alderman Mavor.

## WARD DELEGATES ARE CHOSEN.

### Delegates in the Third Select Their Aldermanic and Town Convention Representatives.

The Third Ward Democratic club held a caucus on Saturday night and made delegate tickets for the Aldermanic and South Town conventions. Specimen ballots were sent yesterday to every Democratic voter in the ward.

**Peckham Quits the Race.**

Charles V. Peckham announces that owing to illness he has withdrawn from the race for the Aldermanic nomination in the Twenty-fifth Ward.

# FIVE NOT UNDER BAN

### Voters' League Passes on the Democratic Candidates.

### FEW HAVE ITS APPROVAL

### Twenty-two Are Pronounced Unworthy of Confidence.

### SAID TO HAVE BAD RECORDS.

### Gunther, Maypole, Kiolbassa, Walker, and Schlake Escape.

### FURTHER ADVICE IS PROMISED.

The Executive committee of the Municipal Voters' league yesterday drew up an appeal to the Democratic voters who will attend the primaries tomorrow. It calls attention to the records of the Democratic candidates for Aldermanic nominations who have already served one or more terms in the City Council, and promises the aid on election day of the league to the candidates it approves if they are nominated at the primaries. In case of the nomination of any of the candidates with bad records it says it will do all it can to compass their defeat at the polls. The appeal follows:

To the Democratic Voters of Chicago: We urge all Democratic voters in the first five wards named to attend their primaries to secure the renomination of the five Aldermen named below. They have proved by their records that they are in favor of honest government. They will honor your party by their service in the Council. If nominated the Municipal Voters' league will do everything in its power to aid in securing their election:

Second Ward, Charles F. Gunther.
Thirteenth Ward, William T. Maypole.
Sixteenth Ward, Peter Kiolbassa.
Twenty-fourth Ward, Charles M. Walker.
Twenty-sixth Ward, William E. Schlake.

The records of the Aldermen and ex-Aldermen named below, who are trying again to break into the Council, show them to have been unfaithful as public officials. They have supported private against public interests. If any of them are nominated at the Democratic primaries the Municipal Voters' league will use every honorable means to assist in securing their defeat:

First Ward, John Coughlin.
Fifth Ward, W. J. Doerr and Pat Wall.
Sixth Ward, Charles Martin.
Eighth Ward, Frank Meek.
Ninth Ward, Edward F. Cullerton.
Fifteenth Ward, Mike Ryan and M. F. Bowler.
Sixteenth Ward, Stanley H. Kunz.
Seventeenth Ward, Stephen Gosselin and Maurice M. O'Connor.
Nineteenth Ward, John Powers.
Twenty-first Ward, John McGillen.
Twenty-second Ward, John Colvin.
Twenty-third Ward, Thomas J. O'Malley.
Twenty-fourth Ward, Peter J. Biegler.
Twenty-seventh Ward, George Foster.
Twenty-eighth Ward, John Bigane.
Twenty-ninth Ward, Robert Mulcahy and Thomas Carey.
Thirtieth Ward, John F. Kinney and Ethan A. Mowrer.

We shall follow this announcement with a similar one as to the Republican Aldermen and ex-Aldermen who are candidates for renomination within a few days. By order of the Executive committee. GEORGE E. COLE, President.

## PIT LANE AGAINST GAZZOLO.

### Democrats of the Eleventh Ward Will Oppose the Saloonkeeper's Candidacy for Alderman.

John D. Gazzolo's candidacy for the Aldermanic nomination in the Eleventh Ward is causing trouble among the better class of Democrats in that district. Gazzolo, who is a brother of the outgoing Alderman, is a saloonkeeper in West Madison street who runs a sort of gambling house in connection with his saloon. Up to date it is mainly what is called "tape game," but now that election is coming on he has made arrangements to extend his custom by putting in facilities for a broader game. Gazzolo is strong among the Italians of the ward, and there are a lot of them. Otherwise his candidacy would not be seriously regarded, as the Eleventh is not in the habit of electing saloonkeepers to the Council. His Italian friends, however, are accustomed to go to the primaries, and the Democrats who are opposed to Gozzolo realize that they must attend themselves if they expect to defeat him. They have selected Frank Lane, a lawyer, as their candidate.

## BURKE COMES OUT FOR COLVIN.

### Says the Ward Fight Is More Against Him than His Protege—Mayor Takes a Hand.

Oil Inspector Burke is openly supporting John Colvin for the Democratic nomination for Alderman in the Twenty-second Ward. He takes the position that the Maltby club, which is fighting Colvin, is also fighting him, and that the fight is more on him than on Colvin. It is, he claims, more a contest for the control of the political machinery of the ward than who shall be the candidate for Alderman.

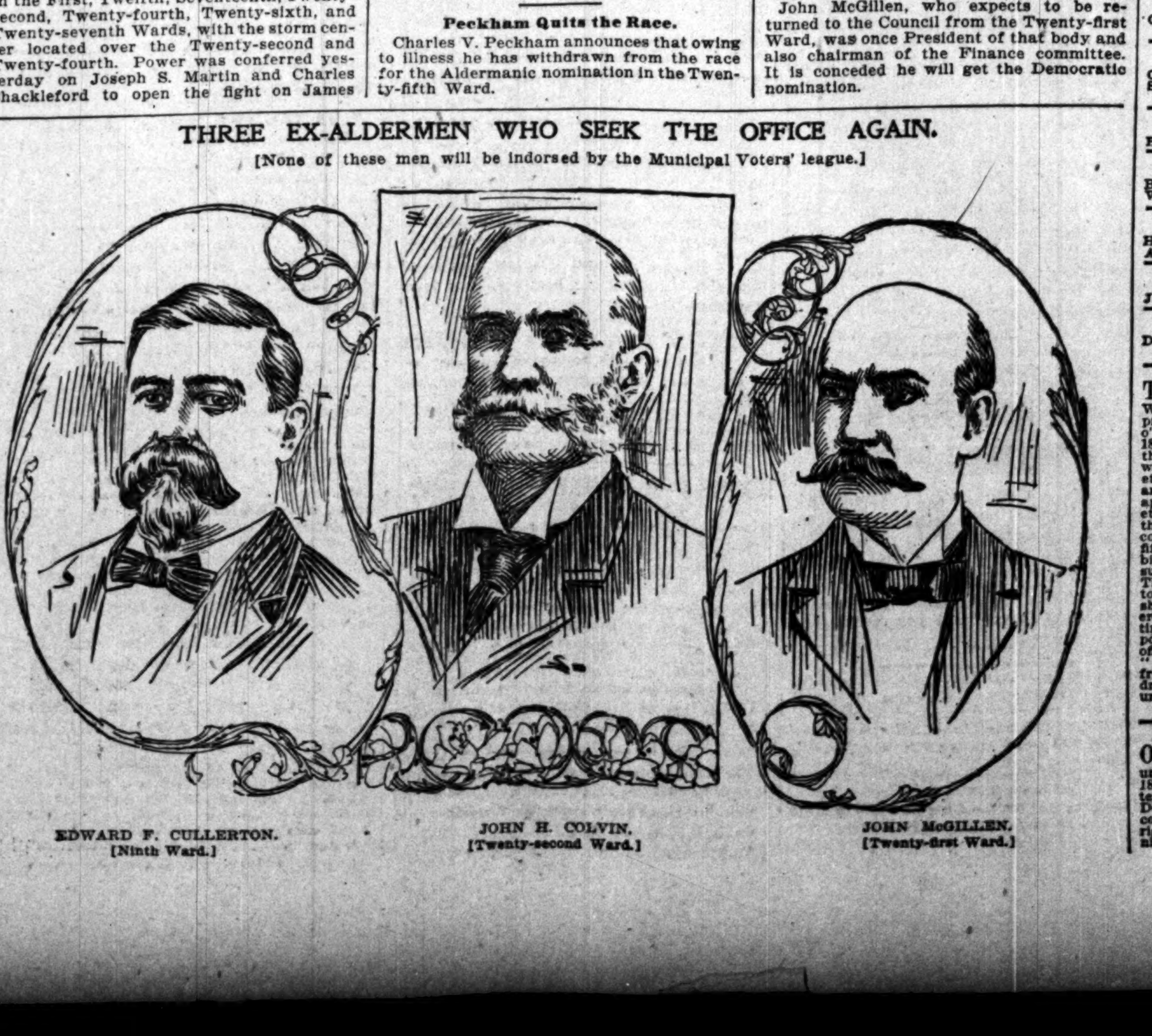
Mayor Harrison, however, wants Colvin left at home. He figures it out that Colvin means another Yerkes vote in the Council, and the Mayor's whole interest in the coming Aldermanic election is to have men elected who will support him in his attempt to see to it that the street car companies are made to pay a fair price for their franchise extensions. He has forced the Democrats to agree to nominate Gunther in the Second and Maypole in the Thirteenth, and will probably be able to force the nomination of Schlake in the Twenty-sixth. The Twenty-second, though it is his own ward, is beyond his control, as Burke insists he must carry the primaries to maintain his prestige.

Edward F. Cullerton has been carrying on an active campaign for Alderman in the Ninth Ward since New Year's day and political guessers predict he will be nominated. There has been some talk that if defeated in the convention he will run independent. Among the politicians it is said that Mr. Cullerton is ambitious to resume the position he once held in the Council as leader, and they say the West Side Street railway corporations are backing him.

John McGillen, who expects to be returned to the Council from the Twenty-first Ward, was once President of that body and also chairman of the Finance committee. It is conceded he will get the Democratic nomination.

THREE EX-ALDERMEN WHO SEEK THE OFFICE AGAIN.

[None of these men will be indorsed by the Municipal Voters' league.]


EDWARD F. CULLERTON. [Ninth Ward.]
JOHN H. COLVIN. [Twenty-second Ward.]
JOHN McGILLEN. [Twenty-first Ward.]

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Special values at
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Four Brass Beds—3 ft. 6 in. wide—each reduced from $62.50 to $30
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Many other Beds similarly reduced. 4th floor, main building.

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We are now showing a complete and choice line of new patterns in WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, BODY and TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, INGRAINS, STRAW MATTINGS and LINOLEUMS.
Special: Will offer this week, to close stock, our entire line of BEST QUALITY, GENUINE ENGLISH WILTONS and BODY BRUSSELS at following prices. (3rd floor, main building.)
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To close out a number of excellent Opera Glasses, in styles which we intend to discontinue, a SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF 25% from the low prices at which they have previously been marked, will be allowed.
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Black Morocco-covered Opera Glasses—good size $4.65
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The popular Lorgnette, self-focusing Opera Glasses—from $13.50 upward.

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BARNETT BROS. [on orders]. 159 Water-st.

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MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 83 Madison-st.

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DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 Dearborn-st., Chicago's expert physicians and specialists in delicate diseases peculiar to man and woman kind.

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WOOD MANTELS, TILES, GRATES.
HAMLIN SPIEGEL CO., 337 Wabash. Tel. H. 736.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT — OFFICE OF Henry Ives Cobb, Architect Chicago Building, Washington, D. C., February 28, 1898.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m. Monday, the fourth day of April, 1898, and opened immediately thereafter for all the labor and materials required for structural work and inclosing of the U. S. P. O., Ct. Ho., etc., at Chicago, Ill., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had on application at this office. In requesting plans, etc., applicants must state what similar work they have performed. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), and the successful bidder will be required to furnish a bond in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000). The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and to waive any defect or informality in any bid should it be deemed in the interest of the government to do so. Proposals received after the time stated will be returned to the bidder. Proposals must be made upon blanks furnished by this office and enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Bid for erection, etc., of Chicago Building," from (give name and address of bidder) to be addressed to HENRY IVES COBB, Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE CHIEF Q. M., CHICAGO, ILL., FEBY. 14, 1898—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 o'clock a. m., central time, March 16, 1898, and then opened, for such printing and material therefor as may be required by Headquarters Dept. of the Missouri in this city during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1898. U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Information furnished upon application. J. G. C. LEE, A. Q. M. G.

OFFICE CHIEF Q. M., CHICAGO, ILL., March 14, 1898.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here and at offices of quartermasters at stations named, until 11 o'clock a. m., central time, April 13, 1898, and then opened, for furnishing wood, coal, and charcoal during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1898, at Forts Brady and Wayne, Mich.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kas.; Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; Forts Reno and Sill, Okla.; Fort Sheridan and Chicago, Ill. Proposals for delivery at other points will be entertained. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Information furnished on application here or to quartermasters of stations named. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fuel" and addressed to undersigned, or quartermasters of stations named. J. G. C. LEE, A. Q. M. G.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM TENDERS AND Pile Sinkers—Mississippi River Commission, 2732 Pine-st., St. Louis, Mo., March 14, 1898.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing three small steam tenders and four pile sinkers will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, standard time, April 14, 1898, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. H. E. WATERMAN, Captain Engineers, Secretary.

DR. PARKER'S CURE FOR RUPTURE is guaranteed by him to be the surest, safest and most permanent. A genuine $100 forfeit is offered in any case his "Retentive Truss" fails to retain. Estb. over 30 yrs. Send for Free Book anyway. COMMON SENSE TRUSS CO., 58 State-st., CHICAGO.

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**Though by a New Author, "The Celebrity" Is a Model of Artistic Lightness and Vivacious Superficiality—Plot Is Thoroughly Original, Both in Conception and Execution—Not in Any Respect a Great Book, but Unusually Pleasing.**

LIGHTNESS and originality are combined in quite captivating proportions in Winston Churchill's novel, "The Celebrity" (Macmillan). The author is not the English Winston Churchill, but an American, as the sustained vivacity of his literary style itself announces. "The Celebrity" is the farthest possible remove from the solid roast beef style of novel in which British writers excel, being an almost perfect type of the champagne-and-soufflé fiction in which American talent seems to be at its best.

With all its lightness and superficiality Mr. Churchill's novel is quite a triumph of painstaking work. Its short, crisp sentences are as polished as so much verse. Its style is refreshing in the originality of its sparkle, and its plot, slight as it is, strikes a thoroughly unhackneyed note. It falls off somewhat at the close, but despite that fact "The Celebrity" must be set down as an exceptionally pleasing novel and one peculiarly fitted for the requirements of summer vacation reading.

There is nothing particularly original in taking a popular novelist like the Celebrity for a central figure, but the difficulties into which Mr. Churchill plunges his unheroic hero are thoroughly novel. The story is laid near the great lakes somewhere north of Chicago. The Celebrity, whose other name is not confided to the reader, is a prolific writer of wishy-washy novels of a high moral tone and irreproachable morals, who has become weary of the adulations of feminine worshipers that pursue him wherever he goes, and who accordingly borrows the name of a Boston bicycle manufacturer, Charles Wrexel Allen, and comes West to Asquith for a summer vacation. He turns out to be more or less of a conceited flirt, and before the season and the book close he has gotten himself into many humorous and quite alarming entanglements.

The story never drags or pauses for descriptions or analysis, yet all through its smiling cynicism and its sprightly, purling flow of action it manages to dodge like a mountain brook into all sorts of unexpected corners of life and interest.

The Celebrity shares the foreground of the story with a very pronounced character bearing the sonorous name of Mr. Farquhar Fenelon Cooke, whose frank but innocent profanity liberally besprinkles the pages. The author has managed to make this blustering, horsy, whole-souled millionaire thoroughly interesting from start to finish. True, "like Shakspeare, Mr. Cooke was judged by his works, and from these he was generally conceded to be an illiterate and indifferent person of barbarous tastes and a mania for horses." But his loud, genial way of slapping on the back any stranger he happened to like and calling him "old boy" without further ceremony has something hearty and human about it.

It was quite natural that this Mr. Cooke should take a fancy to the Celebrity the moment he saw him—quite as natural as that the Celebrity should have brought all the young women at the summer hotel buzzing about him. Miss Trevor, in fact, has already become engaged to the Celebrity when Mr. Cooke invites him to come, bag and baggage, to his magnificent and artistically monstrous summer residence. This gives the incognito novelist a good chance to drop Miss Trevor and to take up with a Miss Thorn, who has met him in the East, knows his real name, and seems to be infatuated with him—to the wild jealousy of the Mr. Crocker, who is supposed to tell the whole story.

Mr. Churchill introduces all these characters and many others in the most skillful style, so that they walk into the story without a single set introduction, yet with all necessary clearness. Having thus wound up the springs of action he is not long in starting sundry humorous developments.

The scene for the dénouement is that of a yachting cruise up the lakes. The vainglorious Celebrity meets his first rebuff in the ignominious way in which he is relegated to the cockpit in a storm. But the worst storm is one of another sort that bursts upon him after the party has gone into camp, when a stray newspaper reveals the fact that the man under whose name he passes has absconded with $100,000 of the company's money.

The situation is delightful—for the reader—especially when the three persons in the party who are aware of the Celebrity's real name refuse, for private reasons, to come to his rescue. It is here that Mr. Churchill shows forth the qualities of his characters most skillfully, especially that of the loud and loyal Cooke, who, believing his guest to be guilty, yet determines on the spot to do the hospitable thing and help him, willy-nilly, over the Canadian border. Even as the party discuss the matter in little groups a new development arises, after this style:

> Before I could reply there came a scuffling sound from the bank above us, and the snapping of branches and twigs. It was Mr. Cooke. His descent, the personal conduction of which he lost half way down, was irregular and spasmodic, and a rude concussion at the bottom knocked off a choice bit of profanity which was balanced on the tip of his tongue.
>
> "Crocker, old man," he said, in a loud whisper, "they tell me that is an Asquith catboat out yonder. It's a detective coming for Allen."

The hiding of the Celebrity in a cave, the hypocritical welcome to the detective, the panic that ensues next morning when it is discovered that the fellow has escaped to go and bring the Asquith officers, and the wild race with a tug that follows an attempt to reach the Canadian border—all are delightfully told, with a dainty blend of humor and harmless cynicism. It seems as if the crestfallen Celebrity has reached the depths of humiliation when he lies trembling in a hole under the yacht's floor, but he falls still deeper in the final scene, in which Miss Trevor and Miss Thorn pay off their old scores and send him fleeing into the Canadian woods.

Mr. Churchill is one of those rare novelists who never say the obvious thing. Every thought is somehow cleverly twisted a little so that one gets a glimpse of its under side. None of the thoughts are deep, but the view is none the less fresh. If Mr. Churchill can keep on writing stories as artistic as this he can make himself quite as celebrated as his mythical Celebrity.

### Fresh Literary Notes.

"The Cowboy of Today" is the leading article in the current issue of the Gentleman Farmer Magazine. It is excellently illustrated, as is also "Holland as Seen by an American."

Alice Morse Earle writes on "Delft Ware" in the March number of the House Beautiful. Another feature of the magazine is an article by the Marquise de Fontenoy on "The Favorite Dwelling of the Empress of Austria."

The opening article in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly for March describes "A Summer Journey to the Sahara Desert." It is by Professor Angelo Heilprin of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, and is copiously illustrated.

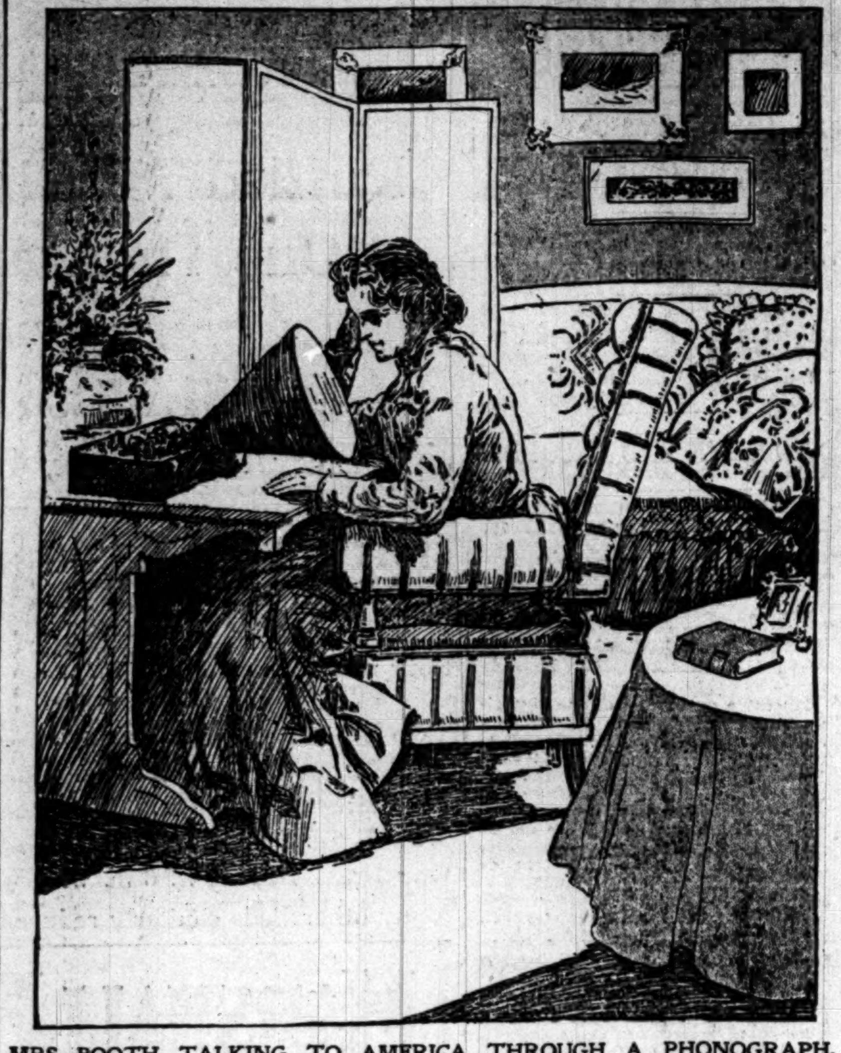
Reginald de Koven and Sir Arthur Sullivan have both been commissioned by Mr. Bok to give a musical setting to Rudyard Kipling's great "Recessional" poem, written for the Queen's jubilee. De Koven has finished his setting of the poem as a hymn with chorus and solo, and the composition will be published in its entirety in a forthcoming issue of the Ladies' Home Journal.

The title of the new book which W. H. Mallock will publish through the Macmillan company in the course of a few weeks will be "Aristocracy and Evolution." Its aim is to demonstrate that the chief progressive movement of society is due to a minority, the part played by the majority being altogether subordinate, alike in the sphere of thought, government, and wealth production."

Henry D. Bushnell of Chicago contributes to the March number of Modern Mexico an interesting article on the possibilities of money-making from rubber plantations in Mexico. This periodical is printed partly in Spanish, and is published at St. Louis and edited in the City of Mexico. Its contents will be found thoroughly suggestive to persons interested in the business chances offered for investors in Mexico.

Leslie Stephen has lately published an appreciation of Tennyson, in which he ascribes far higher praise to the technical perfection of the laureate's verse than to his thought. Commenting on this, a contributor to the London Author tells an interesting anecdote, which serves to show that the poet held the same opinion himself. It appears that once, while dining at John Sterling's, Tennyson suddenly observed, apropos of nothing in particular: "I don't think that since Shakspeare there has been such a master of the English language as I am." And then, when every one at the table had looked up in astonishment, he added, calmly: "To be sure, I've got nothing to say!"

Says the London Athenæum: "The Omar Khayyám club, and the 'boom' generally of the great Persian poet, have had the usual effect on the sale of the first edition of Fitzgerald's translation. Ten years ago one might have inquired in every bookseller's shop in London for it without any other result than a blank shake of the head. A few days ago a copy of the first issue, 1859, with the wrappers bound in, sold for twenty guineas, the purchaser, curiously enough, being also the original publisher, Mr. Quaritch."



MRS. BOOTH TALKING TO AMERICA THROUGH A PHONOGRAPH.

## SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

# *The Business Way.*

JACK wanted to, but Miss Mary didn't, and that's the way it all came about. Jack swore she was the very daintiest, sweetest, loveliest girl on earth, added a great deal more of love's hyperbole, and—entre nous—even soared into poetry occasionally, which he read to Christopher Columbus, her pet bull terrier.

But as Christopher wrinkled his nose decidedly and his tail did not show the least intimation of a wag, Jack tore it up—the poetry, I mean.

The trouble was Jack wanted to propose and couldn't. For never did he bring up the eventful subject but Miss Mary would go off at a tangent, possibly because Jack was using roundabout ways.

As Jack confided to his chum (who shall be nameless for various reasons):

"Do you know, H., if I speak of sunsets she will immediately have a wild desire to discuss ethnology or irregular Greek verbs, and if I should ever mention love—not that I ever have, you know, but if I ever should, hang me if I don't believe she'd ask me how my liver was."

By which it can readily be seen that Miss Mary and Jack were on the best of terms, and the very intimacy seemed to preclude the possibility of anything more.

One afternoon I was lying on the river bank industriously fishing, while Jack sprawled upon the grass alternately reading and scribbling. Then he looked up and observed complacently:

"Now, I flatter myself that's rather good. Listen, H.:

"The weary sun has sunk to rest,  
And with him fades the dying day.  
Come night, come hour I love the best,  
Fit time love's winning words to say.

"Pretty good, eh?"

"Good? O, gracious! You want to change those last two lines. You should say:

"Alas! still lives a love-struck crank,  
Who can't say what he wants to say.

"Besides, 'best' isn't good grammar, if you're comparing day with night."

"Tennyson himself could not please you," said Jack. Then a long silence, which he at last broke with: "Say, do you think she would have me?"

"O, take a run around the block! How do I know? There she comes now, and I give you fair warning if you two stay here and scare all my fish away I'll tell about the poetry."

Divinely tall and most divinely fair was Miss Mary. She came tripping sedately over the tender grass, the mountain winds kissing a delicate peach blossom into her cheeks. Jack, with his customary facility, rose to his feet and the occasion to play the gallant. Neither of 'em paid the slightest attention to me. I was supposed to be dead.

"Jack," she said sweetly. "I want you to row me up to the store. Will you?"

Of course Jack acquiesced, and the two of them got into the boat and started.

Jack is a finished oarsman, at least he generally finishes it in about ten minutes. I knew it was to be interesting, so I gave up the fishing and watched them.

(Mem. later: They have drifted down the river, both behind Miss Mary's parasol.)

Now, Jack being one of those fellows who believe in never losing an opportunity calmly rowed the boat out in the middle of the river and then, as I predicted, shipped the oars and opened the conversation.

"How well we get along together in a boat," he remarked, gazing sentimentally at the cliffs.

"Yes," abstractedly, "but I wish you'd row up to the store. I don't want to waste the whole afternoon drifting like this."

"No, of course not," waking up suddenly. Two strokes. Then, "I wish we could always——"

"There are a lot of new people coming tonight," she broke in. "Mr. Eggleston told me so."

"Did he? H'm!" Then with a brilliant idea, "Are you ever interested in other people?" he asked in his most beguiling tone.

"O, yes—now, there's Christopher Columbus. I'm interested in him. I wish I had him here this very minute. I'd kiss his dear little nose."

"If I were only Christopher Columbus," insinuated Jack.

"I wish you were sometimes," she cried wickedly. "Then I could shut you up occasionally, couldn't I?"

Now, what could anybody do with a girl like this? The end of it was that Miss Mary took the oars and rowed to the store herself.

Jack came to me disconsolately.

"I wish I were dead," he said.

I told him how annoying it would be to me to have him lying around dead. He said I talked like a fool.

"Jack, my dear boy," I said patronizingly (I am two months older than he), "the next time you try to pop the question be like a bottle of ginger ale. Go off with a bang and let all the fizzle come afterward."

"I never thought of that," he answered thoughtfully. "I wonder how it would work? You're a trump, H., I'll try it."

That evening they were both down by the spring, and I hid behind a tree. I didn't hear the first part of it, but I got there just in time to hear Jack say:

"Mary, I love you. Will you be my wife?"

"With pleasure," she answered gayly. "You silly boy, why didn't you say so before?"

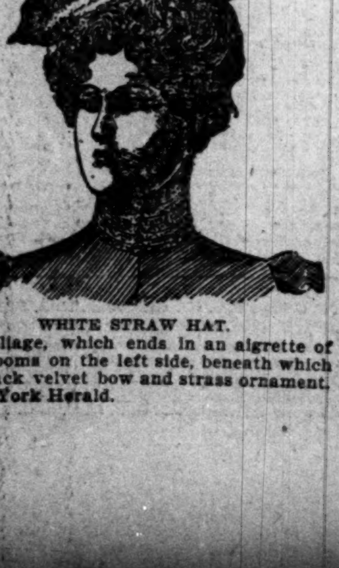
"Just what I told him," said I, coming from behind the tree.

"Did you? You dear boy, you may kiss me for that. Keep still, Jack."

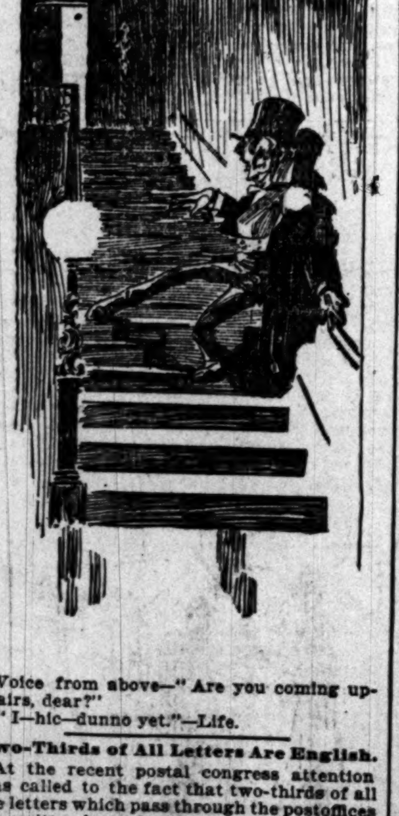
And I did.—Exchange.

### DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

This is a white straw hat by Lenthéric. The brim turns up higher on the left side than the right. The hat is trimmed with black velvet bows mixed with a garland of rose foliage, which ends in an aigrette of rose blooms on the left side, beneath which is a black velvet bow and strass ornament.—New York Herald.



WHITE STRAW HAT.



Voice from above—"Are you coming upstairs, dear?"

"I—hic—dunno yet."—Life.

### Two-Thirds of All Letters Are English.

At the recent postal congress attention was called to the fact that two-thirds of all the letters which pass through the postoffices are written by and sent to people who speak English.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

# RALLY TO PASTOR'S AID.

## SPIRITUALISTS INDIGNANT AT MRS. G. G. COOLEY'S ARREST.

**Members of Her Congregation Appoint a Committee to Insure a Good Legal Defense This Morning—Accused Woman Sure of Acquittal and Still Intends to Deliver the Funeral Sermon on Wednesday—Explains the Circumstances of Her Incarceration**

Chicago spiritualists were stirred up yesterday over the arrest on Saturday of Mrs. Georgia Gladys Cooley, pastor of the First Spiritualist Church, at the store of Rothschild & Co., on the charge of shoplifting.

The members of the First Spiritualist Church, 77 Thirty-first street, were not content with a mere expression of their pastor's innocence. At the meeting the whole matter was gone over unofficially, and after listening to the statement of F. C. Cooley, the husband of the accused preacher, and to D. L. Druliner, who went on the bond of Mrs. Cooley, it was decided to appoint a committee to represent the church in the matter.

W. E. Hahn, F. H. Farnham, C. H. Horine, Dr. G. B. Warne, and George E. Eichelberger compose the committee, and they will see that their pastor has proper legal defense when she comes up for trial this morning at the Harrison Street Police Station. Mrs. Cooley attended the afternoon meeting of the society, but beyond a short speech at the end of the service, in which she made no reference to her trouble, she said nothing.

Mrs. Cooley says she had a veil in her hands looking at it while the clerk was busy with another customer. She held it up to her face to judge of its texture, when her arms were pinioned to her sides from behind, and she found herself hustled off to the station. She has no doubt of being able to establish her innocence.

In fact, Mrs. Cooley is so certain of acquittal that she has made no change in her plans of officiating at the funeral of the unknown French woman, whose body has been lying for almost two years at the undertaking establishment at Cottage Grove avenue and Fortieth place. Who this woman was or where she came from is being kept a profound secret. The undertakers profess to know nothing, and the spiritualists declare they do not know whether she was one of their faith or not.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon from 27 Michigan avenue. Last night Mrs. Cooley answered Dr. Talmage in his attack on spiritualism.

At the meeting held last night the Spiritualists asserted that their pastor was the object of persecution, although who was at the bottom of it they declined to say, "for policy's sake," until they could substantiate their charges. Dr. Druliner said a reporter told him at the station on Saturday night that it was known that morning that Mrs. Cooley would be arrested in the afternoon. Mrs. Cooley said she was told the same thing.

Mrs. Cooley said at the close of the meeting last night it had been her intention to leave Chicago after the Spiritualists' anniversary the last Sunday in March, but that recent events had persuaded her to remain a while longer.

At the time of her arrest Mrs. Cooley says she lost a pocketbook containing change to the amount of $6 or $7.

# CLUB CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

**Meetings, Lectures, Receptions, and Other Affairs Scheduled for the Next Six Days.**

The following is the schedule of club events for the week:

The Ashland club—A "ladies' informal" on Wednesday afternoon, and on Saturday night a vaudeville and "smoker."

The Audubon society—A meeting at the residence of Mr. Franklin H. Head, 2 Banks street, on Thursday at 3 o'clock.

Catholic Woman's National league—The department of art and literature; a meeting on Saturday afternoon in Handel Hall, when two pictures will be presented to the league.

The Chicago Athletic association—Its regular fortnightly musical on Wednesday evening.

Chicago Culture club—A meeting today, at 2 o'clock at Illinois Hall.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Chicago Chapter—A reception for Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, the newly elected State Regent, and delegates to the continental congress, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, ex-President of the National society, D. A. R., will be a guest.

Harvard club—A minstrel entertainment on Thursday evening.

Loyola club—A meeting on Thursday evening at the residence of Miss Murphy, 1020 West Adams street.

Matheon club—A reception tomorrow afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock at the residence of Miss Florence Spofford, 1520 Washington boulevard.

Oaks Culture club of Austin—Last reception of the season tomorrow afternoon.

Ryder club—A musical and literary entertainment tomorrow evening in the chapel of St. Paul's Church.

Union League club—An entertainment on Thursday evening, when Miss Anne Cavanaugh will give dialect sketches.

West End Woman's club—"An Afternoon with Grieg" on Friday, arranged by Mrs. Mary Talcott Pettibone.

White City club—A lecture this evening at the Leland Hotel on "Carlisle's French Revolution," by John McGovern.

Woodlawn Park club—A meeting of the Women's Card club this evening; tomorrow evening Miss Emily F. Wheeler will lecture on "French Art and the Galleries of Paris."

# SPALDING'S WEDDING RUMORED

**Report Circulated That the Ex-Banker Will Soon Marry Miss Louise Ervin.**

It was rumored yesterday that Charles W. Spalding, the convicted President of the defunct Globe Savings Bank, would in a short time be married to Miss Louise Ervin, his former secretary. Last week the former banker's wife, Lizzie K. Spalding, secured a divorce from him. He already had applied for a divorce from her.

The report of the intended marriage could not be verified yesterday. Jailer Whitman, under whose charge Spalding is at present, said he had heard nothing of the matter.

"No request for the ceremony," said he, "has come to me, and if such a request does come it will in all probability be denied."

Mr. Whitman said that sometimes under unusual circumstances prisoners were married by the trial Judge during the trial, but it was not likely any such favor would be shown to Spalding.

# CATHOLIC LEGION ELECTION.

**Benevolent Organization Selects Officers for the Year and Appoints New York Convention Delegate.**

Twenty-three representatives of the Illinois State Council of the Catholic Benevolent legion attended the eighth annual session yesterday afternoon at 70 Adams street. Officers for the year were elected as follows:

President—W. J. Fortune.  
Vice President—John B. Mooney.  
Secretary—D. L. O'Neill.  
Treasurer—John C. Parker.

T. D. Hurley was elected representative to the grand convention which meets in New York this year. The Secretary's report showed there are now 1,200 men enrolled as members in Chicago, 5,000 in the State, and 47,000 in the entire organization.

# BOOKS FOR HAWKEYE LIBRARY.

**Prof. G. E. Finch in Chicago Buying Volumes for the Iowa Town—Has Secured 650.**

Professor Grant E. Finch of West Union, Ia., has been in Chicago the last four days buying books for the Hawkeye, Ia., free public library. The professor has purchased 650 volumes at a cost of $500. The money for the works was furnished as a gift to the library by Charles W. Bopp, President of Bopp Bros.' State Bank at Hawkeye.

Fac-Simile Signature Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper of every bottle of Castoria.
When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

# MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER

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The action of the Speaker of the House of Commons in suppressing the question which the Hon. Hubert Valentine Duncombe had placed on the printed list for the purpose of addressing to the government, and which was as to "whether the Cabinet had considered the advisability of placing the British fleet at the disposal of the United States in the event of a war between the latter and Spain," was unprecedented and contrary to Parliamentary usage, but is generally commended. For the question was intended, not as a demonstration of friendship towards this country, but merely as a bit of impertinent ridicule of the very widespread manifestations of sympathy for the United States that are taking place on every side in England, and particularly in the British press, during the present crisis.

Mr. Duncombe poses as a humorist, and in order to appreciate the drift of the question which he proposed to put the fact must be taken into consideration that he spent a considerable time in America, living partly on his wife's earnings as a variety actress and partly on his wits, which latter source of livelihood naturally caused him to suffer a considerable amount of privation.

A younger son of the Earl and Countess of Feversham, and a brother, therefore, of the celebrated beauty, Lady Helen Vincent, and of the still more lovely Duchess of Leinster, now dead, he distinguished himself a few weeks after attaining his majority by marrying a music hall favorite professionally known as Miss "Nellie Lamar," but whose real name was Ellen Lewis. The ceremony took place, not at church, but at the registry office of St. George's, Hanover Square, and it is probably due to this lack of any religious ceremony that the peerages and other similar works of reference contain no record of the union.

Of course the latter gave offense to the father of the young man, who is noted for his pride of birth and ancestry, and the annual allowance which the Hon. Hubert had until then received was promptly docked. He thereupon got still more heavily into debt than he had been before, and finally his extravagance, coupled with that of his wife, landed him in the bankruptcy court.

The old Earl then agreed to allow him an annuity of $2,000 on condition that he would leave England with his wife and live in the United States. Society appears to have ignored their presence in this country. They drifted around from one city to another, drinking to the very dregs the full bitterness of life in third and fourth rate boarding-houses, and left debts behind them everywhere. Finally they decided that if they were to starve they might just as well do so in England, and they returned to London, where the Hon. Mrs. Duncombe resumed her music hall profession, and, I am sorry to add, her very questionable mode of life of ante-nuptial days.

For a time the brother of the late Duchess of Leinster and of Lady Helen Vincent was content to live in indolence and comfort at his wife's expense, closing his eyes to the dubious sources of her income. Indeed, I doubt if there would ever have been any petition for divorce had not Mrs. Duncombe finally become tired of supplying the needs of her ne'er-do-well husband and coolly turned him out of house and home.

The Hon. Hubert, finding that nothing further in the way of cash was to be expected from his wife, lost no time in commencing a suit for divorce against her on the ground of the betrayal of his "honor," and took the precaution of naming as a correspondent a Mr. Henry Yates, who happened to be the richest of Mrs. Duncombe's admirers, and therefore the most likely to readily pay heavy damages for the alienation of affections.

This, then, is the distinguished statesman to whom the enlightened Conservative constituency of West Cumberland has intrusted its representation in Parliament, and whose efforts to perpetuate a cheap piece of impertinence at the expense of the United States, against which he has always harbored a grudge since his hard times in this country, were so promptly squelched by the prize fighter's son who now presides as Speaker and as First Commoner of England over the deliberations of the House of Commons.

By the death of old Lord Bradford the English turf has sustained a loss so great that it may almost be described as irreparable. The owner of the Derby winner, Sir Hugo, he was one of the pillars of the British racing world, and, like the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Portland, and the late Lord Portsmouth, never made a bet in his life but merely ran his horses for the pure love of sport. A few years ago he celebrated his golden wedding, losing his wife, however, a short time afterwards.

The family name is Bridgeman, and the founder of the house was Sir Orlando Bridgeman, a Lord High Chancellor of the reign of Charles II., whose ideas of justice and of judicial integrity were on a par with his King's notions of morality. The late Earl was very rich indeed, a goodly proportion of his income being derived from ground rents in the manufacturing towns of the Counties of Stafford and of Warwick.

During the thirty-three years that he has sat in the House of Lords he has never once made a speech or delivered himself of any other utterance than his vote, and according to reliable traditions he managed to preserve an equally praiseworthy silence during the twenty years that he previously sat in the House of Commons as member for South Shropshire.

He is now succeeded in the earldom by his eldest son, hitherto known as Viscount Newport, and who, like every other male scion of this ancient house, bears the Christian name of Orlando. He has a son who is already of age, while of his daughters one is married to the Earl of Dalkeith, heir to the Dukedom of Buccleuch, another one is wedded to the enormously wealthy Ernest Pretyman of Orwell Park, while a third has just become the wife of the Hon. Osbert Molyneux, heir to the immensely wealthy earldom of Sefton, now held by his elder brother, who is demented, childless, and suffering from an injured spine, the result of a terrible cropper in a steeplechase.

Another demise which deserves passing reference is that of Frederick W. Isaacson, whose claim to mention in these columns is due to the fact that he was the father of Violet Lady Beaumont, widow of the ninth Lord Beaumont.

Of the most plebeian extraction he accumulated a fortune in the retail silk trade, and then still further augmented it by marrying a German woman of the name of Jaeger, who keeps the well-known modiste and millinery shop on Regent street under the name of "Madame Elise." The shekels thus amassed by both husband and wife in their respective trades proved of sufficient attraction to win for their only daughter, Violet, who was at one moment an assistant in her mother's store, a titled husband in the person of the ninth Lord Beaumont.

The union was not a happy one. It remained childless and the couple separated for some time before the peer's death. Lord Beaumont wished to secure a divorce. But the evidence was not of such a character as to constitute grounds for a decree.

So Lord Beaumont revenged himself by showing around some of his wife's correspondence until her father obtained a legal injunction forbidding him to do so any longer.

Isaacson secured election to the House of Commons for one of the suburban districts of the metropolis, and this being the case his wife was able to secure presentation at court, where she had an opportunity of examining to best advantage the court dresses which she had constructed for so many of her titled customers.

# SAYS HE KNOWS SEX SECRET.

**Dr. Watson Says It Is Possible for Human Beings to Produce Male or Female at Will.**

Danbury, Conn., March 13.—A discovery said to be even more remarkable than that of Professor Schenk of Vienna in relation to determining the sex of a child before its birth has been made by Dr. Wilbur S. Watson of this city. It was first announced several days ago. Dr. Watson asserts positively that it is within his power to influence the sex of a child, and that parents may produce at will a male or a female. The results of several years' experiments by Dr. Watson have just been made known to some of the physicians of this city and have aroused great interest among them.

Dr. Watson has a high standing in medical circles and his integrity is unquestioned. He is medical director of the Connecticut National Guard and is attached to the staff of Brigadier General Russell Frost with rank of Colonel. He has been President of the Fairfield County Medical society and of the Danbury Medical society and is an Alderman in this city. Dr. Watson says that the secret which led to his discovery was imparted to him by an old stock breeder who died a few years ago. Dr. Watson attended him during his final illness, and just before his death the stock breeder told him of a discovery which he had made in breeding horses and cattle.

Dr. Watson was incredulous at first, but he began a series of experiments which convinced him of the truth of the stockman's statement. He declines to give to the press the secret. He declares that any medical expert or scientist interested in the discovery may question him, and that he will give his method a test at any time. His investigations have been as much directed toward the production of female offspring as male offspring. He says that if the father of an unborn child will answer a few questions he will tell accurately the sex of the child to be born.

The early experiments made by Dr. Watson were among animals. The mare which he drives was used in one experiment. When the physician became certain that sex could be influenced in animals he directed his attention to human beings, with equally satisfactory results. He declined to give names, but will permit a medical expert to convince himself of the truth of his assertions. This method, he says, has never yet failed.

In a statement which Dr. Watson has prepared he says that it is not necessary for the mother to undergo any treatment. He does not agree with Professor Schenk that nourishment and diet have anything to do with determining the sex of a child. Neither does he agree with the professor that the father has no influence in determining sex. He believes that one has as much influence as the other. It is too late to influence sex, he says, after impregnation.

Dr. Watson has had over 700 cases of childbirth. He believes firmly that in every one of these the sex of the child could have been influenced, or that by asking half a dozen questions he could have told correctly the sex of the child at any time before its birth. He declares that he is willing to impart his knowledge to families of which he is the regular physician.

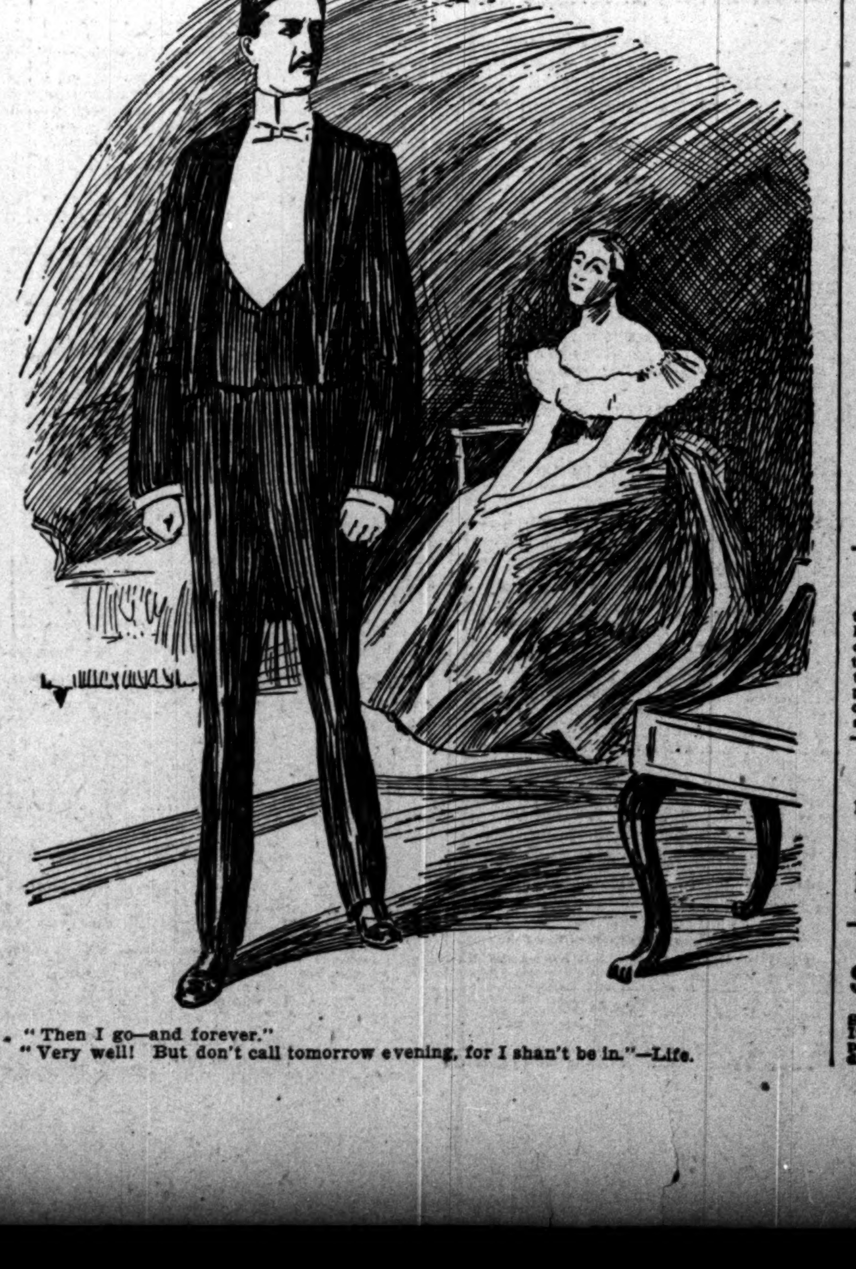
# ENTERTAINMENT FOR CHARITY.

**To Be Given in Central Music Hall on Easter Monday Night to Aid St. Elizabeth's Hospital.**

An entertainment will be held in Central Music Hall on Monday evening, April 11, for the benefit of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, conducted by "The Poor Hand-Maids of Jesus Christ," at Claremont avenue and Le Moyne street. This hospital was built in 1886 and is a strictly charitable institution, as no worthy poor person is ever turned from its door. The friends of the sick are allowed to visit them on Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday of each week from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m. In this hospital last year 1,817 patients were treated; among them were actors, artists, bookkeepers, contractors, cyclers, dentists, engineers, firemen, gripmen, inspectors, Judges, lumber dealers, masons, merchants, musicians, newspaper men, officers, physicians, policemen, printers, railroad men, sailors, soldiers, students, solicitors, teachers, telegraph operators, typesetters, veterans, and men and women of all occupations, nationalities, and religion.

"The best, and therefore the leading, white soap offered for sale in our stores is 'Ivory.'" C. Jevne & Co., 109 Wabash avenue.

AFTER THE BATTLE.



"Then I go—and forever."

"Very well! But don't call tomorrow evening, for I shan't be in."—Life.

Piano questions of all kinds are gladly answered by us. We have been selling music and musical instruments right here in Chicago for over a third of a century, and we can refer to the business we have built up (the largest of its kind in the world) as to our ability to answer your questions correctly.

What piano should you purchase? It depends. We believe in pianos, as in many other things, what suits one person cannot, from its very strong points, suit another. Thus if you want the best piano made, the upright which we sell at $163, although it is wonderful value for that sum, does not appeal to you.

But if you want a fairly good instrument, with the idea, perhaps, of exchanging it by and by for something better, that's the very piano for you to consider.

But make us a visit of inspection.

Still too many used pianos on one floor. Some we have reduced very materially. Prices from $50 for squares and $100 for uprights—upward.

Lyon & Healy

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

P. S.—MME. MELBA says: "When I first heard of the Æolian I was unable to understand how a musical instrument requiring no technical knowledge on the part of the performer could be artistic from the musician's standpoint. I do not think it possible for any one to understand it unless they do as I did—see it and hear it played. I am sure that every one who does will join me in a hearty indorsement of your truly wonderful instrument."

Æolian concert (complimentary) to-day at 3 p. m.

The Lyon & Healy factories produce over 100,000 musical instruments annually.

Neat But Not Gaudy

PRESSURE BOILER

Nickel-plated Stoves, like paste diamonds, are for show. The great

MAJESTIC RANGES

are for use. They have the greatest durability and give an abundance of hot water. They are repair proof, fuel and labor saving. Made of steel and malleable iron. Call and see the Majestic Range and get a cook book.

Prices: 4-hole Coal Range, $24.00 up. Combination Coal and Gas Ranges, $75.00 up. Gas Ranges, $9.50 up.

MAJESTIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.
JOHN D. BANGS & CO., 274-276 Wabash-av., distributers for Chicago.

Easter is coming on apace; and you—how are you to meet it?—with the spring decorating ALL done, or only half? We can give you instant attention now, but later—when the rush comes—it's a question.

Today, for example, would be a good day.

That we have a most exclusive selection of Wall Paper and other mural decorations at prices ranging from 10c up, and Original Ideas as to its proper and tasteful treatment, are things so well known as to need no extended argument. . . .
Sans concours.

We are painters and decorators, too.

W. P. Nelson Co.,
193 Wabash-av., near Adams-st.

FACE HUMORS

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Cuticura

SOAP is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Prevent Face Humors," mailed free.

EVERY HUMOR From Pimples to Scrofula cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

WHAT DO THE CHILDREN DRINK?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grain, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

What will it cost me to paint my house this spring?

What will it cost me *not* to paint it?

Write Devoe, 175 Randolph, Chicago.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

# SPRING WORK IS ON.

## Nearly All the League Clubs in Training Quarters.

## SIX ARE IN THE SOUTH.

## Colts Will Arrive at Waycross, Ga., This Forenoon.

## DECKER MAY GO TO OMAHA.

## St. Louis, However, Is Likely to Claim His Services.

## TIM DONAHUE'S LITTLE JOKE.

The baseball season is fairly on. Nine of the twelve national league clubs will be out on the field at work by tomorrow. Two teams, Boston and Louisville, report on next Saturday, and Washington, the last to get to work, will commence one week from today. Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg are already practicing. Chicago and Brooklyn begin field work today and Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and St. Louis start tomorrow. The practice season of the twelve teams is shown by the following table:

Chicagos—Waycross, Ga. Begin practice today.
Clevelands—Little Rock and Hot Springs. Already at practice.
Cincinnatis—San Antonio, Tex. Already at practice.
Pittsburgs—Little Rock and Hot Springs. Already at practice.
St. Louis—West Baden, Ind. Will report tomorrow.
Louisvilles—West Baden, Ind. Will report March 19.
New Yorks—Lakewood, N. J. Begin practice tomorrow.
Brooklyns—Allaire, N. J. Report today.
Bostons—Greensboro, N. C. Will report March 19.
Baltimores—Macon, Ga. Begin practice tomorrow.
Philadelphias—Cape May, N. J. Report tomorrow.
Washingtons—At home. Will report March 21.

George Decker may go to the Omaha club as first baseman and manager. On Friday President Hart addressed a letter to the officials of the Omaha club asking them if they would be willing to accept the first baseman at the same salary at which he was under contract with the Chicago club. The Omaha officials replied they would take the matter under advisement.

When asked whether they would secure Decker, one of the Omaha officials said to a TRIBUNE reporter Friday afternoon: "We are unable to decide until we hear from Decker, and for the sake of the club's interests I hope nothing will be said about the story until we do hear from him. I think Decker may make a good man for us, but I do not see how we possibly can afford to pay the salary demanded, even to secure a player-manager."

The Chicago club is placed in an embarrassing situation with regard to Decker. The latter has been on the team several years, doing his work faithfully, but getting little opportunity to show his ability as a ballplayer, because he was a first baseman, and Anson filled that position for the Colts a great part of the time. Decker, while he liked Chicago, was discontented, for he wanted to get actively into the play, and, having chances to do so elsewhere, he several times applied for his release, but each time an official of the Chicago club persuaded him to remain, assuring him that the time would come before long when he would be regularly covering the initial bag for the Colts. With the departure of Captain Anson this time was supposed to have arrived, but now Everitt, instead of Decker, is to be shoved into the breach.

Of course Decker has been paid a good salary right along, but President Hart feels the club is indebted to him for his fidelity and does not want to make deals that will not be acceptable to the first baseman. He wrote to Decker Saturday, but the letter will not be received by the first baseman until today.

In the meanwhile it is not sure Decker can get away from the National league. All the clubs but St. Louis have waived claim on him, but St. Louis probably will want him, inasmuch as St. Louis wants almost any player of even ordinary ability that it can get. Decker, of course, would not want to go to the National league Siberia. No player does, but St. Louis has a prior claim under the provisions of the national agreement. What St. Louis hasn't, however, is cash, and it cannot claim Decker without backing up its claim with money, so maybe Decker will be allowed to go to the new Western league team, if he so desires, and if Omaha can afford to engage him.

# COLTS 'WAY DOWN IN GEORGIA.

## Will Take Their First Real Practice Today—Talk of the Baltimore Players' Rebellion.

Macon, Ga., March 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Chicago team looks to me to be stronger and faster than in years. We ought to finish high in the race. Burns seems to have won the team and filled it with confidence. I am in great condition and my arm never felt better. I expect to pitch successful ball this year. Dahlen has been working hard at the Springs, and is in better shape than he has been in seasons. He ought to be the best shortstop in the league this year. The team will certainly win a lot of ball.

CLARK GRIFFITH.

Marching through Georgia, also Tennessee and Kentucky, Manager Burns and his Colts have spent Sunday flying southward across the continent, and tonight they are nearing the end of their long journey. Saturday night the team journeyed down through Kentucky and ate breakfast at Chattanooga, where Griffith and Dahlen joined them. The two late arrivals came over, after a hard ride from Hot Springs, Ark. Both are in shape, and Dahlen looks lighter and better than in years. They have been working hard at the Springs and seem as anxious as the rest for the season to open. The stable is now full.

The team stopped at 1 o'clock for dinner at Atlanta. Then their special sleeper was hitched to the flyer and pulled to Macon, where supper was served. The men wandered around town with the advance guard of the Baltimore club until 10 o'clock, when most of the boys turned in to the sleeper. The journey will be completed at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, when the club will arrive at Waycross.

Tim Donahue is making for himself a name as a wit. Last night the team piled into a big bus at Louisville. In the piling in a window was smashed. The driver expostulated and wanted money. Tim gave him an argument and finally said: "Well, appoint a special commission to investigate and find out whether the explosion occurred on the inside or the outside."

The rebellion in the ranks of the Orioles is one of the main subjects of discussion among the Colts. There is no talk of such organization of hold-outs or hold-ups in the Chicago club, but the boys are watching the outcome with interest. They express the belief that union among players is desirable. The incipient war of last year died away, but the boys then talked with organizers and trades union managers and the idea still clings. The members of the team are assured that a union of the players in the Western league to fight the salary limit clause is now being agitated, and they expect to see it develop strength. They claim no special grievance for themselves—indeed, are well satisfied—but they think the moguls of the Western league have overstepped the bounds.

The team will arrive in Waycross for dinner tomorrow and in the afternoon will hold its first real practice of the year.

### Form a Baseball League.

Representatives from seven Young Men's Institutes of Chicago met at the Tremont House yesterday afternoon and took the initial steps for the formation of a Young Men's Institute Baseball league for the coming season. The schedule will be ready in a month. At the meeting yesterday afternoon a committee, consisting of J. T. Byrne of Chicago Institute, Gus Kemp of Sherman Institute, and W. J. O'Brien of Lafayette Institute, was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. A temporary organization, with G. W. Braman of the Sheridan Institute and J. F. Byrne of the Chicago Institute as chairman and secretary respectively, was formed. The next meeting will be held on Sunday, March 27.

### Giants and Brooklyns Report Today.

New York, March 13.—[Special.]—The Giants assemble tomorrow and go into camp on Tuesday at Lakewood. They will probably go into the fray this year marshaled in the following manner: Joyce, Captain and first base; Gleason, second base; Davis, shortstop; Hartman, third base; Tiernan, left field; Van Haltren, center field; McCreery, right field; Amos Rusie, pitcher, to be assisted by Meekin, Seymour, Doheny, Sullivan, and a young Pennsylvanian of the name of Doerlein; Jack Warner, Grady, Wilson, and Zearfoss to be catchers; Wilmot, Clark, and Gettig to act as substitutes.

The members of the Brooklyn baseball team are to report for duty tomorrow. The spring training and practice will be done at Bellaire, N. J. Mike Griffin, who will captain the team, has signed a contract.

### Baltimores Start South Tonight.

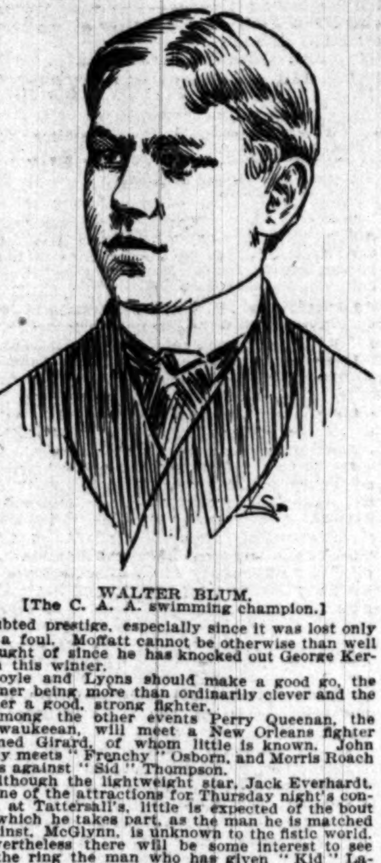
Baltimore, Md., March 13.—[Special.]—All of Ned Hanlon's Orioles will not report for duty tomorrow as instructed. The team starts for Macon, Ga., tomorrow night in two special Pullman cars, but Jennings, Kelley, Keeler, Bowerman, and Pond will not go along. Jennings has struck for more salary and the others object to going into training except in gymnasium work, which they will do here in the Johns Hopkins University cage. Hanlon will not yield to the recalcitrant players, and those who do not go on the training trip will be disciplined. The team will remain in the South two weeks. The new men, De Montreville, McGann, and McJames, have reported.

# BOXING BOUTS FOR THIS WEEK.

## Montello Program Tonight and Thursday Evening the Big Events at Tattersall's.

Ring followers in Chicago will have two luncheons served up to them this week—one at the Montello Athletic club tonight, and another at Tattersall's on Thursday night.

The two best pieces of tonight's entertainment are the bouts between John Laughlin of Buffalo and Jack Moffatt of this city and Peter Boyle and Henry Lyons. Although Laughlin has no great reputation his thirteen-round contest against "Kid" McPartland is sufficient to give him undoubted prestige, especially since it was lost only on a foul. Moffatt cannot be otherwise than well thought of since he has knocked out George Kerwin this winter.



WALTER BLUM.
[The C. A. A. swimming champion.]

Boyle and Lyons should make a good go, the former being more than ordinarily clever and the latter a good, strong fighter.

Among the other events Perry Queenan, the Milwaukeean, will meet a New Orleans fighter named Girard, of whom little is known. John Daly meets "Frenchy" Osborn, and Morris Roach goes against "Sid" Thompson.

Although the lightweight star, Jack Everhardt, is one of the attractions for Thursday night's contest at Tattersall's, little is expected of the bout in which he takes part, as the man he is matched against, McGlynn, is unknown to the fistic world. Nevertheless there will be some interest to see in the ring the man who has given "Kid" Lavigne such good battle. "Jimmy" Barry and Johnny Connors will also draw a great many people who know of the history of the two little boxers, Barry having been anxious to get into the ring with Connors for years.

But the feature of Thursday night's program will be the meeting between George Kirwan and Otto Sieloff. These two men are just now prominent on the local pugilistic stage, and there is any amount of curiosity to see how their contest will come out. Sieloff's victory over Garrard has given him a boom and Kirwan is the most talked about boxer in the city.

Interest is detracted somewhat from the meeting between Stift and Shrosbree by the fact they have fought before, and Harris and Pope have the disadvantage of belonging to the too light division.

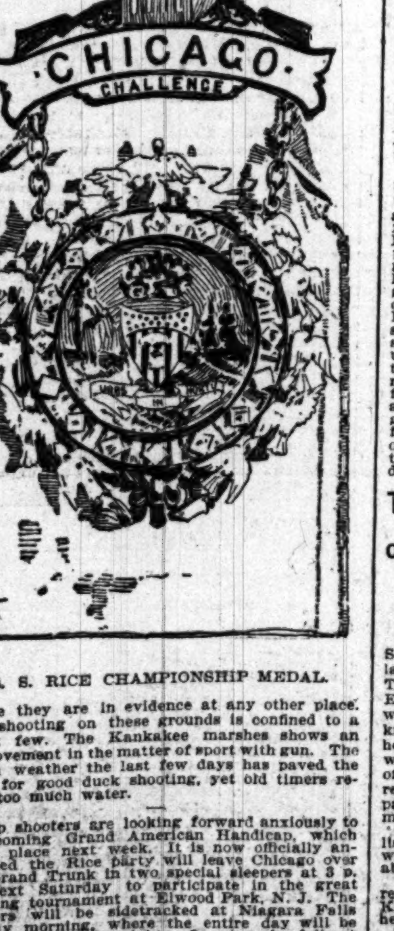
"Parson" Davies leaves on Wednesday for New Orleans, to look after the arrangements for the McCoy-Bonner fight at the St. Bernard Athletic club on March 28. Bonner has already started for the Crescent City, and McCoy gets there the 22d. Davies announces he will be back in Chicago in April and will give a big athletic show, his first under the present city administration. He declares he will bring together two of the most prominent pugilists.

George Siler has accepted terms to referee the twenty-round contest between Tommy Cavanagh and Gus Fredericks at Sandusky, O., on March 25. He referees the matches at the Garden City club in this city on the 24th and at the Chicago Athletic association on the 26th.

# OF INTEREST TO MARKSMEN.

## Warm Weather Has Made Good Duck Shooting in the Marshes—Next Week's Tournament.

Good duck shooting the last few days has not been general, but confined to localities which are specially favored with plenty of feed and water at good stage. A fair day's sport can be had on the Cumberland marsh. Recent bags of mallards have been all that the most enthusiastic shooter could desire. The favored place of all places for canvasback is at Lake Koshkonong, Wisconsin. Here canvasback are found in vast numbers long before they are in evidence at any other place. The shooting on these grounds is confined to a select few. The Kankakee marshes shows an improvement in the matter of sport with gun. The warm weather the last few days has paved the way for good duck shooting, yet old timers report too much water.



E. S. RICE CHAMPIONSHIP MEDAL.

Trap shooters are looking forward anxiously to the coming Grand American Handicap, which takes place next week. It is now officially announced the Rice party will leave Chicago over the Grand Trunk in two special sleepers at 3 p. m. next Saturday to participate in the great shooting tournament at Elwood Park, N. J. The sleepers will be sidetracked at Niagara Falls Sunday morning, where the entire day will be spent taking in the sights. Leaving the falls at 5:15 p. m. they are due in Jersey Monday morning close to 8 o'clock, and at Branchport about 11. Returning the party will leave New York at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, March 27, over the Lehigh Valley railroad. This will make the sixth year that marksmen from the West have gone to the coast to battle for the championship. Chicago therefore deserves the honor of having the Grand American Handicap for 1899.

The first contest for the "Chicago Live Pigeon Challenge Trophy" will take place on the first Wednesday in April. The contest will be at twenty-five live pigeons per man, contestants subject to bird handicap or distance handicap, or both, as may best appear proper to Messrs. Mussey, Shepard, and Hicks, the handicapping committee. The emblem cost $150, and is one of the handsomest medals ever offered in contest. The rim around the face of the medal is studded with sixteen diamonds, and surrounding these are thirteen gold pigeons. The winner of the trophy will be the undisputed champion of Chicago until somebody wrests the emblem from him.

Many guns sounded along the marsh at what is known as the "Sag," near Worth, Ill., the first two days of last week. The conditions were reported somewhat irritating to the shooters. Thousands of birds were to be seen, but not within shooting distance. It is reported by Charles Grubbs, who knows the Senach-wine lakes from Willow Point to Goose Pond, that on Friday of last week birds were plentiful. The regular yearly matinée party left on Saturday night for a week's shooting on these beautiful lakes. Duck shooters find the change of weather has brought about excellent sport. Nearly every member of the most prominent clubs is out of the city in pursuit of the flight.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Shattuck of Minneapolis are in Chicago and will go East with the Western trap shooters to attend the Grand American Handicap. Mrs. Shattuck is an excellent trap and field shot.

### Pearson Case Discussed.

Henry S. Dixon, former member of the Racing board of the L. A. W., heard a long and interesting trial at league headquarters Saturday, when a settlement of the Frank Pearson squabble was attempted. Mr. Dixon left for home, suspending judgment in the matter. The dispute is an old one, involving the possession of a medal which was up in a race last summer, and which Pearson retained when it was asserted he had no clear title to it.

# FILLY GOES NORTH.

## May Hempstead to Be Shipped to Memphis Today.

## HARD WORK BEFORE HER

## Owner Patterson Confident She Will Continue Winning.

## TRIALS OF EASTERN COLTS.

New Orleans, La., March 13.—[Special.]—Charles T. Patterson's sensational 2-year-old filly, May Hempstead, closed her New Orleans campaign in the Lightning Stakes yesterday and will be shipped at once to Memphis, where she is engaged in the Ardelle and Memphis Stakes, the first at half a mile and the latter at five furlongs. The best 2-year-olds in the West are usually seen for the first time at the Memphis meeting, and the daughter of Patron is sure to fall in with faster company there than she has met here. Patterson, however, has no misgivings on the score of her ability to hold her own and he is strengthened in this belief by the testimony of trainers who have seen his filly race here and have critically looked over the 2-year-old band at Montgomery Park.

How good a 2-year-old May Hempstead beat when she beat Sir Florian may be developed at Washington, where Regan's big, slashing gelding will make his Eastern début. If May Hempstead comes out of her Memphis engagements without mishap she will be shipped East with Ornament.

Two more important stakes remain to be run to round out the present meeting. The first is the St. Patrick's Handicap, the other the classic event of the meeting, the Crescent City Derby, to be run one week from Wednesday. More interest than usual centers in the St. Patrick's Handicap. Besides the candidates that have been on the ground all winter three or four are being fitted at Memphis, and possibly one or two at Nashville. Paul Kauvar, who is being fitted for the event at Montgomery Park, is credited with the fastest work of any of the all-aged division at that track, a mile in 1:46¼. He will be shipped from there tomorrow. Of the local contingent, Newton Bennington holds the strongest hand, with Mazarine and the 3-year-olds Nabob and Dinsmore. Secretary Clark will announce the weights on Tuesday. The distance is one and one-sixteenth miles.

Of the owners here, Green B. Morris, Frank Regan, T. A. Magee, John J. McCafferty, Newton Bennington, and W. A. Porter ship to Washington. The others will distribute themselves between Nashville, Memphis, and Newport, at the same time keeping a sharp lookout for the solution of the Chicago mystery. George C. Bennett will start neither Eitholan nor Forbush in the Crescent Derby, both having gone off. Stanton & Tucker's candidate, Isabey, has been working well at Memphis and he will be on hand to help Dinsmore and Nabob make trouble for Presbyterian or Lieber Karl, whichever Schorr decides to send to the post. Dinsmore's recent races give his a good chance. Barrett will ride him. Miss Gussie has worked the distance with weight up fast enough to win unless the others have greatly improved on their 2-year-old form.

# DALY YOUNGSTER'S FAST WORK.

## Rusher Runs Five Furlongs in 1:05 1-2—M. F. Dwyer to Send a Good String to Bennings.

New York, March 13.—[Special.]—"Father Bill" Daly continues to follow up the Daly tactics and his horses are with few exceptions within a few weeks of a race. All were sent along yesterday morning at Gravesend, a bunch of 2-year-olds making a record for the season. They were sent five-eighths of a mile in the splendid time, considering the early season, of 1:05½. The chestnut colt Rusher, by Magnetizer—Rushlight, finished in front.

"Father Bill" will not have things all to himself, as M. F. Dwyer has concluded to try Bennings and take those of his string which are just a little short of being first-class. Ben Ronald, Hindoonet, Sly Fox, and perhaps Michael III. will be among the number which will go. Ben Ronald was sent along three-eighths with Ben Brush as a companion and breezed along rapidly. Michael III. went three-eighths, but Hindoonet and Sly Fox were asked to go five-eighths. Hindoonet went on, but Sly Fox, after going half a mile, sulked badly and would not finish out.

One of the best looking horses at Gravesend is Yannis, by Hanover. He is in the stable of George Nixon, and is being prepared for the Carter Handicap at Aqueduct. Central Trust, belonging to J. E. McDonald, has improved wonderfully in looks over his 2-year-old form. He has grown and filled out nicely.

Tiften had the Turney Bros.' string out and breezed 3-year-olds a furlong for the first time this season. He is not hurrying the older division. At Sheepshead Bay the Kensico stables sent all the 2-year-olds quarters a little under 30 seconds.

Around Gravesend forty Dwyer horses are quartered. Much interest is felt in Jimmy Michael, the champion cyclist, who now aspires to become a jockey. One notable characteristic is his perfect willingness to observe and learn. Trainer McCabe is quite enthusiastic over Michael's prospects as a jockey. Though yet somewhat of a novice he has goods hands on a horse, and with his intelligence and determination to master the game it is reasoned by McCabe that he should succeed. He is just back from a short trip to St. Louis and was conspicuous yesterday in the Dwyer string by wearing a handsome red and blue sweater. Michael has no frills and after the regular routine of morning exercises has been gone through with his bucket is among the first to reach the cistern. A few mornings ago he had his first taste of what it is to ride a race horse at anything like top speed, when he finished up a gallop by breezing the last eighth in less than fourteen seconds. He seemed to have no thoughts of the possibility of punctured tires and such things, and his work in the saddle was cool and deliberate.

# TOD SLOAN MAKES AN APOLOGY.

## Oakland Judges Bring Him to Account for Dismounting from E. Come—Corrigan's Winnings.

San Francisco, Cal., March 13.—[Special.]—Tod Sloan has made apology to the judges at the Oakland track for his refusal to ride E. Come on Thursday. "I have some big engagements in the East," began Tod in accents subdued, "and I was afraid that if I stuck on that colt he would knock me out. I took him to be more vicious than he really was. When I saw Thorpe gallop away with him I regretted what I had done." While the officials accepted the apology they declined to remove the $100 fine, and the jockey will have to pay it. Sloan will ride in California for another month.

Charley Thorpe is still far in the lead in the list of winning jockeys. He has ridden over 110 winners up to date, while Clawson is next with about eighty-five wins to his credit.

Chartreuse, the well-known race mare, has been retired. John Humphries will send her to the Kavanaugh ranch near Sacramento and breed her to Golden Garter, sire of Lobos.

Sam Hildreth has fired All Over, Captive, and a few other of his patched-up cripples. They will be given a rest.

Tod Sloan bet $1,000 on Bellicoso yesterday and tried to purchase the crack sprinter from Naglee Burke after the race.

Prince Poniatowski has just concluded the purchase of a carload of brood mares from Marcus Daly's Bitter Root stock farm.

W. B. Sink Jr. made a good cleanup yesterday and quit the day about $2,000 ahead.

The track at Oakland has been cut up on account of so many horses having bursted feet from the hard track. This is the reason so many are run in bar plates.

### Entries for Today's Races.

AT OAKLAND.

First race, 7 furlongs—Baracan, 103 pounds; Bow and Arrow, 107; Donator, 110; Elsmore, 107; Don Luis, 103; Sadie Schwartz, 97; Kummel, 97; Magnus, 107; Charles LeBel, 99; Mordecai, 106; Town Topics, 109; Morana, 97; Gotobed, 110; Moringa, 107; Watomba, 105; Melvin Burnham, 107; Highland Ball, 114; St. Angelo, 99; Elidad, 107; Glenn Anne, 97; Prince Blazes, 110; Brambella, 105.

Second race, 4 furlongs, 2-year-olds—Racivan, 99 pounds; Banewor, 105; Mossbrae, 102; Rainier, 99; Midia, 99; Watossa, 102; Phrylalis, 99; E. Come, 108; Formero, 112; Olinthus, 108; La Juanita, 99.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles—Nervoso, 113 pounds; McFarlane, 113; Metaire, 113; Terra Archer, 113; Cardwell, 116; George Palmer, 109; Earl Cochran, 113; Don Daniel, 113; Lucky Star, 109; Pollock, 113; Tulare, 111; Miss Ruth, 111; Jay Wheeler, 109; Stentor, 109; Veragua, 113; Allahabad, 113; Outgo, 113; Navy Blue, 110; William O'B., 116.

Fourth race 1¼ miles—Glorian, 96 pounds; Scarf Pin, 98; Mercutio, 103; Scarborough, 103; Ostler Joe, 117; Senator Bland, 107.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Prompto, 101 pounds; Dr. Marks, 98; Odds On, 101; Bellicoso, 115; R. Q. Ban, 115; Caliente, 115; Sly, 107; Refugee, 112; Chihuahua, 98; Mandolena, 110; Mascero, 112; Outlay, 101; Free Lady, 102.

Sixth race, 6½ furlongs—Alma, 105 pounds; Cromwell, 113; Twinkle Twink, 105; Sutton, 110; La Mascota, 108; Howard, 110; Sardou, 110; Cabrillo, 113; Don Fulano, 110; Lone Princess, 105; Olive, 108; Walter J., 113; Pat Murphy, 110; Meadow Lark, 110; Paul Pry, 113; Mamie Scot, 108; Benamela, 113.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

First race, 6 furlongs—Surveyor, 97 pounds; The Texas Bell, 98; Tranquillity, Annie Cook, Topper, 100; Direct, Toulon, Scornful, 102; Swift, 106; Deposit, 105.

Second race, 1 mile, selling—Briggs, Gladiola, Belle of Niles, Jack Hayes, 94 pounds; Ovation, Dorothy III., 96; Battledore, Bob Clampett, 98; Miss Al Farrow, 99; C. S. Bush, 102; Alva, Cave Spring, 105; Amber Glints, 106; Clan Campbell, 108; Alamo, 110.

Third race, 1 mile, selling—L. T. Caton, Jolly Son, 101 pounds; Tila, 102; Minnie Price, 103; Jim Hogg, Llewanna, 105; Wells Street, 105; Carrie Lyle, 106; Everest, 107; Sauterne, High Test, 108; Robert Bonner, 110; Van Brunt, 111.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 20 yards, handicap—Brighton, 96 pounds; Elkin, 100; What Next, 106; Tabouret, 98; Albert S., 97; Nabob, 96; Glenmoyne, 108; Octave, 103.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs, selling—Henrica, 100 pounds; First Ward, 104; Minnie Murphy, 101; J. M. B., 103; Terramie, Hibernia Queen, 104; Cherry Flame, 105; Jim Flood, Dave S., 109; Bombardon, 110; K. C., 111.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Valle, Mary Will, Belle of Corsica, 107 pounds; Mary Kessler, 102; Usher, 104; Benvidere, Udah, Tachus, Nikola Tesla, Sir Dick, Laura May, Governor Bushnell, Raymond F., 107; Delgado, 109; Corelli, 112.

### Coney Island Stakes Close.

New York, March 13.—The following stakes of the Coney Island Jockey club are announced to close on Tuesday: Coney Island Grand National Steeplechase, $750 added, handicap steeplechase for 4-year-olds and upwards, full steeplechase course, about 2½ miles. Bay hurdle race, $750 added, handicap for 4-year-olds and upward, 2 miles, over eight hurdles on the turf. The Rosebuds, $750 added, for fillies, 2 years old, 4½ furlongs.

### Notes of the Track.

There are dark rumors about the local racing outlook. Those "who claim to know" say there will be no racing at Harlem on account of the war now being made on poolrooms.

The recent good form shown by Globe has caused considerable talk among local horsemen. Globe was given away last year, and now is one of the best 3-year-olds at New Orleans.

Havill's good Bramble filly, Algareta, has recovered from the effects of her recent illness with catarrhal fever and was clipped a few days ago, and is now being given light work at Roby. Louis Cohn, acting for Fred Foster, offered $5,000 for this filly last fall, but it was refused.

King Bors, a good-looking horse, well known on the local tracks a couple of years ago, was sold last week to an agent of the French government for $150. He will be given over to a French cavalry officer. Among local racehorses now in use in the French army are Little Eyes and Bob Lee. Little Eyes, once the property of B. J. Johnson, has been bought from the French government by an officer, who has won several races with her.

# LOCAL BOWLERS WIN AT LAST.

## Greater New York Men Defeated by the North Chicago Representatives in Sunday Contests.

North Chicago bowlers won a splendid victory from the giant ten-pin knights of Greater New York yesterday. A silver punch bowl was the prize. Total pins and not games counted, and so the locals won. In the six games they totaled 4,804, as against 4,729 made by the visitors. This gave the home side a majority of 67. That the Easterners were anxious to capture the trophy was evident, for they consolidated their teams and played the strongest men. In spite of this they failed to do as well as in their previous games in the city. Perhaps the tension tried them. In justice itm ust be said that they have been some time on the road and are undoubtedly a trifle tired of the game.

Chicago won the first of the night games by 67 points and practically clinched the victory. The second went to New Yor by six and the third by the narrow margin of one. Of the six games played the Easterners won four. They are good sportsmen and took their defeat well. Score of night games:

FIRST GAME.

| New York. | S. | Sp. | B. | Sc. | Chicago. | S. | Sp. | B. | Sc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thyne | 2 | 8 | 5 | 133 | O'Connor | 1 | 8 | 1 | 173 |
| Schultz | 1 | 8 | 1 | 172 | Kiene | 5 | 4 | 2 | 188 |
| Boem'rm'nn | 2 | 6 | 2 | 165 | Noelk | 5 | 2 | 2 | 173 |
| Brill | 2 | 4 | 4 | 147 | Banghart | 1 | 7 | 2 | 163 |
| Silver | 3 | 7 | 1 | 181 | Nicholson | 4 | 3 | 3 | 168 |
| Totals | 9 | 29 | 13 | 798 | Totals | 14 | 27 | 10 | 865 |

New York....98 89 81 71 71 83 83 64 78 80
Chicago....81 81 83 92 78 84 82 86 106 92

SECOND GAME.

| N. Y. | S. | Sp. | B. | Sc. | Chicago. | S. | Sp. | B. | Sc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brill | 1 | 7 | 2 | 166 | O'Connor | 1 | 6 | 4 | 142 |
| Schultz | 1 | 6 | 2 | 133 | Kiine | 3 | 4 | 4 | 156 |
| Paulsen | 0 | 6 | 4 | 143 | Noelck | 5 | 3 | 5 | 132 |
| Menninger | 0 | 6 | 4 | 144 | Banghart | 4 | 3 | 3 | 162 |
| Silver | 1 | 5 | 4 | 147 | J. Nich'on | 1 | 7 | 3 | 165 |
| Totals | 2 | 32 | 16 | 763 | Totals | 7 | 26 | 19 | 757 |

First....83 94 76 55 61 83 73 94 70 74
First....85 69 63 72 65 76 112 82 59 74

THIRD GAME.

| New York. | S. | Sp. | B. | Sc. | Chicago. | S. | Sp. | B. | Sc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brill | 0 | 7 | 3 | 149 | O'Connor | 0 | 7 | 3 | 148 |
| Schultz | 1 | 4 | 5 | 132 | Kiene | 4 | 4 | 2 | 182 |
| Poulson | 1 | 5 | 4 | 148 | Noelck | 5 | 1 | 5 | 135 |
| Menninger | 2 | 4 | 4 | 146 | Banghart | 1 | 4 | 5 | 137 |
| Silver | 3 | 3 | 4 | 155 | J. Nicholson | 1 | 3 | 6 | 127 |
| Totals | 7 | 23 | 20 | 730 | Totals | 7 | 22 | 21 | 729 |

New York....66 73 72 60 75 54 96 82 65 87
Chicago....62 87 71 55 81 85 95 74 65 64

THE AVERAGES.

| New York— | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | Total. | Avg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thyne | 133 | 166 | | 299 | 149½ |
| Schultz | 172 | 163 | 132 | 467 | 155 2-3 |
| Boemermann | 165 | 143 | | 308 | 154 |
| Brill | 147 | 144 | 149 | 440 | 146 2-3 |
| Silver | 181 | 147 | 155 | 483 | 161 |
| Paulson | | | 148 | 148 | 148 |
| Menninger | | | 146 | 146 | 146 |
| Chicago— | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | Total. | Avg. |
| O'Connor | 173 | 142 | 148 | 463 | 154 1-3 |
| Keene | 188 | 156 | 182 | 526 | 175 1-3 |
| Noelck | 173 | 132 | 135 | 440 | 146 2-3 |
| Banghart | 163 | 162 | 137 | 460 | 154 |
| Nicholson | 168 | 165 | 127 | 460 | 153 1-3 |

Round after round of applause rang through the alleys in the afternoon. Captain O'Connor set his men a good example, leading off with a "turkey," but the visitors won by 38 pins. Starting off with a lead of eleven pins in the second game the North-Siders rolled in championship form. Palm was the only man that fell short of a 160 average. The locals won a splendid victory by 63 pins. Chicago had a lead of nine pins at the third frame, but the Gothamites then let out and won by 6 points. It mattered not to the crowd. Chicago had totaled 2,457 pins, as against 2,439 by the mighty pin knights from Crokerville, and had a lead of 19. As it was pins and not games that counted the crowd was happy. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

| New York. | S. | Sp. | B. | Sc. | Chicago. | S. | Sp. | B. | Sc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thyne | 2 | 8 | 0 | 184 | O'Connor | 6 | 4 | 1 | 206 |
| Kahlsdorf | 1 | 7 | 3 | 166 | Kiene | 1 | 5 | 4 | 142 |
| B'rmerm'n | 2 | 6 | 2 | 173 | J. Nicholson | 2 | 5 | 3 | 153 |
| MacLel'n | 2 | 6 | 2 | 166 | E. Noelk | 3 | 4 | 3 | 166 |
| Silver | 2 | 7 | 1 | 174 | G. Palm | 2 | 5 | 3 | 158 |
| Totals | 9 | 34 | 8 | 863 | Totals | 14 | 23 | 15 | 825 |

New York....91 91 82 76 90 74 82 94 97 86
Chicago....87 103 70 65 58 82 86 97 90 87

SECOND GAME.

| New York. | S. | Sp. | B. | Sc. | Chicago. | S. | Sp. | B. | Sc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thyne | 1 | 5 | 4 | 148 | O'Connor | 1 | 7 | 2 | 166 |
| Kahlsdorf | 1 | 6 | 3 | 150 | Kiene | 2 | 6 | 2 | 172 |
| Boemer'n | 1 | 5 | 4 | 144 | J. Nich'n | 3 | 8 | 0 | 192 |
| MacLel'n | 1 | 5 | 4 | 146 | Noelk | 3 | 5 | 2 | 160 |
| Silver | 4 | 5 | 1 | 180 | Palm | 2 | 3 | 5 | 141 |
| Totals | 9 | 25 | 16 | 768 | Totals | 12 | 28 | 11 | 831 |

New York....75 81 73 71 75 88 92 87 71 60
Chicago....86 84 84 73 78 84 81 94 78 94

THIRD GAME.

| New York. | S. | Sp. | B. | Sc. | Chicago. | S. | Sp. | B. | Sc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thyne | 0 | 6 | 4 | 144 | O'Connor | 3 | 5 | 2 | 164 |
| Kahlsdorf | 2 | 4 | 4 | 150 | Kiene | 0 | 7 | 3 | 156 |
| B'merm'n | 2 | 8 | 0 | 194 | J. Nicholson | 3 | 8 | 0 | 160 |
| MacLellan | 0 | 5 | 5 | 128 | Noelk | 1 | 7 | 2 | 164 |
| Silver | 2 | 8 | 0 | 186 | W. P. Seng | 1 | 6 | 3 | 152 |
| Totals | 6 | 31 | 13 | 802 | Totals | 7 | 30 | 13 | 796 |

New York....88 63 94 83 77 81 81 69 82 84
Chicago....75 85 54 60 75 63 81 85 97 81

THE AVERAGES.

| Greater New York— | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | Total. | Aver. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Silver | 174 | 180 | 186 | 540 | 180 |
| Boemermann | 173 | 144 | 192 | 509 | 169 2-3 |
| Thyne | 184 | 148 | 144 | 476 | 158 2-3 |
| Kahlsdorf | 166 | 155 | 150 | 471 | 157 |
| MacLellan | 166 | 146 | 128 | 440 | 146 2-3 |
| North Chicago league— | | | | | |
| O'Connor | 206 | 166 | 164 | 536 | 178 2-3 |
| Nicholson | 153 | 192 | 160 | 505 | 168 1-3 |
| Noelk | 166 | 165 | 164 | 495 | 165 |
| Kiene | 142 | 172 | 156 | 470 | 156 2-3 |
| Palm | 158 | 141 | | 299 | 149 1-2 |
| Seng | | | 152 | 152 | 152 |

A single-handed match between Haas of New York and Winship of Chicago was won by the latter, who scored 192 as against 162 made by his opponent.

The visitors leave today for Detroit.

# PLAY FOOTBALL FOR CHARITY.

## C. A. A. Schedules a Game for Nov. 12—Intersectional Match Planned by Another Club.

It is not definitely settled what team the Chicago Athletic association will meet for its charity game next fall. The desire of the directors is to have an all-star aggregation of famous college players meet the cherry circles, but the difficulty confronting them, according to one of the board, is to know whether they can secure such a team.

Football, more than any other form of sport, necessitates team work to be successful, and even if a collection of eleven of the best players of the country could be secured, they would be of little avail without practice against a strong and well drilled team. An eleven must play together long enough to perfect a system of signals and a system of play. There are some few cases where individual line bucking or sprinting might win, but not against the C. A. A.

This difficulty may result in an entire change of plans.

It would be necessary for a team of all stars to practive together for two weeks at the very least in order to make anything more than a fiasco out of a game with the C. A. A. eleven, which at so advanced a period of the season would be in the prime of condition. It may be a team of some athletic club, it may be a team from some university—it is all indefinite so far, although an all star aggregation, the fame of whose individual players would draw a crowd, is preferred.

The one thing certain in the whole affair is that the cherry circle eleven will play a big game for charity, the Hahnemann Hospital to be benefited. This matter was discussed at the last directors' meeting, and it was decided that the details should not be made public until everything is settled.

There is another project on foot to hold a big football game in Chicago under the auspices of another club, which may or may not materialize. It is, in short, a plan to arrange a game between the Western and Eastern champions, to be held in Chicago. This plan is a little difficult of achievement, as there is no regular championship series played in either section, and the champion team is generally a matter of opinion, but be that as it may, a big Eastern team and the best of the Western teams is likely to be the final outcome.

There will be little difficulty in securing the consent of the Western team wanted for such a match, but there is more difficulty in securing an Eastern team. The Indians are to play Illinois—the only game they will play in Chicago this year. The University of Pennsylvania is spoken of as a possibility, as the Quakers are more liberal in policy than any of the others, and some have discussed the project of a Western game, and Cornell and Dartmouth are also talked of, owing to the strong local alumni and student representation of these two institutions.

# ROW IN THE LEAGUE.

## Michigan's Attitude Threatens College Organization.

## BADGERS TO RETALIATE.

## Wisconsin Looks Up the Records of Its Opponents.

## READY FOR THEIR PROTESTS

Unless alumni or faculty committees take hold of the Western college baseball league there is every prospect of a nasty row, which is likely to result in its dissolution. Michigan will be the aggressor and Wisconsin will bear the brunt of the attack.

A week ago Saturday the baseball managers and alumni representatives met at the Chicago Beach Hotel. Threats were passed of protests and Wisconsin was placed in the peculiar position of having protests made, unofficially it is true, against its baseball team, before the cardinal ball tossers were even chosen. It resulted in the Badger management going home in no pleasant frame of mind and with a determination to "get square" if possible, and accordingly the Wisconsin people are looking over the records of the men who are to compete for the other institutions in the league, both in track and baseball, and already they claim to have some interesting data which will be made public at the proper time and will furnish a retaliatory measure to the attacks made upon the status of their baseball and track teams.

Michigan's hatred of all things cardinal seems to be bitter, and Ann Arbor students speak of the Badger track team as the "Wisconsin professionals." Wisconsin is too sportsmanlike to say much in return, but cannot resist the temptation to make a few flings at Michigan, owing to the unfortunate "Honey" Stuart episode and the suspension of Ward Hughes, pointing to the fact that action in both cases came after the football season was over.

### Michigan Charges Bad Faith.

Michigan, judging from all reports, does not believe Wisconsin acts in good faith regarding the observation of the rule, and students openly say that offenses are winked at by the Athletic board, although nothing to prove this charge has so far been produced, and it is safe to say in all probability will not be produced.

Then there is that famous cigar box, which has played an important part for a year or two in these intercollegiate rows. Every school in the West knows about the Wisconsin cigar box, which had on its cover a picture of a Wisconsin league baseball team, among whose members were some Wisconsin athletes.

Wisconsin has explained that cigar, box picture many times and has done so again this spring, when asked about it. The argument runs something like this: When the agitation in favor of amateurism started some three years ago and the seven Western colleges promised to be good, it was agreed that the rules should not be retroactive, and some of Chicago's athletes played on under that condition, as well as athletes at other schools. Wisconsin asserts it has acted in good faith since that time. Nothing has been proved against any of its athletes, although protests have been lodged. Brewer comes under the same classification as Gregg, and they were both at Wisconsin at the time of the adoption of the first rules.

If there are any men who are not eligible to play on the Badger teams, and there is proof that they are ineligible, Wisconsin men say "let the proof be presented and be referred in due form, as provided in the rules governing athletic contests, to the proper committees."

It is true that Wisconsin has given other teams cause to look askance at some of its men and has not appeared to be so thoroughly in earnest in cleaning house as other teams, and neither has it congratulated itself on being so purely amateur that it legislated winning teams out of existence, as have other institutions.

It has placed its team in the field, and other institutions might protest any member providing they coud procure proof of violations of amateur rules. So far as known no protests against Wisconsin have been sustained.

Maybury has been worried by annual protests, and as yet nothing has come of any of them. He is President of the Western Intercollegiate Athletic association and has made some of its best records, and it seems now there is likely to be seen once more this year the undignified spectacle of some member of the association lodging a protest against the President and attempting to discredit him and the records which he has made.

### Settlement of Disputes.

There are tribunals for the adjudication of these rows. The Graduate Executive committee of the Western Intercollegiate association takes care of track and field disputes, and the faculty committees or an alumni board, if it is finally decided upon, will look after baseball rows and their decisions will be final. It loks as if the boards were to be kept busy this spring.

Wisconsin and Northwestern stand against the rest of the five, to all appearances. It is asserted by the other teams that it is perfectly natural that they should, as they are at least sincere in observing amateur rules.

Michigan, it is said, is to attempt to boycott Wisconsin in baseball and rather expects help in this project from Illinois and Chicago. Wisconsin, as champion of the West in football and track athletics, stands in a more dignified position than do these other institutions, if they decide to combine against the Badgers. Jealousy may enter into the squabble to some degree. Michigan may succeed, if persisting in a refusal to play Wisconsin, in breaking up the baseball league. Wisconsin will not suffer thereby, its supporters say.

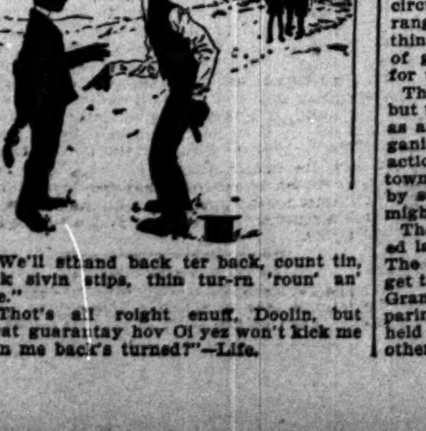
Wisconsin alumni also say that if it comes right down to the closest figuring on amateur standing the contract made by Illinois for a two weeks' series with a professional ball club might be criticised. In some branches of sport, they say, competition with professionals known to be such professionalizes amateurs, and it is unbecoming in teams securing professional teams for a series of games to kick too hard.

# AX'S FALL MAKES POLICE SAD.

## Chief Kipley's General Order Discussed by Men Affected—Ray of Hope in Civil Service.

Chief Kipley's general order whereby 168 patrolmen lose their positions on the police force was the subject of much angry discussion among the unfortunates yesterday. They deplored the shortness of the annual appropriation for the department and the fate that selected themselves to be sacrificed in the interest of retrenchment. They are not, however, entirely bereft of hope. Chief Kipley said they could all make application and take the civil service examination. If they passed they would be put on the eligible list and reappointed on the force as fast as vacancies occurred or when the strength of the force should be increased.

The Chief Danger.



"We'll sthand back ter back, count tin, walk sivin stips, thin tur-rn 'roun' an' foire."

"Thot's all roight enuff, Doolin, but phwat guarantay hov Oi yez won't kick me when me back's turned?"—Life.

# IN THE MINOR LEAGUES.

## SEASON OF ACTIVITY IN THE BASEBALL TOWNS BEGINS.

## Western Organization Is the Strongest of All the Circuits of the Northwest—Clubs Have Been Aided by the Addition of New Players—Omaha Succeeds Grand Rapids—Interstate Starts Out with Good Prospects for the Season.

Baseball in the Northwest is opening with a boom. Leagues and independent clubs are expecting and predicting successful seasons and everywhere the game is being placed upon a safer and more businesslike basis.

The leading organizations of the Northwest are the Western league, the Interstate league, the Western association, and the International league, the last a new organization made from the best towns of the defunct Michigan league and the cities of last year's Canadian league. The Western league is, of course, the strongest of the minor organizations, on a par in Class A with the Eastern league and second only to the National.

It is composed of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Detroit, Indianapolis, Columbus, Kansas City, and Omaha. Last season was a hard one for the Western and half of the cities in the circuit lost money. Grand Rapids, the weakest club, was abandoned by the league and Omaha substituted by Schuman and O'Brien, the purchasers of the Grand Rapids franchise.

The season in the Western league promises to be an excellent one, for, not only has Omaha, with the nucleus of a strong club already gathered together, made the circuit stronger and more compact, but winter legislation has served to make the league strong in a financial sense.

For years the Western and Eastern leagues have been rivaling the National in salaries paid. By mutual agreement the clubs of the two leagues will now stick to the salary limit of $200 a month. They will refuse to accept farmed players from the big league and will protect themselves as far as possible from the drafting system.

### Reject Minors' Amendment.

The National board recently refused to entertain the amendment to the drafting clause, and left the rule unchanged. Had the Class A leagues been granted their request limiting the number of men subject to draft in each club to two, and providing that no man could be drafted except that he had served two years in the minor organization, the Western league would have been in shape to hold together winning organizations. As it now is, the winner of one pennant is usually so weakened by drafting that the bunting generally goes to another city the following year, which may or may not militate against the good of the game, although under ordinary conditions the oftener the pennant changes hands the better.

The league outlook for this season is bright. Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Paul, and Milwaukee all have strong teams, although, from a casual observation, Indianapolis, strengthened by players owned by Cincinnati, seems to outclass the league.

Van der Beck of Detroit has a fast organization, which may make Indianapolis' pets drop down. Comisky at St. Paul has a hard-hitting, loose-fielding club, and Connie Mack's organization at Milwaukee looks good on paper. Omaha is an unknown quantity. Pitcher Chauncey Fisher, and a few more leaguers will help the Omahas win many a game. Kansas City is certainly a better ball club than it seemed last season, while Minneapolis still looks weak. There are five clubs with a chance to land the championship.

### Interstate's Strong Circuit.

The snug little Interstate league, which weathered hard financial gales last year, appears again with a strong circuit and promises a lively and successful season. It is making a fight to get a club into Grand Rapids. The circuit comprises Toledo, New Castle, Fort Wayne, Dayton, Springfield, Youngstown, and Mansfield.

C. B. Power of Pittsburg is President and announces that everything points to a successful season with the same cities in line. Toledo won the pennant last year, has held all her men by the ruse of turning them over to Cleveland and preventing drafts, and bids fair to repeat the dose this season. Dayton came hard towards the last of the season and got the place. New Castle fell away before the end. Five of the cities in the league experienced financial loss, but the management of every club has the financial backing of the merchants of its city and seems able to carry through another season unbroken. Springfield and Wheeling are the two weakest teams, but both have built up this year.

### Rockford Is Out.

The Western association, after a stormy season last year, has been fortifying and building up the circuit. The improvement it not great. The guarantee funds, raised by popular subscription among merchants and deposited with the league, prevented the league from breaking last season, although several of the cities tided over with small sums on the good side of the ledger.

The association's greatest action this year has been to throw out the Rockford club. Rockford refused to pay over her Decoration day gate receipts to the league on the grounds that the management had been deceived. The league dropped Rockford, and Van der Beck, the Detroit magnate, purchased the entire team at job lot prices, sold it, and the purchasers, a stock company, placed the franchise at Rock Island and Moline. Ottumwa, Ia., was added to the league as a substitute city for Quincy, Ill. The Quincy "Brown Sox" could not stand the financial troubles and resigned. Ottumwa promises to give excellent support to the new club.

As to playing strength, St. Joseph and Cedar Rapids look the strongest and ought to pull away from the six others, who seem equally weak. Peoria is strongest, probably, among the others on last year's form and promises improvement. Des Moines is still in with a team of average strength, and Burlington has decided finally to try another year in the association. The Dubuque management has entered the field for another season. The $500 guarantee to stick the season out will probably hold the association together.

### International League Formed.

At a meeting of baseball enthusiasts held recently in Port Huron, Mich., a new league was formed, to be known as the "International Baseball league," comprising three American and three Canadian clubs—namely: Port Huron, Saginaw, and Bay City in Michigan; Hamilton, London, and St. Thomas in Ontario.

Each club has deposited $200 as a guarantee that it will finish the season. A salary limit of $700 monthly has been decided upon and many players have been signed. The constitution provides stringent rules to prevent improper conduct on the field, and umpires neglecting to enforce them are to be summarily removed by the President. The constitution prohibits the farming system and the penalty for violation of the rule is expulsion of the offending team and loss of the guarantee.

Managers of the clubs are: George W. Black, Saginaw; C. Collins, Hamilton; J. A. Murphy, Port Huron; J. A. Shulster, St. Thomas; D. J. Lowney, Bay City; Alfred D. Holman, London.

The season opens May 5 with the Canadian teams in Michigan and closes the latter part of September. The prospects are excellent, both from a financial and sporting outlook. The men in control are all lovers of the game and have set out with the determination to enforce becoming behavior on the part of the players on the field. The circuit is the best that has ever been arranged within the territory it covers and things never looked better for the interests of good baseball than they do at present for the coming season.

The Michigan league, of course, is dead, but the cities protest against losing baseball as an entertainment and are talking of organizing a semi-professional league. No action has yet been taken. Most of the towns of central Michigan are represented by strong amateur clubs and such a league might carry through a season.

The Red River Valley league, which started last year with a rush, broke in August. The towns of the valley are now trying to get together to organize for the year. Fargo, Grand Forks, and Winnipeg are already preparing for baseball, and a meeting is to be held in Fargo this month to decide upon other towns.

"What Shall a Man Give?"

The solemn question comes home to almost every man at some period in his career, "What will you give in exchange for your life?" It is like that other solemn question about the soul. Just as an honest man feels that nothing of earthly value can be weighed against his soul so a man who has one friend to love him knows that life is too precious to be bartered away for ambition, or money, or pride.

But men are slow to believe that overwork sometimes kills; a man hates to admit that his health ever needs any particular care. He feels miserable and "out of sorts" but tries to "bluff it off" until he gets flat on his back, unable to do a stroke of work. He becomes obliged to spend no end of money for doctors and even at that can hardly save his life.

How much more sensible, and in the end how much cheaper at the first signs of physical weakness to write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., and obtain, free of charge, the advice of a skilled and educated physician who has a wider reputation for the successful treatment of chronic diseases than any other physician in this country.

In a letter to Dr. Pierce, Mr. J. W. Brittin, of Clinton, Dewitt Co., Ills., (P. O. Box 475), writes: "For over a year I was troubled with liver complaint. Had no appetite, could keep nothing on my stomach, and had severe pains in my stomach and bowels. I doctored with home doctors but did not obtain relief until a friend advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I began taking it at once and after taking four bottles I think myself cured, as I can eat anything I want and my food never hurts me."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. At all medicine stores.

# CONGRESS HAS LITTLE TO DO.

## Naval Bill in the House and Hawaiian Treaty in the Senate the Only Features.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—The program of the House this week, as mapped out, would be completely changed if any move is made in connection with the Spanish crisis involving legislative action. But as at present arranged it includes simply the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill and the Virginia contested election case of Thorp vs. Epes, with the possibility that the naval appropriation bill, which will be reported on Monday or Tuesday, might be reached at the end of the week.

There is no prepared program for the Senate for the present week. If Senator Bacon is prepared to speak on the Hawaiian annexation treaty it will be taken up promptly, as indeed it will be if any Senator is prepared to go on with the debate. It is not expected, however, that there will be much further discussion of this subject in executive session, and it is the intention of Senator Davis, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, at a very early day to move to lay Senator Bacon's plebiscite amendment upon the table. It is under this motion that the managers of the treaty hope to secure a test vote, and Senator Davis said today that he was hopeful that this vote might be reached during the present week.

The Committee on Appropriations is hopeful of being able to report the sundry civil bill during the week, and if it should be successful this measure will be pressed upon the attention of the Senate to the exclusion of everything else.

All the Good Doctors declare *cycling* a health-giving sport.

Monarch Bicycles

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EDUCATIONAL.

OSTEOPATHY

# VISITS A NEW FIELD.

### The Rev. D. S. Mackay at the Fourth Presbyterian.

### HEARD IN TWO SERMONS.

### Gives No Reason for Belief He Will Accept the Call.

### OTHER PULPITS BECKON HIM.

### Will Stay Here a Few Days to Canvass the Situation.

### "CHARACTER" HIS MORNING TOPIC

The Rev. Dr. Daniel Sage Mackay, pastor of the North Reformed Church of Newark, N. J., pastor-elect of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago, preached in the pulpit of the latter church yesterday morning and evening.

Dr. Mackay has not accepted the call of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, nor has he given any reason for definite belief that he will do so. He has only consented to come and look over the field and will remain in the city until next Wednesday, the guest of Cyrus H. McCormick, 321 Huron street, at whose residence he will be glad to meet any of the members of the Fourth Church who may desire to call upon him.

The Fourth Presbyterian Church has offered Dr. Mackay a generous salary, but this is a case in which salary will be no inducement. Dr. Mackay is already the pastor of a wealthy and fashionable church that will make every effort to retain him. Among its members is John M. Clark, the millionaire thread manufacturer, who it is stated is willing personally to increase Dr. Mackay's salary to any amount if that would be an inducement for him to remain.

#### Eastern Churches Want Him.

Besides it seems there are other wealthy Eastern churches that would be pleased to secure Dr. Mackay's services. He was talked of to succeed the Rev. Dr. John Hall in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York, and had Dr. Hall's resignation not been reconsidered it is possible that Dr. Mackay would have received a call to that church.

"We do not know that we can induce Dr. Mackay to come to Chicago," said a prominent member of the Fourth Church yesterday, "but we know one thing; if we don't try we won't, and we are determined to try."

Dr. Mackay is small of stature, but his face bears the stamp of rugged strength and determination. His speech is rapid, marked by a strong Scotch accent, which compels the close attention of his audience. He wears in the pulpit the black gown of the Reformed Church and speaks without notes. His text in the morning was:

Being the express image of his person—Hebrews, i., 3.

Taking for his subject, "Christ and Character," he spoke in part as follows:

"The word character is found neither in the Old Testament nor in the New. It is not a Bible word, but in the original 'the express image of his person' finds an equivalent in the word character. By the character of his person Christ is the image of God. What Christ was to God in his character, you and I, by the influence of the holy spirit, ought to be to Jesus Christ. This is our destiny. We shall be in the world the character of Christ.

"Taking this character in its original significance we follow two lines of inquiry: First, what character is, and, second, how character is formed.

#### Tells What Is Character.

"It is here suggested what character is. The character of the Greek sculptor was the presentation in stone of his conception of beauty. In the moral sphere character is the reproduction in thought and act and habit of those ideals and principles which lie at the root of our personal life. The mark of true character in life is its power to translate principle into life. There lies the secret of all character.

"Reputation is the aroma of public opinion; the incense of popular flattery. Character is the truest vestments of the soul worn in the holy of holies, a man's life touched by the fingers of God. The distinction between reputation and character is exemplified in the life of Jesus Christ. He made himself of no repute, yet in him was reproduced the character of God for the wonder and admiration of the ages.

"Secondly, I would suggest how character is formed. Character is not an inherent gift. Character is not like genius; not a flash of inspiration, but like the sculpture of the old Greek artists, it is the product of constant and unceasing toil, in which effort prayer and faith and conscience are the determining factors. Take any one of these elements out of the formation of character and you fall at once from the high ideals of Christ's character.

#### Must Have a Model.

"Each day and hour in a lifetime of struggle is fashioning the character of every one. Man in his time passes through many stages, but the chiseling for eternity is accomplished in the rush and turmoil of life.

"Character is not only the result of long experience, but must be formed after a model. The old Greek sculptor worked from a model, and consciously or unconsciously we are reproducing the raw material of life into the express image of something.

"The great question of religion is not what is to become of us, but what are we becoming."

## E. BURRITT SMITH ON POLITICS.

### Breaking Away from the Party Lines and Return to Self-Government Is Advocated.

Edwin Burritt Smith delivered an address at All Souls' Church last night on "The Return to Self-Government." In part he said:

"The achievement of self-government, after ages of strife, was widely regarded as the arrival at the goal of political development. In the framing of our constitutions it was not suspected that the members of legislative bodies could ever become representatives of other than popular interests, or that it was possible for such bodies to become irresponsive to public opinion. True, Washington warned the people against 'the baneful effects of the spirit of party'; but not even Washington foresaw that in our time a superstitious regard for party names would place our local governments under the control of private interests.

"John J. Chapman has pointed out in the February Atlantic the motive power behind party organizations was changed from principles to money. The rapid extension and consolidation of railroads and other enterprises of great public moment by private corporations furnished to their officials the motive for securing control of our municipal and certain of our State governments. Political parties become less and less the organs of public opinion, and more and more instruments for dispoiling the public.

"It was impossible that a people who had tasted the blessings of self-government should long submit to mere mercenary authority. Our position may be likened to that of the prodigal at the moment of repentance and resolve to return. We realize what we have lost in riotous living and stand at the point of resolve to return to self-government. The route by which we shall return cannot now be certainly foretold.

"A newspaper of our city, which professes an earnest desire for the election this spring of thirty-four Aldermen 'who will go to the Council, not for their own gain, but as trustees for the public,' has only words of contempt for the committeemen of the Municipal Voters' league and others who seek outside of strict party lines to accomplish this very result.

"As recently as the Aldermanic elections of 1894 and 1895 this simple ideal was fully realized. The result was the election of fifty-nine out of a possible sixty-eight Aldermen whose records in the Council showed that they were there to support private interests. The single year, 1895, witnessed the passage of six great boodle ordinances granting public privileges of enormous value without compensation. Such leadership as the 'town savers' and 'professional reformers' have been able to acquire resulted in two campaigns in the retirement of fifty-two of the fifty-nine unfaithful members of the corrupt Council of 1895. Such leadership also made it possible for the electors in the wards in the elections of 1896 and 1897 to choose an honest and able minority of the Council, which has stood by the Mayor, defeated all franchise legislation not recognizing the right of the public to compensation, and saved the city from enormous material and inestimable moral losses. The so-called 'town savers' and 'professional reformers' also hope to enlarge into a majority the honest and incorruptible minority that now stands with the Mayor in defense of public interests. If this entitles us to be contemptuously termed 'town savers,' 'professional reformers,' and 'holier-than-thou' mugwumps, we are quite willing to bear it as part of the price required to be paid for free government."

## SOCIAL DUTY OF THE CONSUMER

### Mrs. Florence Kelley Makes Suggestions for Bettering the Condition of the Wage-Workers.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, ex-State Factory Inspector, discussed "The Social Duty of the Consumer" at All Souls' Church yesterday morning. After pointing out what the Consumers' league in New York City had been able to accomplish towards ameliorating the condition of the laboring classes, she spoke of the movement which had been begun in this city by the Alumnæ association, which had also organized a Consumers' league. She said its purpose was to go farther than the New York organization, and organize as far as possible the ranks of consumers in behalf of the oppressed classes of workers generally. It proposed to investigate the conditions surrounding laborers, especially in stores, inform the consuming public as to them, and urge that they bestow their patronage upon establishments which give their employés the best treatment.

She said the consumers would be appalled if they knew in many instances the horribly unsanitary conditions which surround the making, handling, and sale of various articles of food, such as milk and bread, as well as garments. She said that in many instances great risks of contagion were run.

## WILL PREACH TO M'KINLEY.

### Rev. Frank M. Bristol of Evanston, Ill., Will Begin Pastoral Duties in Washington on April 3.

The Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol of the First Methodist Church of Evanston announced to his congregation at the morning service yesterday that he would preach his first sermon at the Metropolitan Church of Washington, D. C., on April 3. His transfer from the Rock River to the Baltimore conference has been approved, and he has accepted the call to President McKinley's church. There will probably be no formal farewell address at the Evanston church. Dr. Bristol's successor has not yet been named.

## NOTES FROM OTHER SERMONS.

### Rev. Johnston Myers Urges Participation in Primaries—Revival Services for Oakland Methodist.

From sermons delivered in Chicago pulpits yesterday salient paragraphs have been gleaned. The Rev. Johnston Myers, Immanuel Baptist Church, speaking on "The Kind of Citizens Chicago Needs," said:

> The very life of our city has been threatened during the last year by political corruption more open than usual. A majority of our Common Council and a majority of our city officials are for sale. Once more righteous men and women are making a great effort to remove from office and to keep out of office political thieves. The greatest advantage which these have is that which is given by the new primary law. The first duty of every voter is to make his influence felt at the primary. The churches should be active in every part of the community in which they exist every day of the year.

The Rev. Frank Crane at Trinity Church yesterday said:

> Jesus' intellectuality was as striking as his spirituality. Without philosophy Jesus transformed philosophy; without erudition he gave us a universal theory; without metaphysics he explored the mind; without speculativeness he revealed man's origin, his true motive of life, and his destiny. There is no science untinged by the intellectual conceptions of Jesus.

The Rev. George R. Wallace, Pilgrim Congregational Church, preached on "Some Bad Effects of Modern Ultra-Liberalism." He said:

> Ultra-liberalistic churches are usually caves of Adullam, into which gather the ecclesiastical and theological discontents. Ultra-liberalism misrepresents the true liberalism of this age, of which such men as Frederick Robertson and Henry Drummond were apostles. It is egotistical. It presents to the world the illustration of supreme modern bigotry. It is the persistent misrepresenter of modern evangelical Christianity. By this it lives. It is ruthlessly iconoclastic and destructive in its attitude toward the sources from whence Christianity has been derived. It is the religious vandal and Anarchist.

The Rev. D. J. Holmes, at the Rogers Park Methodist Church, spoke on "Clear Grit as a Means of Grace." He said:

> What an exhibition of sublime grit and godlike defiance of circumstance did the merchants and business-men of Chicago make after the great fire. On the hot ashes of their burned up fortunes they began to build their shanties and hang out their signs.

The Rev. W. O. Shepard announced yesterday at the Oakland Methodist Church, Oakwood boulevard and Langley avenue, that beginning next Sunday revival services will be held nightly at that church for two weeks.

## GREAT JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

### Sir Thomas J. Lipton's Retail Business Is Turned Over to a Corporation for $12,000,000.

It is announced that Sir Thomas J. Lipton, the man who is credited with making $50,0000,000 in twenty years, and who, besides his Chicago packing house, has tea plantations in Ceylon, grocery stores all over Great Britain, and is an extensive manufacturer of fruit preparations and of cocoa, has just turned his whole retail business into a joint stock company.

The London papers say immense success has attended the subscriptions. He asked $12,000,000 for the business, and when the lists were closed it was found that the stock had been subscribed for twenty times over, the applications amounting to nearly $250,000,000.

A London paper says: "Extraordinary scenes were witnessed at the Bank of Scotland, London, where the lists were opened. The police had to be called to regulate the rush of applicants for the shares. Ladies of title, army and naval officers and public men were conspicuous amongst the people who besieged Sir Thomas, imploring him to take their money."

The career of Sir Thomas Lipton has been a wondrous one. The close of his present deal probably makes him one of the richest men in the world. He was born in Glasgow just forty-two years ago. Beginning life as a warehouse boy, he climbed the ladder of success from the very lowest rung. Experience gained in America stood him in good stead when he opened, on his own account, a modest shop in Glasgow. The results of his first venture proved so satisfactory that other stores were acquired in rapid succession, and Mr. Lipton soon became the head of the Lipton Packing company of Chicago, and the main spring of the great commercial organization which has made his name familiar all over the globe. The purchase of the Ceylon estates led to the transfer of his headquarters from Scotland to London, and the change of his residence from Cambuslang to the borderlands of Hertfordshire. At present the business operations of Sir Thomas Lipton include Kentish fruit farms, meat stores, and refrigerating cars all over America, curing factories in Liverpool and elsewhere, biscuit bakeries in Scotland, and markets all over the United Kingdom. His chief place of business is in London, where he is in direct communication with Glasgow, Liverpool, and Dublin. His parents were natives of the north of Ireland.

It is understood the formation of the joint stock company will not lead to any changes in the commercial systems so successfully developed by Mr. Lipton. The company will have 20,000 agents attending to its business in different parts of the world.

Mr. Lipton came into notice during the Queen's diamond jubilee by the gift of $150,000 for a dinner to the poor of London.

## WALL STREET A THEATER

### BUSINESS PUBLIC CAN LOOK ON WITHOUT DANGER TO ITSELF.

### The Innocents Got Out Before They Could Be Slaughtered—Losses of Investors Have Been Only on Paper—Still Room at the Bottom So Long as the Uncertainty Lasts — Leiter Fights the Bears in the Wheat Market.

During the last week the security market has been in a state of nervous anxiety, and judging from the course of prices has at times bordered on panic.

Such real panic, however, as would lead to any general business disturbance has been and will continue to be prevented by one very sufficient reason. The great part of the public at large, which during the first six weeks of the year was trading rather actively in stocks, got out of the market within a very short time after the blowing up of the Maine started the downward movement which has been progressing so steadily since.

The accident theory of the explosion was a godsend to the public. Declines began slowly. Probably 60 per cent of the "public" was out before the real danger had reached them. By taking small losses promptly they spared themselves the necessity of later on taking heavy losses. The large amount of money thus saved out of speculation came back to the banks, loans being liquidated and marginal deposits being freed, and in the banks, until present troubles have passed away, this money will stay.

The disastrous effects which might have resulted to business from a general slaughter of the innocents was avoided. There has been no repetition of the serious financial conditions caused by the famous Venezuela message. Then the shock came so suddenly that the public had no time to get out, but was buried alive in its stocks, and the panic spread to the money market and inflicted a blow on legitimate commerce and industry, throwing people out of employment and making labor as well as stocks a drug on the market.

The public trading in stocks having as a whole thus fortunately escaped, the market during the last several weeks has been left to professional operators, most of whom have been steadily selling short. A panic among these operators amounts in general only to clever acting, and is as much a part of the business as the dramatist's display of fear or grief is a part of his business. Announcements which now almost daily come of "panic in Wall street" should not excite apprehension or alarm. Those who would get knocked down and trodden under foot are well out of it. Those who are in it are those who are in it for what they can get out of it. They understand their own business and are well able to take care of themselves. The business public, as their audience, can watch what they do with interest, with full assurance that there is no danger in it unless they themselves should get too near.

#### No Panic for the Outside.

The war scare has undoubtedly already done the worst that it can do—all, in fact, that actual war with Spain could do. Yet all that it has done has been to nip those who were originally slow in getting out of the market.

Investors who bought stocks at the first concessions, thus helping the margin burdened public to make a safe exit, have suffered losses only on paper. They will doubtless as a class hold on until the time when these losses shall not only have been recovered, but a chance also given for the taking of good profits. The same holds true of those who originally had stocks on margins, but who were able to buy them outright when the present scare developed. Those who have assisted the decline by selling stocks short have as a class still to buy in what has been sold. When the extensive short interest finally covers, then values will rebound to better levels.

Until the crisis ends, stocks will, however, probably continue to find plenty of room at the bottom. When the event of war becomes realized, securities will probably be down as far as they will go. A few weeks more of uncertainty could do more harm than a corresponding number of weeks of actual war. It is an analagous case to that of Asiatic cholera, the fear of which is said to kill more people than the disease. Conditions are now undoubted by such that definite war would do more for values than an uncertain peace.

Some $16,000,000 gold is now on its way to this country. There is still plethora of money at home, as well as almost unlimited credits abroad. The present situation, while not particularly hopeful for business, is, on the other hand, not fraught with the least possibilities of danger. If peace becomes definitely assured money rates will rapidly fall, and funds for business purposes will doubtless be easier to secure than even in the recent remarkable era of cheap money.

It must, however, be borne in mind that financial conditions in this country are largely affected by financial conditions the world over. In every quarter of the world there are now war clouds gathered, which may break into actual war in one quarter if they do not in another. As each nation is having its own troubles, there is a lessened possibility of automatic adjustment of relief through investment by people of one nation in the securities of another when they become cheap. All nations at present are anxious to have their gold near home, and perhaps to pay extra and make commercial sacrifices in order to be thus fortified. That is where there is some real danger which it might be well to think about in view of this country's present weak financial system. As this country is, however, now the creditor nation of the world, owing to its present advantageous position as the world's vender of food, such a danger would not be nearly as great as it otherwise would be.

#### Heavy Wholesale Trade.

From all reports that came to hand at the close of last week the prosperity that set in early in the year in manufacturing and wholesale circles continues on its career without any pronounced signs of abatement. Jobbers in nearly all lines announce a brisk demand, and the outlook for the spring trade is said to be very encouraging. Even now the volume of business transacted is claimed to be larger than usual at this period of the year, particularly in the South, West, and Northwest. Prices in nearly all lines are being maintained, and collections are said to be much more satisfactory than for a considerable time past.

Business indications as indicated by the bank clearings of last week continue very satisfactory. The increase was over 38 per cent as compared with the corresponding week last year. The spring trade has set in unusually early and this is taken as a factor in bringing about the present situation. It is evidence, too, that the scare in Wall street on the probabilities of a war with Spain has had no effect whatever in checking the business interests of the nation.

In all departments of dry goods great activity has been displayed, although it is scarcely equal to that of the previous week. Nevertheless, a heavy trade was consummated. Not only were the purchases liberal in volume on first orders, but there has been a free duplication of quick selling goods on mail orders. A large number of buyers from outside points were in the market during last week. Prices have ruled steady for all grades of fabrics, except coarse cotton goods and print cloths, but no pronounced decline has been noted. Silks, however, are displaying additional strength, owing to a steadily increasing demand for this popular fabric.

Increased activity has been experienced in the iron and steel markets. Orders came in quite liberally and the volume of business transacted averaged much better. If war should come the demand would be materially accelerated. Pig iron is scarce and the recent advance to $12.00@12.50 for Lake Superior charcoal has been well maintained. Outside figures have ruled generally. The same cannot be said of steel as to values, but it was on an equality on the score of activity. Sheets and plates were weak, but there was a steady improvement in the demand, which evidences that thus far the prospects for the spring trade are quite favorable.

The proposed wire nail combination, which was to include nearly all the large manufacturers in the country, with a capitalization of $87,000,000, has collapsed. It is understood that another attempt is to be made to form a consolidation. Orders for wire nails and wire at lower values are quite free and above the average at this season of the year, as there is a probability of an advance in prices in the near future.

The principal feature of the week's business was an order for 10,000 tons of steel rails.

Boots and shoes continued quite active, and it is reported that the sales considerably exceed those of the corresponding week last year, although the majority of the jobbers are only buying for little more than immediate wants. The general impression is that there will be no advance in prices for the next two months, although a very firm position is said to be maintained for all descriptions of leather. The movement is active among the manufacturers in executing orders for spring goods yet unfilled, and in getting samples ready for the fall trade.

The jobbing trade in drugs and chemicals has been quite active, considerable stock changing hands. About the only features were the advance in prices for opium and a lower market for quinine. Conditions in the country are reported to be very satisfactory, while signs of a general improvement are noted with reference to local consumption.

#### Two Sensations in Wheat.

The events of the week in wheat were the application of Mr. Leiter for a making of a marginal price on wheat and his transfer of from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 bu from Allen-Grier to Counselman-Day, Murry Nelson, and other houses. Both steps strengthened his position in the trade, if not in the market.

Opposition on the part of the Armour to the Leiter interests last week was more pronounced than at any period since the young merchandiser entered the market as a purchaser of about all the cash grains in sight. The lines along which the fight of modern finds in a market way has been conducted have materially changed, and the new phases entering into consideration make it probable that the Leiter position is as strong as at any earlier periods of the contest. One of the facts against him is that Northwestern points, which a month or two ago were believed to have been pretty well drained of wheat, have been putting large quantities into this market, making it a decidedly more difficult matter to control the cash situation than it was when the young merchant originally began his purchases. As a matter of fact, the Northwest was at one time thoroughly cleaned up in the way of cash wheat, but fortunately for Mr. Leiter, large quantities came out from sources which were not supposed to have much of a supply of this cereal. The interests opposed to Mr. Leiter in what may be called the commercial contest of modern times view the unexpectedly heavy receipts from Northwestern sources with a good deal of satisfaction, in that it places the heaviest holder in a position where he must take the bulk of the offerings, pay for the wheat, and put it in store, as a means of maintaining prices on the millions of bushels he has been buying since late last summer.

#### Heavy Purchases of May.

Not the least of the annoying conditions which Mr. Leiter has met during the week has been an attempt on the part of many members of the local board to boycott houses through which he has been doing the bulk of his trading. This plan was put in operation toward the close of the week, and the "barring" of Allen-Grier as a purchaser of May wheat offered for sale under the price at which it has been held by the clique house necessitates the buying by Mr. Leiter's representatives of about 1,000,000 bu of the May delivery at $1.04. This price was any where from ¼c to ½c under that bid by Mr. Leiter's brokers. It is doubtful if Mr. Leiter cared to add this quantity of May wheat to his already long line, he being generally supposed to be the owner of about 10,000,000 bu of this delivery, or that he would have bought it unless forced to do so as a protective measure. Refusal to trade with clique houses in the May delivery naturally made the trade somewhat apprehensive, but it is not believed that Mr. Leiter's credit was affected by the "barring" process, as he later voluntarily "transferred" large quantities of wheat. The "barring" of a certain house where there is a fear that trades in a delivery are manipulated is not altogether new, but it has been a good many years since such tactics have been resorted to. Mr. Leiter characterizes the process as a trick resorted to by desperate men, while, on the other hand, the sellers of May wheat who have "barred" Allen-Grier as purchasers maintain they have a perfect right to do so under both rules and precedent, and that as a protection against the responsibility for trades in what is believed to be a manipulated delivery no alternative remains but to transact this business in such a manner as will insure the settling of the wheat when May delivery day comes around.

About half the time Liverpool receipts are below the requirements for consumption, but before the week rolls around this deficiency is generally made up. Continental markets are, it is believed, getting rather more wheat from Argentine and other exporting countries than was expected a month ago. An entirely new condition is that India now has wheat to export, although it is not known that the quantities not needed for domestic purposes will be sufficient to cut any figure as a source of supply for European requirements.

The trade waited with a good deal of interest for the March government report on wheat reserves in farmers' hands. It was a bearish document, in that it showed 1,121,000,000 bu, as compared with 88,000,000 bu last year, but, being discounted and the market so well supported, it had little or no effect on values.

Exports are not holding quite up to records established from two weeks to a month ago, but the inquiry on the part of shippers is active and indicates a free movement should prices asked not make purchases prohibitive.

#### Coarse Grain Fairly Active.

Taken as a whole the markets for coarse grain were fairly active during the week. This was particularly the case in regard to corn, while a moderate business was transacted in oats. Rye was somewhat irregular. A good business was transacted at times, while at others it was quiet. Almost the contrary was the case in barley, the demand ruling active all the week. The principal feature in corn was the publication of the government report showing the quantity remaining in farmers' hands on March 1. It made the percentage 41.1 of last year's crop, or 783,000,000 bu, as against 1,164,000,000 for the corresponding time a year ago. As was to be anticipated, it had a strengthening influence on the market. It was, however, affected to a material extent by the fluctuations in wheat. There was, too, considerable liquidation by the tired "longs." These factors contributed to bring about a decline, May selling off to 29¾c, July to 30¾@31c, and September to 32¼c. These conditions were offset by good buying, liberal seaboard clearings, and a generally "bullish" sentiment, notwithstanding the steadily increasing supplies. Trading was mainly among the local operators, outside orders being limited in volume. At the close a slight gain over the final figures of the previous week was noted, with May at 30⅛@30¼c, July at 31⅜c, and September at 32⅛@32⅜c. May met with more favor than July and changes were made at a difference of 1⅛c in favor of the latter delivery. Some improvement was shown in the cash situation. Foreign advices exhibited a firmer tendency and a good export inquiry was reported from the seaboard. There was a fair demand for shipment, and considerable new business was consummated at New York, some of it extending into September. The inquiry for through billed corn was fair. Offerings of spot were also fair and transactions in lots to arrive were about equal to them. Prices ruled steady. Contract grades were quotably 1c under May.

The quantity on passage to Europe increased 80,000 bu and the increase in the visible was 601,000 bu. This makes the quantity in the same 41,471,000 bu, against 26,377,000 bu in 1897 and 14,050,000 bu in 1896. Local stocks increased 394,000 bu, and are now 23,466,000 bu, of which 6,840,000 bu is afloat, against 11,143,000 bu last year, when 3,346,000 bu was afloat in the river. Including the stock in private houses the supply here is 28,566,000 bu.

No special features were developed in oats. A somewhat bullish feeling existed, but there was no pronounced trading in this direction. The range for May delivery was 26@27⅛c and the closing 26⅞@26¾c, a loss of about ⅛c as compared with the final figures of the previous week. July sold at 24⅝@24⅞c and closed at 24¼c. The cash demand showed a slight falling off, although fair purchases were made by exporters and good prices were paid. Sample lots were in moderate request and steady to ¼c higher. Offerings were fair. Sales made here on export and shipping account made a total of about 155,000 bu, against 430,000 bu for the preceding week. Export purchases at the seaboard were 1,140,000 bu, against 965,000 for the previous week. Clearances were 1,375,000 bu, against 1,290,000 bu for the previous week. The Department of Agriculture in its report of farmers' holdings on March 1 shows 272,000,000 bu, against 313,000,000 bu March 1, 1897. The percentage then was 44.2; now it is 38.9. The percentage of the crop shipped beyond county lines is estimated at 29.2 per cent. The visible supply decreased 310,000 bu and is 13,163,000 bu, against 13,823,000 bu last year. Local stocks increased 34,132 bu and are 1,405,638 bu, against 6,027,996 bu last year. Aggregate stocks in public and private elevators and afloat in the harbor are 5,010,000 bu.

There was a small loss as compared with the final quotations of the previous week in rye. A strong undertone was developed, although it was affected to some extent by the price movement in wheat, which culminated in a slight decline. Ultimately the setback was more than recovered and then lost again. May was the only delivery traded in. There was some buying of round lots for shipment East. Cash rye declined 1c and then reacted ¼c. Only a few carlots were offered, although arrivals were somewhat larger than for the previous week. Exports were quite moderate, aggregating about 200,000 bu. The visible supply decreased 84,000 bu, making 3,576,000 bu, against 3,574,000 bu for the same week last year. Local stocks decreased 36,912 bu, and were 794,976 bu against 1,307,456 bu a year ago.

An advance in prices for all grades of barley was recorded. The demand was fairly active for good lots. Arrivals fell off to some extent and all the offerings were taken readily. Quite a number of to-arrive lots were sold. The output from store was fairly good and it was taken for both malting and other purposes. Stocks were reduced quite liberally and the quantity in sight is less than that of a year ago.

| | Closed Mch. 5. | Price range last week. | Closed Saturday. | Closed Mch. 13. 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WHEAT.** | | | | |
| May | 1.05⅛ | 1.03½@ 1.05½ | 1.04¼ | 73¼ |
| July | 90⅝ | 86⅝@ 91½ | 87⅞ | 71⅝ |
| **CORN.** | | | | |
| May | 30¼ | 29⅝@ 30⅝ | 30¼ | 24⅜ |
| July | 31⅝ | 30⅝@ 31⅜ | 31⅜ | 25¼ |
| **OATS.** | | | | |
| May | 26⅞ | 26 @ 27⅛ | 26⅞ | 17¼ |
| July | 24½ | 24⅝@ 24⅞ | 24¼ | 18⅛ |
| **MESS PORK.** | | | | |
| May | 10.37½ | 9.95 @10.40 | 9.95 | 8.60 |
| July | 10.45 | 10.00 @10.45 | 10.00 | 8.72½ |
| **LARD—PER 100 LBS.** | | | | |
| May | 5.15 | 5.10 @ 5.25 | 5.12½ | 4.25 |
| July | 5.22½ | 5.17½@ 5.35 | 5.17½ | 4.35 |
| **RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.** | | | | |
| May | 5.12½ | 5.02½@ 5.17½ | 5.02½ | 4.62½ |
| July | 5.20 | 5.07½@ 5.25 | 5.07½ | 4.65 |

The following table exhibits the receipts and shipments of grain and produce for the last week as compared with the corresponding period last year:

| | Receipts— 1898. | 1897. | Shipments— 1898. | 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls. | 215,102 | 53,421 | 229,613 | 34,165 |
| Wheat, bu. | 442,196 | 90,111 | 660,474 | 291,810 |
| Corn, bu. | 3,002,532 | 1,087,159 | 1,502,255 | 631,572 |
| Oats, bu. | 1,985,600 | 1,873,483 | 2,027,071 | 1,233,874 |
| Rye, bu. | 72,700 | 25,520 | 9,962 | 1,190 |
| Barley, bu. | 351,150 | 254,840 | 237,760 | 116,409 |
| T.seed, lbs. | 1,729,531 | 1,317,806 | 2,210,316 | 1,411,585 |
| C.seed, lbs. | 421,022 | 408,910 | 316,853 | 715,270 |
| O.seeds, lb. | 359,245 | 80,280 | 160,798 | 743,906 |
| F. seed, lb. | 25,050 | 43,150 | 12,214 | 31,998 |
| B.corn, lbs. | 159,705 | 130,350 | 149,635 | 123,075 |
| C.meats, lb. | 5,949,121 | 2,814,254 | 17,512,667 | 12,102,410 |
| Cn.m'ts, c's | 25 | 143 | 16,407 | 23,708 |
| D. beef, lbs. | 1,442,523 | 1,374,210 | 19,144,491 | 17,966,900 |
| Beef, tcs. | ..... | ..... | 305 | 113 |
| Beef, brls. | ..... | ..... | 976 | 737 |
| Pork, brls. | ..... | 130 | 4,256 | 3,978 |
| Lard, lbs. | 1,349,154 | 995,560 | 11,419,961 | 6,061,565 |
| Cheese, lbs. | 1,500,777 | 1,295,788 | 857,461 | 1,055,931 |
| Butter, lbs. | 3,789,870 | 3,947,364 | 3,661,646 | 3,578,385 |
| Eggs, cases | 43,641 | 44,462 | 26,839 | 24,675 |
| Potatoes, bu | 208,685 | 105,414 | 204,697 | 29,448 |
| D. hogs, No. | 366 | 24 | 1,294 | 565 |
| L. hogs, No. | 140,792 | 127,729 | 24,852 | 34,362 |
| Cattle, No. | 46,098 | 45,767 | 18,318 | 13,392 |
| Sheep, No. | 73,587 | 55,664 | 14,869 | 11,371 |
| Hides, lbs. | 1,640,990 | 1,422,554 | 1,620,337 | 1,959,065 |
| Wool, lbs. | 95,841 | 169,142 | 387,918 | 622,906 |
| Coal, tons | 136,986 | 97,463 | 14,273 | 15,148 |
| Lumber, M. | 14,018 | 8,067 | 12,329 | 8,520 |
| Shingles, M | 2,154 | 2,528 | 3,729 | 2,653 |
| Salt, brls. | 10,071 | 10,289 | 12,391 | 17,272 |
| Hay, tons | 4,948 | 4,020 | 209 | 631 |

#### Grain Movements Last Week.

| | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Primary receipts | 2,882,332 | 5,381,050 | 2,938,130 |
| Previous week | 2,791,420 | 6,302,388 | 3,111,784 |
| Same week 1896 | 1,759,138 | 3,126,476 | 2,551,139 |
| Primary shipments | 1,337,158 | 3,346,429 | 2,863,278 |
| Previous week | 1,357,994 | 3,451,005 | 2,213,186 |
| Same week 1896 | 798,835 | 2,248,763 | 1,839,136 |
| Eastern clearances | 1,570,985 | 2,708,666 | 952,729 |
| Previous week | 1,383,564 | 4,748,501 | 1,147,100 |
| Same week 1896 | 338,998 | 3,843,066 | 597,336 |

#### NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 12 M.

189000 Atch Gen 4s ........86⅞@88
244000 do adjmt 4s ........54⅝@56½
2000 Am Spir 6s.. 67
3000 Bk El 1st tr.. 80
20000 Cent Ga inc.. 36¼
2000 CNJ gen 5s rg112
5000 C-O gen 4½s.76@76¼
1000 do con 5s....114
10000 CB-Q con 5s.105¾
5000 do Ia 4s.....102
6000 do Nb Ex 4s.. 95⅝
10000 CI-L ref 6s...100
1000 do ref 6s....100
14000 CRI-P ex 5s .105¾
2000 do deb 5s...105¼
4000 C-WI gm118@119
2000 CHV-T 5s tr. 74¾
5000 D-RG 1st.....105
3000 DSS-A 5s.....105
3000 EL-BS 5s...99¾@⅞
1000 Erie 1st con 7s142
14000 do gen lien..69@¼
17000 do pr 4s..86½@87¼
10000 GE deb 5s101¾@⅞
3000 KCityP-G 1st 79
2000 LS-MS 3½s...103
1000 do reg.......103¼
1000 Lex Av pf 1st117
4000 L-N unf 4s... 85¼
4000 Man con 4s... 94
1000 Met El 2d....104⅝
7000 Met St RR gm 5s.........109½
23000 Mex Int 1st 4s .........71¼@½
1000 MLS-W 1st..136
5000 M-StP C-PW 5s..........115
3000 do gm 4s sr A105
3000 MK-T 1st 4s. 86
3000 do 2d.....58@½
1000 do Tex 5s.... 80
3000 Mo Pac 1st cl 5s .......... 64
3000 NY S-W term 1st..........111
4000 Nor-W con 4s 78⅛
33000 NP gen lien .........57½@59
14000 do prior 4s inc .........93⅛@93¾
10000 Nor Ry Cal 5s102
10000 Or Imp con 5s tr..........51@½
2000 OSL inc A 5s 60
66000 Rdg gen 4s .........79⅝@80¼
6000 RGW 1st...... 79
5000 StLKC-N StC Bridge 1st....108½
2000 StL-SF gm 5s101½
3000 StP-D 1st....115
5000 Sa-AP 4s..... 58
4000 SV-WE 4s..... 86
10000 So Pac Cal 5s con......... 96¼
20000 So Ry 5s.....88@¼
3000 Std Twine 6s. 51
18000 do inc..... 12
10000 Tex-N con 5s 98
20000 Tex Pac 1st 5s 96½
36000 do 2d inc29½@31
1000 Third Ave 1st 5s..........123
419000 Union Pac 4s .........89½@90½
50000 UPD-G 1st tr ..........51@52
8000 Wab 1st 5s .........104½@105
21000 do 2d...... 78
3000 WS gtd 6s... 109
27000 Wis Cen 1st tr ..........36@½

## IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

### Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Following were the closing quotations on the Mining Exchange here today:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chollar | 30 | Ontario | 250 |
| Crown Point | 20 | Ophir | 40 |
| Con. Cal. and Va. | 70 | Plymouth | 08 |
| Deadwood | 75 | Quicksilver | 100 |
| Gould & Currie | 10 | Quicksilver pfd | 200 |
| Hale & Norcross | 130 | Sierra Nevada | 95 |
| Homestake | 3700 | Standard | 160 |
| Iron Silver | 40 | Union Con | 30 |
| Mexican | 25 | Yellow Jacket | 30 |

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—Following were the closing quotations on the Mining Exchange here today:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allouez Mining Co. | 1½ | Franklin | 12¼ |
| Atlantic | 29 | Osceola | 36 |
| Boston & Mont | 170 | Quincy | 108 |
| Butte & Boston | 18⅝ | Tamarack | 140 |
| Calumet & Hecla | 508 | Wolverines | 19¼ |
| Centennial | 12 | Parrott | 23½ |

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alta | 18 | Julia | 1 |
| Alpha Con | 8 | Kentuck Con | 2 |
| Andes | 10 | Mexican | 30 |
| Belcher | 24 | Occidental Con | 180 |
| Best & Belcher | 31 | Ophir | 44 |
| Bullion | 10 | Overman | 11 |
| Caledonia | 28 | Potosi | 36 |
| Challenge Con | 25 | Savage | 22 |
| Chollar | 27 | Scorpion | 6 |
| Confidence | 65 | Sierra Nevada | 100 |
| Con. Cal. & Va | 76 | Union Con | 34 |
| Crown Point | 13 | Utah Con | 10 |
| Exchequer | 6 | Yellow Jacket | 25 |
| Gould & Currie | 18 | Standard | 175 |
| Hale & Norcross | 140 | | |

## PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

### Saturday's Quotations on the Leading Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Flour—Receipts, 23,487 brls; exports, 19,290 brls; market weak and nominally lower. Minnesota patent, $5.20@5.45; do bakers', $4.40@4.60; winter patents, $4.90@5.50; do straights, $4.50@5.65; do extras, $3.90@4.10; do low grades, $2.90@3.00.

Wheat—Receipts, 108,225 bu; exports, 20,082 bu; spot weak; No. 2 red, $1.05, f. o. b., afloat, to arrive. Options opened steady on bullish cables, but quickly developed pronounced weakness under another sensational bear raid, and closed heavy at ¾@1⅛c decline; spring wheat receipts and crop news were bearish, and also influenced the liquidation movement; No. 2 red, March, $1.03⅜; closed, $1.03; May, 98@98⅝c; closed, 98c.

Corn—Receipts, 36,075 bu; exports, 67,681 bu; spot easy; No. 2 corn, 37c. Options opened steady on rains West, but soon followed wheat and turned easier, closing at ¼c net decline; May, 34⅛@35¼c; closed, 34⅞c.

Oats—Receipts, 30,000 bu; exports, 92,592 bu; spot weak; No. 2 oats, 31¼c; No. 2 white, 33¼c; options quiet and easy, with the other markets closing ⅝c lower; May closed, 30c.

Hay—Dull; shipping, 30@35c; good to choice, 55@70c.

Hops—Steady; State, common to choice, 1895 crop, 4@6c; 1896 crop, 7@9c; 1897 crop, 17@19c; Pacific coast, 1895 crop, 4@6c; 1896 crop, 8@10c; 1897 crop, 17@19c; London market, 95c@$1.00.

Hides—Firm; Galveston, 15¼c; Texas dry, 13c; California, 17½@18¼c.

Leather—Steady; hemlock, Buenos Ayres sole, 20@20¾c. Wool—Quiet; fleece, 17¼@23¾c; Texas, 13¼@15¾c. Beef—Steady; family, $11.25@11.75; extra mess, $8.00@9.00; beef hams, $22.50@23.00; short clears, $10.00@11.00. Cut meats—Quiet; pickled bellies, 5⅝@7c; do shoulders, 4⅝@4¾c; do hams, 7⅞@8c. Lard—Easier; Western steam, $5.40; refined weaker. Pork—Easier; mess, $10.25@10.50; short clear, $10.50@12.50; family, $11.00@11.50. Tallow—Dull; city, 3 11-16c; country, 3¾@3⅞c. Petroleum dull. Resin—Steady; strained, common to good, $1.42½@1.45. Turpentine—Steady, 36¼@37c. Rice—Steady; fair to extra, 4¼@6¼c; Japan, 5¼@5⅝c. Molasses—Firm; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 18@33c. Pig iron—Quiet; Southern, $9.75@11.00; Northern, $10.50@12.00. Copper—Quiet; brokers', $12.00. Lead—Quiet; brokers', $3.60. Tin plates weak.

Cottonseed oil—Small trade at barely steady prices; prime crude, 20@20½c; prime crude, f. o. b. mills, 16@16½c; prime summer yellow, 22¼@23c; off summer yellow, 22@22½c; butter oil, 25@27c; prime winter yellow, 28@28½c.

Coffee—Options opened barely steady at unchanged prices to 5 points lower; ruled irregular with weak undertone following unsatisfactory news from Brazilian markets, heavy receipts, and weak local spot market; further eased off near close under bear selling. Closed barely steady at unchanged prices to 10 points net lower. Sales, 12,500 bags, including March 5.15c; May, 5.20c.

Spot coffee—Rio weak; No. 7, invoice, 5⅞c; No. 7, jobbing, 6⅛c; mild quiet; Cordova, 8¼@16c; sales, 200 bags Maracaibo p. t.; 100 bags Savanilla p. t.

Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅛c; refined quiet; mould A, 5⅝c; standard A, 5c; confectioners' A, 5c; cut loaf, 5⅝c; crushed, 5⅝c; powdered, 5 5-16c; granulated, 5¼c; cubes, 5 5-16c.

Butter—Receipts, 3,108 packages; weaker; Western creamery, 15@20c; Elgins, 20c; factory, 11@15c.

Cheese—Receipts, 1,778 packages; dull; light skims, 6@6½c; part skims, 4@5½c; full skims, 2@3c.

Eggs—Receipts, 6,056 packages; firmer; Western, 10½c; Southern, 10¼@11c.

Cotton—Spot closed easy; middling uplands, 6⅛c; middling Gulf, 6⅜c; sales, none.

Futures closed easy; sales, 155,000 bales; March, 5.87c; April, 5.88c; May, 5.91c; June, 5.93c; July, 5.96c; August, 5.99c; September, 5.97c; October, 5.97c; November, 5.97c; December, 5.99c; January, 6.02c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 12.—Wheat was very weak and dull. There was no feature outside of the excitement in Chicago over the Leiter deal. The local market was very steady after an early break, which lost about 1c. May opened at 94⅝c, broke to 93⅝c, and closed at 94⅛@94¼c. July opened at 93⅝c, sold at 93⅞c, broke to 92⅞c, and closed at 93⅜c. Armour bought cash wheat here today and Weare is also a buyer. The wheat bought by the latter is to be shipped not later than the 21st. It is supposed to be for Chicago, where it will be used for mixing. No. 1 spot Northern sold readily at 2@2½c over May and to arrive at the same premium. No. 2 Northern was ¼c under March. No. 3 at 4c under May. Flour—Quiet; first patents, $4.90@5.10; second patents, $4.75@4.85; first clear, $3.70@3.30; second clear, $2.70@2.90. Bran—In bulk, $9.75@10.00; sacked, $10.75@11.00.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 12.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 98c; track, 97¼c; March, 97¼c; May, 99¼c; July, 82⅛@82⅜c; September, 77⅛c bid; No. 2 hard, cash, 99c. Corn—Lower; No. 2 cash, 27c; March, 27¼c; May, 27⅝c bid; July, 28⅞c; September, 29⅞c. Oats—Lower; No. 2 cash, 27c; track, 27¼c; March, 26⅜c; May, 26⅝c bid; July, 23⅝c bid; No. 2 white, 20@20½c. Rye—Steady; 40c. Flax—Nominal, $1.13. Pork—Lower; standard mess, $10.05. Lard—Nominal; choice, $4.90; prime, $5.00. Lead—Nominal; $3.52½@3.55; spelter held at $4.00. Poultry—Quiet; chickens, 6½@7½c; ducks, 7@7½c; geese, 4@5c; turkeys, 8½@9½c. Butter—Steady; creamery, 16@20½c; dairy, 9@16c. Eggs—Better, 9c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 12.—Wheat—Hard, 1c lower; active; soft steady; No. 1 hard, 88½c and 89c; No. 2, 86¼@87¼c; No. 3, 83½@86¼c; No. 1 red, 94c; No. 2, 92½@93¼c; No. 3, 90c; No. 2 spring, 86@87½c; No. 3, 83@84c. Corn, ¼c lower, active; No. 2 mixed, 26@26½c. Oats lower, firm; No. 2 white, 27½@28c. Rye firm; No. 2, 46c. Hay steady; choice timothy, $8.50@9.00; choice prairie, $7.00@7.50. Butter active; creamery, 15@18½c; dairy, 14@16c. Eggs steady, 8c.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., March 12.—Close—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 97¾c bid; No. 1 Northern, 96⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 91c bid. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 98¾c bid; No. 1 Northern, 97¾c bid. No. 2 rye, to arrive, 48¼c. No. 2 white oats, 27c. Cash flax, $1.20⅜. The receipts of wheat were 6,302 bu.

TOLEDO, O., March 12.—Wheat—Active, lower; No. 2 cash and May, 96¾c. Corn, active, easy; No. 2 mixed, 31c. Oats dull, easier; No. 2 mixed cash and May, 27⅛c. Rye dull, steady; No. 2 cash, 51c. Clover seed active, steady; prime cash, $3.05. Oil unchanged.

DULUTH, Minn., March 12.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, cash, 96⅞c; May, 96⅞c bid; July, 94⅞c bid. Rye, 48⅞c bid. Oats, 27@26½c bid. Barley, 31⅛c bid. Flax, $1.20½ bid. Receipts—Wheat, 54,971 bu; corn, 23,880 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 713 bu.

OIL CITY, Pa., March 12.—Credit balances, 79c. Certificates—Regular opened, highest, lowest, and closed at 78c; cash, 77¾c. Total sales, 9,000 brls. Shipments, 67,432 brls; runs, 101,193 brls.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 12.—Spirits turpentine quiet, 33¼@34c. Resin firm, $1.25@1.30. Crude turpentine nothing doing, prices unchanged. Tar steady, $1.05.

PEORIA, Ill., March 12.—Corn—Easy; lower; No. 2, 28⅜c. Oats—Quiet; easy; No. 2 white, 28¼c. Rye—Quiet; nominal. Whisky—Highproof spirits, $1.19½.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 12.—Spirits turpentine nothing doing. Resin firm, unchanged. Sales, 238 brls.

## IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

### Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—Exchange—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red Western winter, 7s 11d.

Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, new, 3s 5¼d; futures, steady; March 3s 4⅞d; May, 3s 3½d; July, 3s 3¼d. Flour—St. Louis fancy winter steady, 10s. Hops—At London (Pacific coast) firm, £4 15s@£5 5s.

Beef—Firm; extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess fine Western, firm, 51s 3d; prime mess medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, steady, 32s 6d. Bacon—Firm, 30s 6d; short rib steady, 31s 6d; long clear middles light, steady, 29s 6d; long clear middles, heavy steady, 29s; short clear backs steady, 28s 6d; clear bellies steady, 32s 6d. Shoulders, square steady, 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western steady, 27s 6d.

Cheese—American finest white and colored easy, 38s 6d.

Tallow—Prime city firm, 20s. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined steady, 15s 3d. Turpentine spirits—Firm, 25s 9d. Resin—Common steady, 4s 3d.

Cotton closing—Spot, limited demand; prices favor buyers; American middling, 3⅜d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,700 American. Receipts, 8,200 bales, all American. Futures opened easy with a moderate demand and closed quiet; American mid l. m. c., March, 3.18@3.19d sellers; March and April, 3.18@3.19d sellers; April and May, 3.18@3.19d buyers; May and June, 3.19d buyers; June and July, 3.19d buyers; July and August, 3.19@3.20d buyers; August and September, 3.19@3.20d sellers; September and October, 3.19@3.20d sellers; November and December, 3.19@3.20d sellers; November and December, 3.19d buyers; December and January, 3.19d buyers.

## IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

### Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

| | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts— | | | | |
| Monday, March 7 | 20,978 | 112 | 31,814 | 22,647 |
| Tuesday, March 8 | 3,065 | 928 | 23,663 | 16,181 |
| Wednesday, March 9 | 10,357 | 234 | 26,790 | 17,267 |
| Thursday, March 10 | 8,319 | 301 | 22,497 | 10,240 |
| Friday, March 11 | 3,202 | 227 | 15,562 | 5,781 |
| Saturday, March 12 | 200 | 15 | 11,000 | 3,000 |
| Totals | 46,121 | 1,817 | 131,226 | 75,116 |
| Previous week | 46,097 | 2,001 | 160,281 | 82,563 |
| Cor. week 1897 | 46,072 | 2,276 | 124,389 | 57,416 |
| Cor. week 1896 | 43,413 | 2,134 | 152,027 | 62,896 |
| Shipments— | | | | |
| Monday, March 7 | 6,608 | 52 | 6,622 | 2,878 |
| Tuesday, March 8 | 2,207 | 1 | 3,913 | 1,667 |
| Wednesday, March 9 | 3,432 | 16 | 3,378 | 3,516 |
| Thursday, March 10 | 3,667 | 16 | 4,184 | 2,877 |
| Friday, March 11 | 1,883 | ... | 2,655 | 1,157 |
| Saturday, March 12 | 400 | 20 | 1,500 | 1,000 |
| Totals | 18,197 | 105 | 22,252 | 13,035 |
| Previous week | 17,304 | 158 | 31,338 | 20,500 |
| Cor. week 1897 | 13,459 | 56 | 32,173 | 11,503 |
| Cor. week 1896 | 15,198 | 12 | 49,120 | 10,596 |

Chicago receipts thus far this month and 1898 to date, with comparisons:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| March, 1898 | 77,900 | 252,200 | 129,800 |
| March, 1897 | 88,742 | 279,814 | 119,361 |
| March, 1896 | 87,204 | 241,782 | 122,805 |
| 1898 to date | 491,300 | 1,700,100 | 747,500 |
| Same period 1897 | 458,070 | 1,753,256 | 637,204 |
| Same period 1896 | 517,464 | 1,511,301 | 676,640 |

Receipts last week, with comparisons, at four markets:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 46,100 | 131,200 | 75,100 |
| Kansas City | 28,100 | 55,500 | 16,500 |
| Omaha | 15,400 | 30,900 | 31,300 |
| St. Louis | 13,500 | 33,000 | 4,500 |
| Totals | 103,100 | 250,600 | 127,400 |
| Previous week | 97,400 | 311,000 | 136,000 |
| Corresponding week 1897 | 88,300 | 234,400 | 101,400 |
| Corresponding week 1896 | 86,700 | 256,900 | 93,000 |
| Corresponding week 1895 | 99,400 | 305,000 | 78,000 |

Last week Chicago packers slaughtered 117,000 hogs, against 121,700 the previous week, and 94,100 a year ago. Armour packed 30,000; Anglo-American, 8,700; Boyd & Lunham, 4,700; Chicago, 5,900; Continental, 8,100; Hammond, 4,300; International, 9,600; Lipton, 5,300; Morris, 7,300; Swift, 17,000; Viles & Robbins, 7,900; and butchers, 8,700.

Receipts of hogs at Chicago thus far this week, compared with a year ago, exhibit 53,000 decrease. Compared with two years ago receipts increased 189,000, while compared with 1895 the total decreased 323,000.

Emery Atwater marked 27,000 hogs for today and 150,000 for the coming week. Charlie Gross and John Cook, 28,000 and 135,000; Charlie Goepper, 28,000 and 140,000; Fred Lennon, 25,000 and 130,000; George Chandler, 30,000 and 150,000; and George Pratt, 28,000 and 140,000.

Today's receipts are estimated at 20,000 cattle, 30,000 hogs, and 23,000 sheep, against 20,978 cattle, 31,814 hogs, and 22,647 sheep a week ago, 15,533 cattle, 27,601 hogs, and 17,736 sheep a year ago, and 18,693 cattle, 38,171 hogs, and 15,825 sheep two years ago. This week's receipts are estimated at 46,000 cattle, 130,000 hogs, and 72,000 sheep, against 41,005 cattle, 122,933 hogs, and 67,062 sheep one year ago, and 55,563 cattle, 157,604 hogs, and 65,841 sheep two years ago.

Combined receipts of hogs at the four leading Western markets last week decreased about 60,000 head, compared with the previous week. Chicago alone decreased 29,000; Kansas City, 15,000; St. Louis, 12,000; and Omaha, 4,000. The quality at all markets was the poorest of the year.

Cattle—Last week's receipts of cattle were within twenty-four head of the previous week and forty-nine head of the corresponding week last year. Of the 46,100 received during the week, 3,100 were Texans, against 3,700 the previous week, and 3,200 a year ago. The supply of "good" native beef cattle was the smallest in many weeks, while half fat steers were in full supply. Corn-fed Western steers were in full supply and sold well at $4.00@5.40. The general cattle market closed the same as a week ago. Native steers sold at $3.80@5.65, bulk $4.35@5.10; straight Texas steers, $3.80@4.75, with two head of 1,875-lb steers at $5.25; Texas bulls and oxen, $3.00@3.80; native cows, $2.00@3.90; heifers, $2.00@4.65; bulls, $2.60@4.25; stags, $3.25@4.50; oxen, $3.00@4.25; veal calves, $3.50@6.75; and stockers and feeders, $3.40@4.65. Saturday only 200 arrived, and the market was nominally unchanged.

Hogs—Saturday's market was without quotable change, with closing prices generally 5@10c lower than a week ago. Trade was rather slow, but only 1,000 remained in the pens. The quality was very fair, with the proportion of heavyweights small. Packers acted bearish again. Heavy sold at $3.75@4.10, bulk $3.90@4.05; light, $3.70@3.95, bulk $3.80@3.90; mixed, $3.75@4.02½, bulk $3.85@3.90; pigs, $2.80@3.90, bulk $3.25@3.70. Heavy closed 15@20c higher and light 5@10c lower than a year ago.

Sheep—There was no change in Saturday's market for sheep and lambs. A lot of 147 fed Westerns averaging 146 lbs sold for export at $4.50. Shorn lambs averaging 70 lbs sold at $4.30; shorn sheep at $3.90, and 95-lb ewes at $4.15. Western sheep quotable at $3.60@4.60; natives, $3.00@4.70; yearlings, $4.25@5.00; and lambs, $4.00@5.60. Closing prices about the same as a week ago.

#### LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; all natives; market slow for natives; Texans steady; native shipping and export steers, $4.40@5.50; light and dressed beef and butchers' steers, $3.50@5.15; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.70; cows and heifers, $1.75@4.50; Texas and Indian steers, $3.25@4.60; cows and heifers, $2.65@3.35. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; market 5c lower; Yorkers, $3.80@3.85; packers, $3.75@3.95; butchers', $3.90@4.00. Sheep—Receipts, 450; all natives; market steady; native muttons, $4.00@4.50; lambs, $5.05.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., March 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,100; strong; native beef steers, $3.80@5.00; Western steers, $3.60@4.60; cows and heifers, $3.10@4.35; stockers and feeders, $3.75@4.90; calves, $4.00@6.50; bulls, stags, etc., $2.50@3.80. Hogs—Receipts, 4,600; market lower; heavy, $3.65@3.90; mixed, $3.70@3.75; light, $3.70@3.80; bulk sales, $3.75. Sheep—Receipts, 8,600; steady; fair to choice native, $3.75@4.75; fair to choice Westerns, $2.50@4.50; common and stock sheep, $3.00@3.90; lambs, $4.25@5.20.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., March 12.—Cattle—Steady; prime, $5.00@5.10; common, $3.60@4.10; bulls, stags, and cows, $2.00@4.10. Hogs—Dull; prime medium, $4.05@4.10; heavy Yorkers, $4.00@4.05; light Yorkers, $3.90@3.95; pigs, $3.75@3.85; heavy hogs, $4.00; roughs, $2.50@3.50. Sheep—Slow; prices unchanged; choice lambs, $5.70@5.80; common to good, $4.75@5.65. Veal calves, $6.50@7.00.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 300; market unchanged; only retail trade. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market steady; bulk of sales, $3.75@3.90; heavies, $3.75@3.95; packers, $3.70@3.90; mixed, $3.65@3.90; lights, $3.60@3.75; Yorkers, $3.70@3.75; pigs, $3.40@3.60. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market firm; lambs, $4.65@5.35; muttons, $3.60@4.65.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,207; no trading; exports, 1,430 beeves; 1,740 qrs of beef. Calves—Receipts, 24; steady; veals, $6.50@7.12½. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 920; sheep steady; heavy lambs steady; light do firm; sheep nominal; lambs, $5.85@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 2,959; steady at $3.90@4.25.

#### In the New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The close of the week is quiet in dry goods at first hands. Staple goods show no change from the market conditions prevailing at the opening of the week. In cotton lines there has been a well sustained demand for seasonable styles, particularly in printed and woven colored goods. Staple cottons in brown and bleached goods alike are practically where they were at the week's opening. The firm attitude of sellers is remarkable in the face of the decline in print cloths and the decidedly quiet demand registered.

#### Epworth League at Marengo, Ill.

Marengo, Ill., March 13.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the Rockford district of the Epworth league is being held here. There are a large number of delegates present from abroad and the meetings are all of unusual interest. Among those who gave addresses today was the Rev. C. J. Little of the Garrett Biblical Institute of Evanston. Mrs. Carrie L. Grout also spoke. A larger number of delegates are present than was anticipated and every available place of entertainment is crowded to its fullest capacity. The meetings closed this evening.

## BARROWS SAYS GOOD-BY.

### PREACHES HIS FAREWELL SERMON AT THE KENWOOD CHURCH.

### Retiring Pastor Discourses on Pure Religion and Tells What the Humane Spirit of Christianity Has Done to Uplift the Poor and Downtrodden—Praises Frances E. Willard and Ex-President Harrison for Works and Teachings.

A large and regretful congregation listened to the farewell sermon preached by Dr. John Henry Barrows at the Kenwood Presbyterian Church yesterday morning. Throughout the sermon preached the congregation listened with rapt attention. The text was "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep unspotted from the world."

In his sermon Dr. Barrows paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Frances E. Willard and to ex-President Harrison for the rebuke he strongly administered to an audience on Washington's birthday. He did not forget the suffering Cubans. With great earnestness he said that, although he deplored war, he could clearly see that one advantage of a righteous war with a savage and oppressive nation like Spain would be the lifting before us of a standard which is not mercenary. It would be carrying aloft the national spirit above the range of sordidness and selfish gain. Among other things he said:

> Christian humanity is back of all the noblest developments of the century. It is largely the inspiring power of benevolent Christian work everywhere. It cares for the prisoner and demands he shall be treated like a human being, a fallen child of God, and not like a brute. It is back of our children's aid societies, which search out the orphans of our streets and give them fathers and mothers to befriend and cherish them. It is also back of our kindergartens for the poor. It has inspired a hundred forms of charitable relief; it builds our hospitals, which are perhaps of all the evidences of Christianity the most commanding and impressive, which ever strike the eye of unbelief. It reaches to the animal creation, and moved a gentle preacher, whose loss Chicago deplored a few years ago, to leave a good part of his modest fortune to the work of a humane society. It is back of the uprising of the educated people of America in behalf of the poor, in their eager and sometimes misguided struggles for better conditions.
>
> The new humanity is the spirit of Christ stirring in a million breasts. It is found in the heart of the employer as well as of the laborer. It is back of the delightful and helpful mania which some American people have of founding colleges and seminaries. Men have called it altruistic feeling, a regard for others, taking the place of selfish egoism. Yes, but it is distinctively a Christian feeling, and its most beautiful, aggressive, and powerful manifestations are among those who have learned directly from him, who for our sakes became poor, who went about doing good, and who manifested the mercifulness of God in the tenderness of his own heart toward the blind, the lame, the sick, the leper, the sorrowing, the dumb, the hungry, the weary, the demonized, the imperiled, the wounded, the doubting, the anxious, and the destitute.
>
> First of all, men need that charity which suffereth long and is kind, which hopeth and beareth all things; but when you blend sympathy with righteousness you produce the highest type of human character. The ideal Puritanism which I see in the best men, and especially the best women, is of this sort. It is the one helpful, inspiriting breath of God that moves over human life today. We are to keep unspotted from this world, not by a passive keeping out of the world, but by a living ministry to need, and by an active opposition to the cosmic spirit, which has so many forms, which is sensual and skeptical, which lacks faith in truth and goodness, and which fails to find our God in common things.
>
> Our city and nation have recently mingled their tears with the tears of multitudes in many lands over the death of a pure and brave-hearted woman whose life was dedicated with all the eloquence of her nature, the energy of her mind, the fervor of her faith, to the cause of righteousness, purity, and sympathy. Our city, with all its blackness and degradation, has been made whiter by her life, and will be made more splendid by her monument. The next generation will not call our age utterly corrupt and selfish when it remembers the heroic life, the white blamelessness, and the beautiful death of Frances E. Willard.

Dr. Barrows was visibly affected, and several times as he drew near to the close his voice trembled with emotion. At the close the members of the congregation pressed close around the pulpit and expressed their individual sorrow at his leavetaking and wished him godspeed. He will still continue his lecture course at the University of Chicago. On Friday he will go to Toledo, O., and from there he will return to the city, staying long enough to preach one sermon at the Fullerton Avenue Church, and then he goes to Lake Forest. The officers have secured the Rev. W. D. MacClintock as the ministerial supply to succeed Dr. Barrows.

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Office of
THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
CHICAGO, Ill., February 19th 1898.

To the holders of First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bonds of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company; and To Whom It May Concern:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company has exercised the right reserved to it in and by Article IX of that certain mortgage or deed of trust of the said The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company to the United States Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated the fourth day of July A. D. 1884, and known as the First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral of said Company, to redeem any bonds secured by said mortgage which might be outstanding at any time after the fourth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and has declared its purpose to redeem, in accordance with the provisions of said mortgage and of said Article IX thereof, all and every of the bonds secured by said mortgage and now outstanding.

PROPOSALS TO SELL said First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bonds at prices not exceeding par, five per centum premium thereon, and accrued interest, are hereby invited, to be received at the office of Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., ON THE TWENTY-FOURTH (24th) DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1898. Such proposals may, at the option of the holders, be accompanied by the bonds, for which the Trust Company will issue its receipts. The bonds so delivered to the Trust Company will either be purchased in accordance with the proposals accompanying the same, or be returned to the holders.

Any and all of said First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bonds outstanding after purchases are made in pursuance of this notice will be redeemed at par, five per centum premium and accrued interest in accordance with the provisions of said Article IX of said Mortgage, ON THE 30TH DAY OF APRIL A. D. 1898, ON WHICH DATE INTEREST WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE ON SAID BONDS.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
R. R. CABLE, PRESIDENT.
W. G. PURDY, SECRETARY.

VERY LOW RATE
MONEY TO LOAN.
BUILDING LOANS At Lowest Rates.
KNOTT, LEWIS & CO
95 Dearborn Street.

...THE...
GLOBE NATIONAL BANK,
CENTRAL HALL,
ROOKERY, CHICAGO.
CAPITAL STOCK - - $1,000,000
Receives accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms and will be pleased to meet or correspond with those who may contemplate making changes or opening new accounts.
MELVILLE E. STONE, President.
E. H. PEARSON, Vice-President.
D. A. MOULTON, 2nd Vice-Pres't.
C. C. SWINBORNE, Asst. Cashier.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
New York Biscuit Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent Gold Bonds.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated March 1st, 1891, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Seventy-one thousand five hundred and sixty-four 99-100 dollars ($71,564.99). The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the day of March, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

Sidney Loeb & Co.,
Successors to Loeb & Gatzert,
125 LA SALLE-ST.
MONEY TO LOAN on City Real Estate at Lowest Rates.
MORTGAGES for Sale in small and large amounts.

SAYS GOOD-BY.

S FAREWELL SERMON
ENWOOD CHURCH.

Discourses on Pure Re-
Tells What the Humane
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Office of
, ROCK ISLAND AND PA-
AILWAY COMPANY.
AGO, Ill., February 19th 1898.
First Mortgage, Extension and
of The Chicago, Rock Island
way Company; and To Whom
REBY GIVEN that The Chica-
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reserved to it in and by Article
mortgage or deed of trust of
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to the United States Trust Com-
, as Trustee, dated the fourth
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July, in the year one thousand
ninety-four, and has declared
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outstanding.
SELL said First Mortgage, Ex-
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are hereby invited, to be re-
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Wall Street, in the City of New
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H, A. D. 1898. Such proposals
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PRIL A. D. 1898, ON WHICH
T WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
R. R. CABLE, PRESIDENT.
SECRETARY.

LOW RATE
MONEY TO LOAN.
G LOANS At Lowest Rates.
, LEWIS & CO
earborn Street.

...THE...
ATIONAL BANK,
NTRAL HALL,
ERY, CHICAGO.
TOCK - - $1,000,000
ounts of Banks, Bankers,
Firms and Individuals
terms and will be pleased
orrespond with those who
plate making changes or
accounts.
TONE, President.
Vice-President.
MOULTON, 2nd Vice-Pres't.
SWINBORNE, Asst. Cashier.

G FUND NOTICE.
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TRUST COMPANY OF NEW
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the above-described bonds, the
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OMPANY OF NEW YORK, in
t twelve o'clock noon on the 23d
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Trustee.
SHERMAN, Vice-President.

Loeb & Co.,
ors to Loeb & Gatzert,
LA SALLE-ST.
LOAN on City Real Estate at Lowest Rates.
ES for Sale in small and large amounts.

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## PROGRESS OF THE OMAHA FAIR.

### Homes of McKinley and Bryan Will Be Reproduced on the Exposition Grounds.

Omaha, Neb., March 13.—Senator John M. Thurston, chairman of the Senate Committee on Expositions, recently suggested that the McKinley home at Canton be reproduced as the Ohio State Building on the grounds of the Transmississippi exposition at Omaha. The Board of Managers approved the idea. The building when constructed will be used as a place of reception for Ohioans, and it is proposed to exhibit therein many mementoes of the late campaign, avoiding as far as possible anything savoring of partisanship.

Noting the action of the Board of Managers, the friends of William Jennings Bryan lost no time in putting a proposition looking to the reproduction of the Bryan homestead at Lincoln. Citizens of Lincoln, Neb., Mr. Bryan's home, addressed a communication to the exposition authorities asking permission to place on the exposition grounds a duplicate of Mr. Bryan's homestead and to exhibit therein campaign and other relics, of which Mr. Bryan is said to have no less than a carload.

Yesterday the Board of Managers unanimously voted authority to the buildings and grounds department to allow the space for such building, making a proviso, as was done in the case of the McKinley homestead, that the exhibits be non-partisan and not for sale.

Thirty-five States to date have organized for participation. New York, Kentucky, and Tennessee are the latest commissions appointed. Dr. Chauncey M. Depew heads the commission of the Empire State and writes to the management that he will aid in placing a large State exhibit. State commissions for Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island will soon be announced. Agents in Canada and Mexico report those governments to be preparing comprehensive exhibits.

## TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE MAY BE FOUND AT THE DRUG STORES NAMED BELOW. ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE ACCEPTED AND CHARGED FOR AT OFFICE RATES AT ANY OF THESE PLACES OR AT ANY A. D. T. OFFICE. RING THEM UP AND YOUR ADVERTISEMENT WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE TRIBUNE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

SOUTH DIVISION.

| | |
|---|---|
| COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE— | |
| 2300 | E. T. RICHARDS. |
| 2614 | WM. WEBER. |
| Cor. 31st | J. H. HOOEY. |
| Cor. 33d | N. L. FRANK. |
| Cor. 35th | C. E. MARSHALL. |
| Cor. 37th | T. H. PATTERSON. |
| 3915 | JUDSON A. ROOT. |
| 4100 | I. W. BLOOD. |
| Cor. 43d | C. S. ALLEN. |
| Cor. 46th | A. K. LOWRY. |
| Cor. 63d | CHLADEK BROS. |
| Cor. 66th | E. KOMIE. |
| WABASH AVENUE— | |
| 362 | A. M. LEVI. |
| 515 | AM. DIST. TEL. CO. |
| Cor. 14th | E. J. PAINTER. |
| Cor. 16th | O. F. FISCHER. |
| Cor. 20th | G. A. WECKLER. |
| HALSTED STREET— | |
| 747 | DR. H. A. BISHOFF. |
| Cor. 36th | F. NEUBERTS. |
| Cor. 61st | H. A. HINCKLEY. |
| STATE STREET— | |
| Cor. Harrison | C. W. GREEN & CO. |
| 2200 | E. WEBER. |
| 2727 | GEO. McDONALD. |
| Cor. 31st | W. K. FORSYTH. |
| 3160 | H. J. HOLTHOEFER. |
| 4259 | C. W. MARSHAUS. |
| 4700 | AUG. MERZ. |
| 5037 | B. F. TERHUNE. |
| Cor. 51st | C. E. KREYSSLER. |
| Cor. 59th | F. P. KENNEDY. |
| INDIANA AVENUE— | |
| Cor. 31st | E. VON HERMANN. |
| Cor. 35th | H. C. CHRISTENSON. |
| Cor. 39th | M. N. PORTER & CO. |
| Cor. 43d | SIDDALL DRUG CO. |
| Cor. 47th | E. V. HITCH. |
| LAKE AVENUE— | |
| Cor. 50th | W. BODEMAN. |
| TWENTY SECOND STREET— | |
| 123 | J. & R. SIMMS. |
| THIRTY-FIFTH STREET— | |
| Cor. Forest-av. | E. F. NEBEKER. |
| THIRTY-NINTH STREET— | |
| Cor. Langley-av. | I. W. BLOOD. |
| 216 | WM. F. DATZ. |
| Cor. Calumet-av. | C. E. SUTTON. |
| FORTY-FIRST STREET— | |
| 460 | EU. C. KENYON. |
| FORTY-THIRD STREET— | |
| Cor. Lake-av. | O. F. SCHMIDT. |
| 405 | A. S. COOK. |
| FORTY-SEVENTH STREET— | |
| Cor. Lake-av. | JNO. CONRAD & CO. |
| Cor. Evans | N. LAPP. |
| Cor. Champlain | C. S. TIRRELL & CO. |
| FIFTY-THIRD STREET— | |
| 157 E. | C. E. CRESS. |
| FIFTY-FIFTH STREET— | |
| Cor. Madison | J. & W. E. HOLLAND. |
| 560 | R. R. BOWEN. |
| FIFTY-THIRD STREET— | |
| Cor. Madison | W. B. HART. |
| Cor. Stony Island | F. J. AMPHLET. |
| SIXTY-FOURTH STREET— | |
| Cor. Grace-av. | A. F. SCHROEDER. |
| SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET— | |
| Cor. Honore | E. H. ELLIOTT. |
| SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET— | |
| Cor. Drexel-av. | C. F. SCHMERKER. |
| STONY ISLAND AVENUE— | |
| 7004 | M. A. CURTIS. |
| DEARBORN STREET— | |
| Cor. 35th | McKENZIE BROS. |
| WALLACE STREET— | |
| Cor. 32d | R. H. WHEELER. |
| WRIGHT STREET— | |
| Cor. 69th | E. G. BINZ. |
| WENTWORTH AVENUE— | |
| 2458 | C. M. TURNQUIST. |
| Cor. 31st | R. P. BRAUN. |
| Cor. 43d | J. M. Farnsworth & Co. |
| Cor. 55th | G. L. KIDDER. |
| Cor. 62d | I. N. EMPIE. |
| Cor. 66th | H. J. HOUGHTON. |
| Cor. 69th | HISGEN BROS. |
| STEWART AVENUE— | |
| Cor. 69th | I. W. BLOOD. |
| Cor. 63d | GOODENOUGH BROS. |
| WEST DIVISION. | |
| BLUE ISLAND AVENUE— | |
| Cor. 14th | STAIGER & FEINB'G. |
| WESTERN AVENUE— | |
| Cor. Adams | ADAMS-ST. PHAR. |
| Cor. Harrison | H. G. DRESSEL. |
| CHICAGO AVENUE— | |
| 408 | WM. H. BIERMANN. |
| 567 | HENRY SCHMITT. |
| 626 | CHARLES HIRTZLER. |
| DIVISION STREET— | |
| 820 | C. H. HECK. |
| Cor. Robey | PAUL HEINEMANN. |
| ERIE STREET— | |
| Cor. Noble | A. H. SCOTT. |
| GRAND AVENUE— | |
| Cor. Western-av. | W. L. FLYNN & CO. |
| 580 | K. J. STAMM. |
| NORTH AVENUE— | |
| 717 | B. A. C. HOELZER. |
| 857 | G. FERNITZ. |
| 887 | H. C. NEIMANN. |
| LAKE STREET— | |
| Cor. Paulina | R. T. SILL. |
| Cor. Leavitt | JOHN H. SULLIVAN. |
| Cor. Robey | W. L. GARDNER. |
| 1014 | E. A. HOLROYD. |
| 1271 | HENSEL BROS. |
| 1209 | F. E. McKENZIE. |
| Cor. Homan-av. | L. S. SCHRUEDER. |
| MADISON STREET— | |
| 190 | AM. DIST. TEL. CO. |
| 278 | DELL & CO. |
| 380 | PASSAIC PHARMACY. |
| 490 | J. C. WHITEFORD. |
| 572 | HENRY W. KURTH. |
| 785 | F. A. THAYER. |
| 826 | H. R. GILLESPIE. |
| 1001 | P. F. PARNELL. |
| 1040 | J. A. JOHNSON. |
| 1249 | C. A. THAYER. |
| JACKSON STREET— | |
| Cor. Sacramento | E. E. FOSTER. |
| Cor. California | F. O. CHRISTENSEN. |
| MILWAUKEE AVENUE— | |
| 465 | HENRY SCHROEDER. |
| 1086 | I. L. QUALES. |
| 1505 | MOYEN BROS. |
| OGDEN AVENUE— | |
| 149 | FRANK GRAMMER. |
| 263 | W. A. BRABROOK. |
| 360 | C. F. BROWN. |
| 475 | F. J. KNOWLES. |
| 987 | FARRAR'S PHARMACY. |
| POLK STREET— | |
| Cor. California | W. A. PLICE. |
| TAYLOR STREET— | |
| Cor. Loomis-st. | E. F. BLETTNERS. |
| TWELFTH STREET— | |
| 422 | CHAS. C. THIEL. |
| 831 | C. PATERA. |
| Cor. Kedzie-av. | L. P. LARSEN. |
| VAN BUREN STREET— | |
| Cor. Center-av. | A. M. BRONSON & SON. |
| Cor. Laflin-st. | J. L. CHAMPION. |
| Cor. Marshfield | R. M. WILSON. |
| Cor. Robey | C. E. BUTTON. |
| Cor. California | JOHN RITTER. |
| Cor. Francisco | F. K. KELLET. |
| HALSTED STREET— | |
| 260 | JOHN P. LEE. |
| HARRISON STREET— | |
| 750 | F. F. FISKE. |
| Cor. Oakley-av. | D. M. SPAULDING. |
| NORTH DIVISION. | |
| LINCOLN AVENUE— | |
| 224 | JOHN S. HOTTINGER. |
| Cor. Fullerton | W. C. BALLOWITZ. |
| Cor. Belden-av. | A. W. ANDERSON. |
| Cor. Wrightwood | H. W. WEIHE. |
| 720 | G. M. BOALCH. |
| 1659 | W. KRAMER. |
| 2520 | V. KREMER. |
| SHEFFIELD AVENUE— | |
| 845 | A. N. BOE. |
| SOUTHPORT AVENUE— | |
| Cor. Roscoe | F. J. BERGER. |
| BARRY AVENUE— | |
| Cor. Evanston | JOS. SCHOENKAES. |
| BELMONT AVENUE— | |
| 1336 | A. P. BERNHARDT. |
| NORTH HALSTED STREET— | |
| 1748 | ROGERS PHARMACY. |
| NORTH AVENUE— | |
| 161 | C. E. KREZMENSKI. |
| CLARK STREET— | |
| Cor. Ohio-st. | H. J. BATE. |
| Cor. Chestnut-st. | J. C. PICKARD. |
| Cor. Goethe-st. | R. E. RHODE. |
| Cor. Center | F. J. LINK. |
| Cor. Webster | FRANK SCHRAGE. |
| Cor. Halsted | GUS EGGERS. |
| RUSH STREET— | |
| Cor. Ohio | C. A. STORER. |
| OAK STREET— | |
| Cor. Townsend | R. H. BARBER. |
| WELLS STREET— | |
| Cor. Ontario | J. A. THOMAS. |
| Cor. Oak | W. C. SCHEDLER. |
| Cor. Division | F. H. AHLBORN. |
| Cor. Eugenie | STOLZ & GRADY. |
| ASHLAND AVENUE— | |
| Cor. Addison | R. L. BROWN. |
| Cor. Graceland | HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.) |
| SUBURBAN. | |
| AVONDALE, ILL. | L. N. FENNE. |
| AUSTIN, ILL. | A. H. LOOMIS. |
| EVANSTON, ILL.— | |
| 638 Davis-st. | JOHN W. FAGIN. |
| 1579 Maple-av. | JOHN COOPER. |
| LA GRANGE, ILL. | E. R. McCLELLAN. |
| RAVENSWOOD | M. FREDRICK. |
| WINNETKA, ILL. | GARRISON BROS. |
| GROSS PARK, ILL. | V. KREMER. |

## STORAGE.

STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING by experienced men and padded vans; auctioneers. Warehouse, 314-320 E. 43d-st. Kenwood Storage and Transfer Co. Oak. 1295.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUNDAY AFTERNOON, ON NORTH Side, a fox terrier male pup with 3 black spots on back and black stub tail; $10 reward for return. F. P. SCHMIDT, 36 Astor-st.

LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN—A BLACK collie dog with white breast, leather collar; answers to the name of Rex. Liberal reward for return to 5450 Cornell-av.

LOST—NEAR MADISON-AV. AND 63D-ST., lady's seal fur gauntlet. Return to 6325 Greenwood-av. and receive reward.

LOST—DIAMOND STUD, BETWEEN 35TH-ST. and Indiana-av. and postoffice. Liberal reward if returned to 401 Fisher Bldg.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—FRANCIS—IF THOMAS PRICE Francis, late of Ferndale, Humboldt County, California, will communicate with Messrs. R. Thomas & Francis, Solicitors, Cardiff, England, he will hear of something to his advantage.

## BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE-ST. OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

PERSONAL — ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS should insist on Mineral Rubber Asphalt Roof. Investigation proves it best for steep or flat roofs. Assyrian Asphalt Co., 311 Tacoma Bldg.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BUGS EXTERMINATED; 14 years' experience. F. E. BROWN, 180 31st-st.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BED BUGS EXTERMINATED from your premises. PERES, 427 State.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a book or stationery store; excellent references. Address F 854, Tribune office.

### Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER; competent and experienced; young man. Address K 679, Tribune office.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG JAPANESE; knows about furnaces and steam heat; can wait on table; speaks and writes English freely; references. Address K 774, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG, FIRST-CLASS bartender; German-American. K 601, Tribune.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

### Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—NEAT NORWEGIAN girl wants place in small American family. 334 Grand-av., 3d flat. Call in p. m. Monday, Tuesday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRL FOR general housework; can give city references. Call 4753 Tracy-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL for general housework. DELLA EASTMAN, 4111 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR GENERAL housework in small family, by Swedish girl, with good references. 4207 St. Lawrence-av., city.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING BY THE day. 2700 South Park-av., top flat.

### Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT stenographer. Address H 240, Tribune office.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED nurse to take charge of invalid; will travel. Address T. E. Z., 549 Jackson-blvd.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CASHIER—AND FINANCIAL MANAGER—SALARY $25; cash bond $500 required; good security given. Call today or tomorrow until 3, Suite 21, 209 State-st.

### Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY for energetic salesman to travel; good line and liberal compensation to right party. Call between 10 and 4. Room 408, 160 Adams-st.

SALESMEN—WIDE-AWAKE SALESMEN FOR my spring business; will arrange immediately with twenty new men; my new, modern 7 and 8 room houses are selling faster than I can get them up, and even my most inexperienced salesmen are doing a profitable trade. Apply to S. E. GROSS, 607 Masonic Temple.

SALESMEN — TRAVELING, FAMILIAR WITH premium advertising, to carry our glass medallions, framed pictures, metal clocks, etc., as side line. Smalley Manufacturing Co., 401 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—FIRST CLASS, FOR LUBRICATING oils, greases, and specialties; largest line on the market. Salary or commission. Equitable Refining Co., Cleveland, O.

SOLICITORS — FOR "THE BEAUTIFUL Life of Frances E. Willard," published under the auspices and indorsed by the W. C. T. U.; the only official book; prepared by Anna Gordon, for 21 years Miss Willard's secretary; beautifully illustrated; only $2; tremendous demand; bonanza for agents; superb book; liberal commissions; credit given; freight paid; complete outfit 50c. Address quick, the Dominion company, authorized distributers, 356 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

### Trades.

CARRIAGE TRIMMER—AT ONCE. FERGUSON BROS., Beloit, Wis.

HARNESSMAKERS—FAIR AND GOOD MECHANICS. M. E. DAVIS, SPOKANE, WASH.

### Miscellaneous.

BRANCH MANAGERS AND AGENTS; SALARY and commission. Hunter Tailoring and Shirt Co., Cincinnati, O.

MAN—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS condensing milk, to go East. Adress A C 148, Tribune office.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SALESWOMEN—TWO EXPERIENCED DRY goods saleswomen. 2642 Wentworth-av.

### Domestics.

GIRL—TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON; SWEDISH or German. 1907 Michigan-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; one who can sleep at home. 413 La Salle-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; references required. Call Monday, 4122 Ellis-av.

### Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

GIRL—AN EXPERIENCED SEWING GIRL for dressmaker. Flat 14, 3000 Indiana-av.

MACHINE STITCHERS — EXPERIENCED; steady work; good pay. 134 So. Center-av.

### Miscellaneous.

SOLICITORS—FOR CHEAP LODGINGS AT Business Woman's Home, 396 Dearborn-st.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS AND SALESMEN FOR SMALL tool; sells to supply houses, hardware trade, agricultural implement dealers, carriage makers, wheelwrights, machinists, and all who work in metals. Address A. L. SMITH & CO., 1305 Arch-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS—$40 TO $80 A WEEK; GREATEST agents' seller ever invented; both canvassing and general agents needed; particulars by mail. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

## DRESSMAKING.

LATEST SKIRT AND WAIST PATTERNS CUT to order, 50c each. Learn dressmaking and millinery. McDowell School, 78 State-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000—EXCEPTIONAL CHANCE; EXCLUSIVE rights; party seeking establishment solid, profitable, protected manufacturing business should investigate without delay; combined agents' and advertising specialty, dealers' novelty, and people's necessity; cheap manufacture, big field, no competition; worthy careful personal investigation. Address K 754, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TO SATISFY AN ESTATE WILL sell an established manufacturing business of 18 years' standing, known throughout the world, and has the finest line of customers of any house in America in their line; has clean, well-assorted stock of merchandise and no liabilities; a rare opportunity to investors. Address A C 49, Tribune office.

I DESIRE TO CORRESPOND WITH PARTY OR firm that have money to loan and will loan in country on good chattel security; the town where I am located is without a bank, and the highest legal rate of interest can be had with ample security; references given and required. Address H 316, Tribune office.

HERE'S A CHANCE—WE WILL PRINT 1,000 good 6¼ white or colored envelopes for $1; 1,000 fine business cards, $1; 1,000 note heads, bill heads, or statements, $1.50; all other work equally low; we are practical printers and will do your work right; then, too, we save you money. Smalley Printing Co., 401 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GENERAL STOCK OF MERCHANDISE in growing town in southern Iowa; population 2,000; good location; first-rate opening for a live man; invoice about $5,000; refer to Geo. V. Harvey, with J. V. Farwell & Co., Chicago, for particulars.

$1,000 BUYS INTEREST IN THOROUGHLY established mercantile business; want energetic party, willing to work hard, who can write plain hand and attend to shipping; acceptable party will be guaranteed $125 monthly at least; money secured. Western Realty Co., 428 Reaper Blk.

TIMBER LAND—FOR SALE, A LARGE tract, accessibly located in the Pacific Northwest; mostly Oregon pine; an unusually advantageous opportunity for capitalist; fullest investigation solicited; title absolute. TIMBER LAND, P.-O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—CHUTES PROPERTY, AT LESS than one-half of its cost; a well-equipped shooting-the-chutes plant in St. Louis for cash; proprietor retiring from business. Address A. A. PAXSON, Houser Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

ONE HAVING GOOD REFERENCES AND wholesale credit, and thoroughly capable of conducting a large, first-class cash grocery and meat market, call on JAMES DENYER, basement, 172 La Salle-st.

$500 BUYS INTEREST IN ESTABLISHED cash business; guaranteed to pay him $100 monthly; want energetic party willing to work hard. Western Realty Co., 428 Reaper Blk.

CASH PAID FOR OR ADVANCES ON GUARANTIES made on stocks of boots and shoes, dry goods, clothing, hats and caps, crockery, glassware, tinware, etc. Address A C 30, Tribune.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SALOON business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnell & Duer, Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts. Several good corners to rent.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 127 Market-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY IMPROVED property—Well located grocery, North Side; good business. Address F 768, Tribune.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, 3110 COTTAGE Grove-av., doing good business.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### Hotels.

THE EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—American or European, rooms single or en suite, private baths; special rates to gentlemen and families by week or month.

TO RENT—HOTEL RAINIER, COTTAGE Grove-av. and 33d-st.; rooms, single or en suite, with or without board; reasonable rates; strictly first-class. TOBIN BROS., Managers.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM, BOARD, MARried couple, West Side, private family, no other boarders; references. Address H 951, Tribune.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board; west of Ashland-blvd.; gentlemen. Address K 602, Tribune office.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

### South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—THE LAFAYETTE, 10, 12, 14 E. Harrison-st.; steam heat, hot and cold water; one block south of Auditorium.

TO RENT—270 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms.

TO RENT—CHOICE FURNISHED ROOMS; cheap; steam; cars. 226 E. 63d-st. I. C. and L.

## WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping; must be clean. Address, with particulars, K 674, Tribune office.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

### South Side.

TO RENT—SEVERAL DESIRABLE HOUSES ON Michigan-av., between 16th and 22d-sts. HONORE BROS., 1524 Marquette Bldg.

### Suburban.

TO RENT—6-ROOM HOUSE AT WEST GROSSdale; entirely new and modern; rent $10 per month; or will sell same on monthly payments of $12; near to depot and electric lines; cheap and rapid transportation. For full particulars apply to S. E. GROSS, 604 Masonic Tempe.

## TO RENT—FLATS.

### South Side.

TO RENT—THE VERMONT IS BEAUTIFULLY located on 51st-st.-blvd., at the junction of Drexel-blvd. and Washington Park and is unsurpassed as a family residence; steam heat, elevator, and janitor service; rooms large, light, and airy; running water [hot and cold], in four rooms in each apartment; prices reasonable; janitor on premises. Floor plans can be seen at my office, 103 Adams-st. J. B. STURMAN, Agent.

TO RENT—CADEMA— S. w. cor. Michigan-av. and 36th-pl., 5 to 8 rooms; a few choice apartments; steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors and finish, sideboards, consoles, etc.; rent $32½ up. DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st. Branch office, cor. 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator; modern. 2105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—JACKSON APARTMENTS—2-ROOM flats, $10 to $11; steam heat, hot water, gas range; janitors; private storerooms. 2829 Calumet.

### West Side.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, $20; STEAM HEAT, GAS range; Van Buren and Stanley terrace; see janitor.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, 4-5 ROOMS, $10, $16; near elevated; cor. 44th-av. and Congress.

### North Side.

TO RENT—MODERN APARTMENTS; 5, 6, AND 7 rooms, just being completed; rent $20 to $37.50; Oakdale-av., between N. Clark and Evanston-av.

## WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—WEST SIDE FLATS and houses; good tenants secured; satisfaction; bank ref. WEIR & CO., 687 Van Buren.

## TO RENT—STORES.

### South Side.

TO RENT—A 4-STORY BRICK BUILDING ON State-st., between Lake and S. Water-sts., corner of alley; 30x80 ft., or 40x80 ft.; will rent all or part to good tenant and remodel to suit at a bargain; power and elevator. W. G. CARLISLE, 38 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—½ STORE, WITH ELEGANT SHOW window, and floor above if required, on State-st., north of Monroe, suitable for ladies' fine retail trade. Apply BENJ. ROSENBERG, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

## TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

### Offices.

TO RENT—CHOICE OFFICES CHEAP—GARden City Block, n. w. cor. 5th-av. and Randolph-st.; every modern convenience; good location for manufacturers' agents. Office, 208.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE SCHILLER Bldg.; modern in every respect. W. L. BRENT, 501 Schiller Bldg.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE—LARGE MAIN floor and other fine offices at 169 Washington-st.

### Lofts.

TO RENT—4TH AND 5TH FLOORS, 102 MADison-st.; elevators and steam heat; low rent. HOLDEN, 91 Hartford Bldg.

## TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc.; complete list of all space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. Four telephones, all 681 Express. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT A NICE PLACE TO do business on second or third floors, modern improvements, suitable for wholesale or retail business; immediate possession; rent free to May 1. Call on C. W. MARKS, 6 Washington-st.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND FLOORS in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SEND FOR OUR COMPLETE DEscriptive printed list. A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 Washington-st. and 4305 Cottage Grove-av.

## MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32— DR. KINGSTON HANNA, GRADUATE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURG. Skillful treatment of all female complaints and irregularities by improved methods that are absolutely painless. Advice free. Elegant accommodations for patients. Hours, 10 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 1.

RUPTURE CURED IN 30 DAYS; NO PAIN, OPeration, or detention from business; cure guaranteed; easy payments. Kirk Medical Dispensary, Chicago Opera-House Bldg., Room 211; entrance, 112 Clark-st. Hrs., 9 to 8:30. Sun., 9 to 12.

STRICTURES REMOVED BY ELECTRICITY; instantly and painlessly; all diseases peculiar to men and women quickly cured. DR. THOS. GRAHAM, 114 Dearborn-st., Room 1109. Hours, 10-6; Wed. and Sat., 10 to 7:30; Sun., 11 to 12.

WOMAN— —PROTECT— —WOMAN— FREE—Consultation and advice free. Absolutely sure cure in all female diseases, no matter how serious your case may be; terms reasonable. DR. BROWN, 211 State, R. A1, cor. Adams.

FREE CONSULTATION — WE POSITIVELY cure all diseases and complaints of women, no matter what your troubles are. Consult DR. MARTIN, 209 STATE-ST., ROOM 1, COR. ADAMS.

LADIES IN DELICATE HEALTH Will find rest and skillful medical treatment of all female disorders at my private hospital; terms reasonable. 279 W. Adams-st. DR. SWARZ.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, REGULAR LIcensed physician; expert in all female irregularities; painless; no operation; 27 yrs.' experience; prive home. 541 N. Clark-st.

DR. HORTA FAUSTMAN, 331 WELLS-ST., cures all female troubles and complaints by never-failing method without operation or bad results; 12 years' experience; private home.

DR IDA VON SCHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST., CURES all female troubles by never-failing method, without operation or bad results; takes obstetrical cases; 28 years' experience; private home.

MRS. DR. YANNE, SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients; 30 years' experience. 2623 Wabash.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. WM. CARROLL, LEADING AND ONLY old est'd. specialist; diseases of men only; 18 yrs.' experience; advice free; medicine $1. 182 State-st.

DR. STEWARD, LADIES' PHYSICIAN; 20 years'; the doctor can be consulted at his office, Room 10 Lakeside Bldg., 9 to 7.

FREE SAMPLE COLORADO COUGH AND Catarrah Root. DALE & SEMPILL'S, cor. Clark and Madison-sts. Investigate.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST., LADIES' physician; hours, 9 to 7; Sundays, 10 to 5.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., specialists in skin, blood, and nervous diseases.

DR. EDWARDS, 263 DEARBORN-ST., CURES all female troubles; letters answered.

MRS. DR. BELLE HANNA, DISEASES OF WOMEN. 3525 INDIANA-AV.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE. OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD, AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 803 Columbus Bldg.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton-st.—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, and duplicate wedding presents.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 281 W. Madison-st.

## LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED FLAT OF 5 ROOMS and bath, $120. 524 65th-pl.

## PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED, COSTS ADvanced; law business, attachments, replevins, etc.; square dealing and efficient service guaranteed. Collection Dept., 134 E. Washington, R. 417.

## STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—LARGEST STOCK SECOND-HAND safes in city; lowest prices. 32 Randolph-st.

## STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

CATALOGUE NEXT STAMP AUCTION SALE April 2 free; cash paid for old collections of stamps. F. WOLSIEFFER, 201 Clark-st.

## BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FURNITURE AND CARPET for a good 2-horse wagon and double harness. 3815 State-st.

## SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BIGGEST BARGAIN ON THE SOUTH SIDE.
5742 Jackson-av., new modern 3-flat building, stone front, stone porch and steps, oak throughout, steam heat and hot water; three 8-room flats; rental $1,152 per annum; $8,250 takes it; worth $11,000. M. WALKER & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE CORNER BUILDings on prominent South Side business streets, both well rented; will exchange for good frontage or acres. W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—FINE NEW 3-FLAT BUILDING on Alley L; will sacrifice for quick sale; must have $3,000. Address A C 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FOR HOME PROPERTY ON THE finest streets and boulevards call on EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE, 504 Chamber Com. Bldg.

FOR SALE—FOR A FINE HOME ON THE boulevards or in Kenwood go to MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Bldg.

FOR SALE—4314 GRAND-BLVD., 48 FEET, with frame house, east ft., only $12,500. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 138 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2 NEW MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSES, 4742 and 4749 Champlain-av.; prices $7,500 and $8,500; easy payments. G. O. GORDON, owner.

## WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE— S. w. cor. Randolph and Ann-sts., 23¼x100, frame improvements (drug store); for immediate sale will consider an offer of $6,500 cash. W. K. YOUNG & BRO., Exclusive Agents, 204 Dearborn-st. Tel. 4405 Main.

FOR SALE—CORNER ON WEST MADISON-st., west of 40th, 100 feet, only $9,000; sacrifice. Address A C 103, Tribune office.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WHY PAY RENT

WHEN $12 MONTHLY PAYMENTS WILL BUY A 6-ROOM HOUSE, ENTIRELY NEW AND MODERN, AT WEST GROSSDALE?

55 NEW 6-ROOM AND 8-ROOM HOUSES. ALL NEW DESIGNS, WELL BUILT. BEST BARGAINS AND TERMS IN HOMES EVER OFFERED.

THE PRICES RANGE FROM $1,850 TO $2,500. WILL SELL THESE ELEGANT HOMES ON $12 AND $15 MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Improvements the very best; sewers, shade trees, and walks all in; electric are street lights and incandescent electric lights in the houses; beautiful home surroundings; fine residences, stores, operahouse, railway stations, schools, etc.; fast C., B. & Q. suburban express service; 28 minutes to center of city; cheap fare; two electric railway lines. These houses are selling faster than I can put them up; beautiful illustrated catalogue with full descriptions free on application.

FREE EXCURSION EVERY SUNDAY AT 2 P. M. TO WEST GROSSDALE,

to inspect these new and modern homes, or by any weekday train. Sunday train leaves Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts., over C., B. & Q. railway, at 2:10 p. m., stopping at 16th-st. and Western-av. Free tickets will be handed you at the depot gates. Do not sign a lease for 1898 till you have seen these home bargains.

S. E. GROSS, sixth floor Masonic Temple, State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—FOR HOMES AT PALOS PARK—Altitude 150 ft.; wooded hills; plateaus and ravines; graded streets; 1 to 10 acre lots; $300 pr. acre; fare 13c. MONSON & CO., 144 La Salle.

Inasmuch as sale in acres is about to close, and sale of lots to commence, at Palos Park, we would advise parties who intend to secure a few acres to lose no time in so doing. MONSON & CO.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES—ALSO TO rent. WEAGE & TUCKER, 1105 Tacoma.

## ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—ACRES NORTHWEST AT A SNAP for cash; 40 acres on Milwaukee-av. at $250 per acre, worth $800; must be sold at once. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RIVER BOTTOM FARM; DOES not overflow; 315 acres, 260 acres cleared; 16 miles from Memphis, Tenn.; good road all the way; two railroad stations within one and a half miles; neighborhood good; location healthy; lands all around rent from $4.50 to $7 an acre; price, $5,000, part cash, balance on terms to suit purchaser. For further particulars address POLK, SPINNING & CO., Memphis, Tenn.

## FRUIT AND FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—10 ACRES ORANGE OR olive land, with water; Lake View colony, near Redlands and Riverside, California. BALGARNIE, 549 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

## OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE VACANT PROPERTY in New York City with a frontage of over 75 feet on the easterly side of Broadway, 171 feet on the northerly side of Fifty-sixth-st., and 50 feet on the southerly side of Fifty-seventh-st.; the most desirable location in the city for investment or improvement; plot contains nearly 22,000 square feet of surface and three-quarters of it is excavated for cellars and vaulted under sidewalks; terms of sale very easy. Address GEO. H. GRANNISS, Mutual Life Building, 32 Nassau-st., New York City.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, MODERN South Side residence worth $15,000, between 22d and 50th-sts. WM. GARNETT & CO., 145 La Salle, R. 304.

WANTED—WE CAN SELL YOUR REAL EState, new methods; buyers waiting. Original Real Estate Auction Company, 70 La Salle-st.

## REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates in sums of $500 and over; no delay, as we pass on the securities. 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and Cook County, payable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years, with prepayment privileges, or payable monthly, quarterly, or yearly instalments. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS on improved or vacant property. Building loans. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, FOURTH FLOOR, 172 E. Washington-st., s. e. corner of 5th-av., loans money on Chicago real estate in any amount on vacant, improved, and to build; amounts from $2,000 to $10,000 at 5½ per cent.

WANTED—$7,000 FOR 5 YEARS AT 4 PER cent; real estate security, value $20,000, located in city of 25,000 inhabitants within 150 miles of Chicago; principals only; no commissions. Address A B 136, Tribune office.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

BODDIE BROS., 140 DEARBORN-ST., LOAN on Chicago improved real estate and to build in sums to suit at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent, according to value and location of security; prompt attention, reasonable charges.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

TO LOAN—MONEY—5, 6, AND 7 PER CENT—Building loans. Special: $2,000 on Englewood or good suburban. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

JUST HAD TWO MORTGAGES PAID AMOUNTing to $62,000; will loan this in sums of $1,000 and up; 4½ to 6 per cent; no delay; light expense. Address A C 102, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState in sums of $1,500 and upwards at lowest rates; money in hand; loans closed at once. D. O. STRONG, 25 Portland Block.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS OF $1,000 and upward; money on hand. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN, MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION, 6 per cent, on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans. KOZMINSKI & CO., bankers, 73 Dearborn-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 6, 6½, and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 to loan on vacant or improved real estate. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState in sums to suit. Building loans made. DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Company, 185 Dearborn-st.

4½ PER CENT. MONEY. 4½ PER CENT. To loan on improved real estate. J. A. BROPHY, Suite 807, Atwood Bldg., 132 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—IMPROVED, VACANT, OR BLDG. loans, without commission; money in 5 days. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE ON Chicago real estate, with prepayment privilege. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

JUDD & JUDD, LOANS, REAL ESTATE, 84 La Salle-st. and 420 W. 63d-st.

LOANS, ANY AMOUNTS, LOWEST RATES; no delay. A. P. Mackinnon & Co., 80 Dearborn.

## FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN TO SALARIED PEOPLE BY private party; no security or publicity; easy payments. Room 300, 218 La Salle-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same, legal interest. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617. Established 1873.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE ON THEIR own names, holding positions with responsible concerns; easy payments. R. 802, 134 Monroe-st.

$10 AND UPWARD LOANED TO SALARIED MEN; CAN PAY BACK IN EASY PAYMENTS. R. 54, 185 DEARBORN-ST., Adams Express Bldg.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same; 6 p. c. int. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn.

## FINANCIAL.

PRIVATE PARTY LOANS MONEY WITHOUT security to honorable salaried people holding permanent positions with good firms; money returned in small, easy payments; all business strictly confidential; no inquiry of employer. Room 905 Ashland Building.

LOANS, $100 TO $1,000, ON ANY KIND OF SATisfactory security; 30 days to six months; rate depends upon security offered; will buy good notes and all kinds of good securities. Office 911 Fort Dearborn Building.

$30,000 WANTED BY MANUFACTURING plant, payable in ten semi-annual payments; mortgage security. Address A C 146, Tribune office.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

LOANS ON SALARIES, LIFE INSURANCE, furniture, diamonds, or any good security; lowest rates. 719 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

LOANS TO HONEST SALARIED PEOPLE ON weekly or mo. payments. R. 16, 86 Washington.

## PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO, CALL ON ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
You can borrow what you need on FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR OTHER GOOD SECURITY, WITHOUT REMOVAL OF GOODS.

You have the use of the property and also the money. I loan money for the interest and do not want goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them.

Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.

No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.

You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.

It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me again when in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? IF SO CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO.
YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY. THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY. LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER, AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN THE COST OF THE LOAN; there are no restrictions on your moving when you wish. THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.

ANY PERSON TEMPORARILY EMBARRASSED and wanting a loan upon furniture, pianos, etc., will find it to his interest to deal with private party; we loan our own money and can give the lowest rates; we loan from $20 upward. Payments made to suit the convenience of the borrower. LOUIS F. HOPKINS & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 702. Near Monroe. Also 258 W. 63d-st., Englewood [over postoffice]. Englewood office open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN. 351 W. 63D-ST., COR. YALE, ENGLEWOOD. AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO. Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY TO LOAN TO HONEST PEOPLE ON YOUR FURNITURE, PIANOS, LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS AT LOW RATES; honest treatment, square dealing; a written guarantee given, if desired, not to take the furniture. A. FRENCH, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1, second floor.

WHY DON'T S. RICHARDSON, 139 E. MADIson-st., Suite 25, put in 70 lines to tell you he loans his own money on household furniture without removal because those who recommend their friends? This is equal to a column in any paper. Diamonds and other valuables stored in safety vaults, and advances made.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

F. G. WRIGHT, ROOM 409 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG., 164 DEARBORN-ST., CORNER MONROE, loans at absolutely the lowest possible rates on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, horses, wagons, etc.

ESTABLISHED 1871—ADVANCES $20 TO $100 to those keeping house; NO CHATTEL MORTGAGE; confidential, reasonable. J. D. SPEAR, 89 E. Madison-st., Room 8, opposite Tribune Bldg.

MISS PADDON, EX-TEACHER, 139 E. MADIson-st., Suite 25—Loans to school teachers, confidential; diamonds, seals, and valuables stored in safety vaults; advances made.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CAUTION AGAINST HEAVY EXPENSES— That should not be paid by purchasers of A HIGH-GRADE PIANO.

In selecting a piano there is occasion for thoughtfulness. To buy an inferior or perishable instrument implies a bad bargain.

To secure a high-grade piano at a price far in excess of its worth or excellence is also a bad bargain.

Why is it in accordance with intelligent and best business principles to select the Kimball?

The Kimball piano represents the highest development of musical mechanism. It is in favor with the musical profession and has the commendations of the greatest living musicians, because to great solidity of construction it adds a tone that is like the human voice in its richness, sweetness, range and power.

The Kimball is sold at its actual worth. The Kimball piano is made in Chicago, and it is sold at manufacturers' price.

The price is not made excessive by including freights and profits to middlemen.

It represents simply a narrow first margin on production.

All pianos and organs are marked with the selling price in plain figures, which is the same to one and all alike. EASY PAYMENTS.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., south of Jackson-st.

THERE IS NO LACK OF BUSINESS AT STEINway Hall, as we have the best assortment of pianos to be found in Chicago, and we interest all comers.

At this time we have a number of slightly used uprights, including Steinway, Emerson, Bradbury, Chickering, Henry F. Miller, Vose, Kurtzmann, etc., all offered at low prices. In new pianos we have Steinway, A. B. Chase, Hazelton Bros., Sterling, and Huntington.

LYON, POTTER & CO., 17 Van Buren-st., Steinway Hall.

THE LAST WEEK! YOUR LAST CHANCE!
$140—NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, almost gone
$140—and cannot be replaced.
They are worth double the sum.
$75—Used uprights, cannot be found
$75—to compare anywhere else.
Don't put off; it's your chance.
$10—Square pianos, that will answer
$10—for beginners, and last for years.
Why go without? Only a few left.
Alteration begins at once. This week must clean them out. Easy terms of payment.
HALLET & DAVIS CO., Manufacturers, 239 and 241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson. Factory—Boston. Established 1839.

ADAM SCHAAF UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES, thoroughly first-class; unequalled in tone, touch, workmanship, and durability; of neat designs in all the natural wood casings; every piano warranted for ten years; no fancy prices asked; terms easy; established 1873. ADAM SCHAAF, 147 W. Madison-st., corner Union-st.

KNABE UPRIGHT PIANO, MAHOGANY case, 7 1-3 octaves, slightly used, in good condition .....$165
Emerson upright, largest size .....150
Fancy upright, second-hand .....110
Kimball, good for a beginner .....60
Story & Clark pianos, high grade, from $350 to $700. STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

CAUTION ! ! ! Every modern Kimball piano has the name "W. W. Kimball Co." cast on the iron plate in full view. If any piano is represented as a Kimball not bearing this trademark, ask for the number and bring to us for verification. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., south of Jackson-st.

WILL SOON REMOVE TO 144 AND 146 WAbash-av. All present pianos at low prices. Wegman, Hazelton, Fisher, Bryant, and others cheap. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash, short stairs up.

IN ADDITION TO OUR LARGE VARIETY OF new EMERSON PIANOS we have several EXCELLENT BARGAINS in instruments little used. Easy payments. EMERSON PIANO CO., JOHN W. NORTHROP, Mgr., 215-217 Wabash.

SOHMER PIANOS— —STECK PIANOS— —HAINES BROS.' PIANOS. Sold only by J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

BAUER PIANOS—WE OFFER SOME UNUSUAL values in slightly used uprights, late designs in walnut, oak, and rosewood. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

$150 BUYS CHICKERING PIANO. $150 buys Steinway, fine condition. The Thompson Music Co., 259 Wabash-av.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

$195 BUYS A HANDSOME SOHMER UPRIGHT piano; $235 buys a Steinway upright piano. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

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PORTLAND, OREGON—THE METROPOLIS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST. The largest, most staunch and reliable steamers in the ALASKA business. DIRECT LINES TO ALL ALASKA PORTS and all taking OUTSIDE PASSAGE AT OPEN SEA. HAVE HAD NO WRECKS. Seven wrecks and six accidents by steamers taking inside passage from other ports. PORTLAND'S TRADING FACILITIES are in the same lines SUPERIOR GREATER than all other NORTHWEST cities combined. Free information by representative Chamber of Commerce of Portland, Ore., 232 Clark-st., Chicago.

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BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, AUDITORIUM; effective method; native teachers; free trial; French monthly; translations; Berlitz books.

TOMASO MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA AND School. For engagements or lessons address 21 Central Music Hall. Tel. Main 1155.

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...128 DEARBORN-ST. ............ CHICAGO...
RAMBLER BICYCLES
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RAMBLER BICYCLES.
REMOVED TO
128 DEARBORN STREET.
1898 LIST PRICE $60
LIST PRICE $60. $60

BICYCLE POINTS—WE WILL MAKE A '98 model out of your old wheel, cutting frame to any desired height, and fit with Shirk '98 hubs and hanger; or take your old bicycle in part payment of a '98 "Shirk." Second-hand and '97 bicycles from $10 up; enameling and repairing at factory prices. See us. THE SHIRK CO., 14 Custom-House-ct.

$25 BUYS $100 1897 SEAMLESS TUBING wheel with Sanderson's tool steel bearings. We also have some great bargains in second-hand wheels and tandems. Will sell all '97 wheels very cheap to make room for new stock. Excelsior Supply Co., 278 Wabash-av.

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE BICYCLES—Elegant up-to-date 1898 models; sold by manufacturers direct to rider at wholesale price; don't pay agents' profit. Write or call at factory, 18 Custom House-pl., west of Monadnock Bldg. THE JENKINS CYCLE CO.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN WORLD; largest exclusive bicycle house in America. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.

BARGAINS—BICYCLES AND SUNDRIES. Vim Bicycle Co., 152-158 Lake-st.

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ALWAYS CONSULT THE BEST— MR. H. W. BAKER, CLAIRVOYANT AND MEDIUM, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 2925 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.

Twenty years' practice. All revealed; nothing concealed. If he does not give you greater satisfaction than any two other mediums in Chicago combined no fee will be accepted. Three separate parlors. You will see no strangers. Business confidential. No matter what trouble you may have, he will show you the way out of it. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily and Sunday. Fee, $1 and $2.

MME. ROBERTS, SPIRITUALIST, LOCATES absent friends and lost property. 1205 Wabash.

## ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFS LAST 50 YEARS; OLD gravel roofs repaired by the Ford Roofing Co., Ashland-av. and 15th-pl. Tel. Canal, 287.

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GOOD TYPEWRITERS ON EASY PAYMENTS—Leading standard makes; nice machines. W. B. MORRISON & CO., 21 Quincy-st., Chicago.

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WANTED—TO BUY—A NEW OR SECOND-hand vacuum pan for condensing milk; must be large size. Address A C 147, Tribune office.

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### Ocean Navigation.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin Screw Express Line direct to Paris, London, and Hamburg.

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|---|---|---|---|
| Normannia | Mch. 24 | Columbia | May 12 |
| A. Victoria | April 7 | Normannia | May 19 |
| F. Bismarck | April 28 | A. Victoria | May 26 |

First cabin, $75 up; 2d cab., $45 up; steerage, $30.
Twin Screw Pass. Service, N. Y.—Hamburg direct.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Phœnicia | March 19 | Pretoria | April 16 |
| Pennsylvania | March 26 | Patria | April 23 |
| Palatia | April 9 | Phœnicia | May 7 |

First cabin, $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITSBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 am | Lahn, Tu., Apr. 19, 9 am |
| Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 am | Trave, Tu., Apr. 26, 9 am |
| Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 am | Havel, Tu., May 3, 9 am |
| Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse | Tu., April 12, 9 am |

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen .......... Thursday, March 31, noon
Friedrich der Grosse ...... Thursday, April 7, noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

| | |
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| K. W. II., Mch. 19, 10 am | Aller.... April 16, 10 am |
| Fulda.. March 26, 10 am | Werra.... April 23, 10 am |
| Ems..... April 2, 10 am | K. W. II., April 30, 10 am |

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE— TEL. M. 2051.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger. Books open for spring and summer reservations. Sailings every Saturday from New York.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lucania | 7 May, | 4 June, | 2 July, | 6 Aug |
| Etruria | 16 April, | 14 May, | 11 June, | 9 July |
| Campania | 23 April, | 21 May, | 18 June, | 16 July |
| Umbria | 30 April, | 28 May, | 25 June, | 23 July |

EXTRA SAILINGS
By the first-class PASSENGER steamships:
Servia .................. 10 May, 7 June, 5 July
Aurania, 26 Apr., 24 May, 21 June, 30 July, 23 Aug
First Cabin Rates $75 and upward.
Cunard Line record—5 ds. 7 hrs. 23 min.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris)
Every Wednesday at 10 a. m.

| | |
|---|---|
| SS. St. Louis... March 16 | SS. St. Paul... March 30 |
| SS. New York... Mch. 23 | SS. St. Louis.... April 6 |

PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| SS. Waesland, March 26 | S. S. Rhynland.. April 2 |

RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

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| SS. Kensington.. Mrch 16 | SS. Southwark, March 30 |
| SS. Westernland, Mch. 23 | SS. Noordland... April 6 |

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Tel. Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

WHITE STAR LINE— TELEPHONE EXP. 139; New York, Queenstown, and Liverpool.
Sailings from New York Wednesday, 12 NOON:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Britannic | Mar. 16 | Apr. 13 | May 11 | June 8 |
| Majestic | Mar. 23 | Apr. 20 | May 18 | June 15 |
| Germanic | Mar. 30 | Apr. 27 | May 25 | June 22 |
| Teutonic | Apr. 6 | May 4 | June 1 | June 29 |

SPECIAL SAILINGS.
The new twin-screw cargo and passenger steamer Cymric (12,340 tons), May 17, June 21, July 26. Berths $60 and upward; all promenade deckrooms. S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent, Grand Pacific Hotel, 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours. M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anchoria. Noon March 26 | Ethiopia.. Noon April 16 |
| Furnessia.. Noon April 9 | Anchoria.. Noon April 30 |

CITY OF ROME ....... June 4 and July 2.
For passage tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-st. Tel. Main 1505.

JAPAN-CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. From San Francisco.
CHINA, via Honolulu ........... March 23, 1 p. m.
BELGIC ....................... April 2, 1 p. m.
PERU, via Honolulu ............ April 12, 1 p. m.
RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu ......... April 30
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's offices, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

BEAVER LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, via Londonderry.
Lake Superior.. Mar. 16 | Gallia ........... Mar. 23
First cabin, $50; second cabin, $34; steerage, $22.50. Drafts on Europe.
C. F. WENHAM, General Agent, Telephone Main 4288. 186A S. Clark-st.

WILSON'S & FURNESS—LEYLAND LINE. 5 magnificent new steamers, 10,000 tons each. New York to London every Saturday.

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| S. S. Winifreda, Mch. 19 | S. S. Boadicea.. April 9 |
| S. S. Victoria... April 2 | S. S. Alexandra, April 16 |

Saloon passengers only. Splendid accommodations. JAS. P. ROBERTSON, R. 22 Bro. Jonathan Bldg., Opposite Board of Trade. Tel. M. 3059.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE—TEL. M. 4143.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-sur-mer.
Direct route to the Netherlands, France, Germany, or Switzerland. Moderate prices. For handbook and information apply to Gen. West. Pass. Agency, 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

EUROPE—EXCURSIONS— March 19, April 16, 30, May 14, 28, June 4, etc. HOLY LAND and EGYPT party Sept. 24. ROUND THE WORLD, Sept. 12, Oct. 11. Programs free from THOS. COOK & SONS, 234 South Clark-st., Chicago.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE. Escorted parties weekly by best steamers to continental Europe, Great Britain and Ireland; choice accommodation; moderate rates; every facility, ocean berths, all lines, and independent travel; program and map free. 220 S. Clark-st.

AZORES—ITALY—EGYPT—HOLY LAND. By PRINCE LINE'S new steamers. Cabin, $55 and upwards.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spartan Prince.. Mch. 22 | Trojan Prince.... April 30 |
| Tartar Prince.... April 9 | Spartan Prince... May 21 |

C. B. RICHARDS & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.

DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS; UNEXcelled accommodations; all classes; first cabin, $50; second cabin, $34; steerage to England, Ireland, and Scotland, $22.50 and upward. GUS BROBERG, General Western Agent, 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

EUROPE— —HOLY LAND— —ROUND THE WORLD. Monthly excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programs free. F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N.Y.

### Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE—WE RUN BOATS ALL THE year round between Chicago and Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc, leaving Chicago daily at 8 p. m. Docks foot of Michigan-av. Tel. Express 76.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE FOR ST. JOseph, Benton Harbor, and Grand Rapids, Tues., Thurs., and Sats., sailing from docks, foot of Wabash-av., at 11:30 p. m. Telephone Main 2162.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

### WESTERN.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office (except Sunday), M. 1619; depot, H 755.

| *Daily. †Except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Vestibuled Limited | *11:00 am | *4:45 pm |
| St. Louis & Kansas City Ex. | † 2:00 pm | †3:00 pm |
| St. Louis Limited Express | *10:15 pm | *7:30 am |
| Peoria and Texas Limited | *11:00 am | *4:45 pm |
| Peoria and Texas Express | *10:15 pm | *7:30 am |
| Forrest Accommodation | * 5:00 pm | *9:50 am |
| Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex. | * 3:07 pm | *9:30 pm |
| Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex. | *11:32 pm | *1:50 pm |
| Detroit Express | * 9:55 am | *7:35 am |
| Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex. | * 3:07 pm | *9:30 pm |

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

| *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Terre Haute & Evansville | † 8:00 am | †3:40 pm |
| N. Orleans & Florida Special | * 1:02 pm | *3:17 pm |
| Chicago & Nashville Limited | * 7:35 pm | *6:55 am |
| Terre Haute & Evansville | *11:34 pm | *6:55 am |
| St. Elmo & Marion | † 8:00 am | †10:17 pm |
| Ind. Min. Spgs. & Terre Haute | † 9:47 am | †1:45 pm |

## RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

### WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. [Phone Express 721], Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

| | Leave | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| "The Colorado Special," Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver | *10:00 am | *8:45 pm |
| Omaha, Coun. Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Portland, Des Moines. | * 6:30 pm<br>*10:30 pm<br>.......... | *9:30 am<br>*7:45 am<br>c7:00 am |
| Black Hills and Deadwood | *10:30 pm | *7:45 am |
| Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap. | †12:35 pm | †2:20 pm |
| St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth | * 6:30 pm | *9:30 am |
| St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n, Eau Claire | † 8:30 am<br>*10:15 pm | c7:45 am<br>*9:55 pm |
| Winona, La Crosse, Madison | † 8:30 am | †6:20 pm |
| Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota | † 3:00 am<br>*10:15 pm | †9:55 pm<br>*7:45 am |
| Sioux City and Dakotas | ‡ 6:00 pm | c9:30 am |
| Sioux City | k 6:30 pm | *9:30 am |
| Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay | †11:30 am<br>* 5:00 pm | *6:15 pm<br>†1:15 pm |
| Green Bay and Menominee | † 3:00 pm | †4:00 pm |
| Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander | † 3:00 am<br>* 5:00 pm | c7:30 am<br>*9:30 am |
| Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee | a 3:00 am | †9:30 pm |
| Marquette and L. Superior | *10:30 pm | *7:30 am |

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. s8:30 a. m., †8:35 a. m., †10:25 a.m., †4:25 p.m., s6:35 p.m., †11:30 p.m. Rockford—Lv. *3:00 a. m., *8:30 a.m., *6:30 p.m. Milwaukee—Lv. †8 a.m., s4:00 a.m., †7:00 a.m., *8:30 a.m., †11:30 a.m., †2 p.m., *3 p. m., *5 p.m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee. kSat. only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South (except N. O. Fast Mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| N. Orleans & Memphis Lim. | * 5:00 pm | *11:15 am |
| Jacksonville, Florida | * 5:00 pm | *11:15 am |
| Monticello and Decatur | * 5:00 pm | *11:15 am |
| St. Louis Diamond Special | *10:10 pm | * 7:35 am |
| St. Louis Daylight Special | *11:04 am | * 4:35 pm |
| Springfield and Decatur | *11:04 am | * 4:35 pm |
| Cairo Day Train | † 8:30 am | † 7:00 pm |
| Springfield and Decatur | *10:10 pm | * 7:35 am |
| New Orleans Fast Mail Ex | * 2:50 am | *12:45 am |
| Bloomington & Chatsworth | † 5:00 pm | †11:15 am |
| Chicago, Cairo & New Orl'ns | * 8:40 pm | * 8:00 am |
| Gilman and Kankakee | * 3:05 pm | *10:00 am |
| Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line | * 3:30 pm | *10:10 am |
| Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. | ‡11:45 pm | * 6:50 am |
| Rockford Passenger | * 3:10 pm | *10:00 am |
| Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle | †10:10 am | † 7:20 pm |
| Rockford and Freeport Ex. | † 5:00 pm | .......... |
| Dubuque and Rockford Ex. | .......... | † 1:30 pm |

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. xSleeper open at 9 p. m.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Local to Galesburg, Ill. | † 8:30 am | † 6:10 pm |
| Ottawa, Streator & La Salle | † 8:30 am | † 6:10 pm |
| Rochelle, Rockford, For'est'n | † 8:30 am | † 2:05 pm |
| Omaha, Denver, Colo. Spgs. | *10:00 am | * 2:15 pm |
| Local points in Ill. and Iowa | *11:30 am | * 2:05 pm |
| Galesburg and Quincy | *11:30 am | * 2:05 pm |
| Clinton, Moline, Rock Island | *11:30 am | † 2:05 pm |
| Fort Madison and Keokuk | *11:30 am | * 7:00 am |
| Ottawa and Streator | † 4:30 pm | †10:35 am |
| Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford | † 4:30 pm | †10:35 am |
| K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th | * 5:30 pm | * 9:35 am |
| Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston | * 5:30 pm | * 9:35 am |
| Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska | * 5:50 pm | * 8:20 am |
| St. Paul and Minneapolis | * 6:30 pm | * 9:25 am |
| K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th | *10:30 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy | *10:30 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo. | *10:30 pm | * 8:20 am |
| Salt Lake, Ogden, California | *10:30 pm | * 8:20 am |
| Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D. | *10:30 pm | * 8:20 am |
| St. Paul and Minneapolis | ‡10:15 pm | †10:25 pm |

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls. | † 8:30 am | † 9:45 pm |
| Milwaukee | * 8:30 am | * 8:10 am |
| Milwaukee, Madison & West | †11:30 am | † 3:45 pm |
| Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub. | † 2:00 pm | † 1:45 pm |
| Green Bay | † 3:00 pm | † 9:45 pm |
| Milwaukee—Madison | † 3:00 pm | † 6:15 pm |
| Milwaukee—Portage | † 3:00 pm | † 1:10 pm |
| Milwaukee | * 3:00 pm | ‖ 1:45 pm |
| Milwaukee | * 5:00 pm | ‖ 6:30 pm |
| Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x City | * 6:15 pm | * 8:25 am |
| N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota | ‡ 6:15 pm | ¶ 8:25 am |
| Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls. | * 6:30 pm | * 9:30 am |
| Madison, P. du Chien & West | ‡ 5:00 pm | ¶ 9:30 am |
| Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la | *10:15 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls. | *10:15 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City | ‡10:00 pm | ¶ 7:15 am |
| N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota | ‡10:00 pm | ¶ 8:25 am |
| Omaha—C. Bluffs—Denver | *10:00 am | * 8:25 am |

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Fast Mail to Des Moines | * 3:00 am | * 7:15 pm |
| Omaha, Ill., and Iowa Mail | * 9:00 am | * 1:50 pm |
| Peoria | * 9:00 am | † 7:15 pm |
| Joliet Express | *11:45 am | * 3:45 pm |
| Joliet Accommodation | * 4:05 pm | * 9:50 am |
| St. Paul, Mpls. & S'x Falls | * 4:15 pm | *11:00 am |
| Peoria | † 4:15 pm | * 1:50 pm |
| Peru Accommodation | † 5:00 pm | † 8:40 am |
| Kansas City, St. J., L'worth, Colorado, and Texas Exp. | * 5:45 pm | * 9:55 am |
| Omaha & C. Bluffs Flyer | * 5:45 pm | * 1:50 pm |
| Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha & Lincoln | *10:00 pm | * 8:00 am |
| Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado | ‡10:10 pm | ‖ 7:10 am |
| Peoria, La Salle & R. Island | *11:30 pm | ‖ 7:10 am |
| Peoria, La Salle & R. Island | *11:30 pm | ¶ 8:00 am |
| Kansas City and Texas Exp. | ‡11:30 pm | ‖ 7:10 am |

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ‖Ex. Mon. ¶Mon. only. Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. flyer next morning.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

| *Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Vestibuled Express | † 2:00 pm | 1:00 pm |
| Kas. City, Denver, California | * 6:00 pm | 9:25 am |
| Kas. City, Colorado & Utah | *11:30 pm | 8:00 am |
| Spr'g'd & St. Louis Day Local | * 8:00 am | 9:10 pm |
| St. Louis Limited | *11:08 am | 4:36 pm |
| St. Louis Palace Express | * 9:00 pm | 7:30 am |
| St. Louis Midnight Special | *11:30 pm | 8:00 am |
| Peoria Limited | †11:08 am | 4:36 pm |
| Peoria Fast Mail | † 6:00 pm | 1:00 pm |
| Peoria Night Express | *11:30 pm | 7:30 am |
| Joliet & Dwight Accom'dat'n | * 5:00 pm | †10:20 am |

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st. Phone M. 3483.

| *Daily. †Except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Galesburg & Ft. Madison | † 7:55 am | † 5:02 pm |
| Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex. | † 1:00 pm | †12:35 pm |
| Streator and Joliet | .......... | * 9:38 am |
| Lemont, Lockport & Joliet | † 5:08 pm | † 8:42 am |
| K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex. | * 6:00 pm | * 9:43 am |
| K. City, Calif. & Mexico | *10:00 pm | * 9:00 pm |

California Limited leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays, 6 p. m.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

| *Daily. †Except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Indianapolis and Cincinnati | *9:00 am | *5:30 pm |
| Lafayette and Louisville | *9:00 am | *5:30 pm |
| Cincinnati and Washington | †1:00 pm | †9:30 pm |
| Lafayette and Louisville | *8:30 pm | *7:15 am |
| Indianapolis and Cincinnati | *8:30 pm | *7:15 am |

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

| *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kas. City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshalltown | † 6:45 am<br>* 6:30 pm<br>*10:30 pm | †11:00 pm<br>* 9:30 am<br>* 2:30 pm |
| Sycamore and Byron Local | * 3:10 pm | *10:25 am |

### EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

| From Chicago to | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mansfield and Pittsburg | † 7:30 am | *8:00 am |
| Indianapolis and Louisville | *10:00 am | *5:10 pm |
| Dayton and Cincinnati | *10:00 am | *5:10 pm |
| The Keystone Express | *10:30 am | *5:00 pm |
| Columbus and the East | *10:30 am | *5:00 pm |
| Baltimore and Washington | *10:30 am | *5:00 pm |
| Philadelphia and New York | *10:30 am | *5:00 pm |
| Mansfield and Pittsburg | * 3:00 pm | *9:00 pm |
| Baltimore and Washington | * 3:00 pm | *9:00 pm |
| Philadelphia and New York | * 3:00 pm | *9:00 pm |
| The Pennsylvania Limited | * 5:30 pm | *9:00 am |
| Pittsburg and Washington | * 5:30 pm | *9:00 am |
| Philadelphia and New York | * 5:30 pm | *9:00 am |
| Indianapolis and Louisville | * 8:15 pm | *7:15 am |
| Dayton and Cincinnati | * 8:15 pm | *7:15 am |
| Columbus and the East | * 8:15 pm | *7:15 am |
| Youngstown and Newcastle | *11:30 pm | *9:00 pm |
| Pittsburg and the East | *11:30 pm | *8:00 am |

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st. Nov. 21, 1897.

| *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. | Leave Chicago. | Arrive Chicago. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | † 6:50 am | † 7:15 pm |
| Grand Rapids Express | † 7:20 am | † 8:20 pm |
| New York & Boston Special | *10:30 am | * 8:00 pm |
| North Shore Limited | * 2:00 pm | * 9:00 am |
| Fast Eastern Express | * 3:00 pm | * 8:50 am |
| Kalamazoo Accommodation | † 4:15 pm | †11:10 am |
| Grand Rapids Express | † 5:15 pm | † 6:50 pm |
| Detroit Night Express | * 9:50 pm | * 6:30 am |
| Grand Rapids & Muskegon | *11:30 pm | * 6:40 am |
| Atlantic Express | *11:40 pm | * 7:55 am |
| Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper | ‡11:40 pm | ‖ 6:30 am |

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. ‖Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY. See Michigan Central time table.

MONON ROUTE (CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & Louisville Ry.)—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

| *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Sun. only. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Fast mail for Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Dayton | * 2:45 am | *12:00 noon |
| Washington, Balto., Phila., and New York | * 2:45 am | *12:00 noon |
| Lafayette and Louisville | * 8:30 am | * 5:55 pm |
| Indianapolis & Cincinnati | * 8:30 am | * 5:55 pm |
| Indpls., Cin., Dayt'n, & Laf. | *11:45 am | † 5:40 pm |
| Indpls., Cin., Dayt'n, & Laf. | .......... | ‡ 5:30 pm |
| Lafayette Accommodation | * 3:30 pm | *10:45 am |
| Laf., Louisv., Indpls., Cin., and Dayton | * 8:30 pm | * 7:23 am |

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

| *Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | ‡ 6:55 am | ‡ 7:00 pm |
| Limited Fast Mail | * 8:00 am | * 7:50 am |
| New York & Boston Special | *10:30 am | * 8:00 pm |
| Eastern Express | * 3:00 pm | * 8:45 pm |
| Elkhart Accommodation | .......... | ‡10:20 am |
| Lake Shore Limited | * 5:30 pm | * 4:00 pm |
| Boston Express | * 8:25 pm | * 7:35 am |
| New York Express | * 9:30 pm | .......... |
| Special Mail | * 2:45 am | *11:59 pm |

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Local | † 8:00 am | † 5:30 pm |
| N. Y., Wash. Vest. Express | *10:25 am | * 9:00 pm |
| N. Y., Wash., & Pitts. Vest. | * 3:30 pm | *10:00 am |
| Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex. | * 7:00 pm | * 7:30 am |

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis Railroad. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st. All trains daily.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| New York and Boston Express | 10:35 am | 6:05 am |
| New York and Boston Express | 2:35 pm | 4:30 pm |
| New York and Boston Express | 10:15 pm | 9:00 pm |

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

| *Daily. ‡Daily except Sun. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Marion Local | ‡7:30 am | ‡5:45 pm |
| New York and Boston | *2:00 pm | 5:00 pm |
| Jamestown and Buffalo | *3:00 pm | 5:00 pm |
| North Judson Accommodation | *4:10 pm | 10:00 am |
| New York and Boston | *9:20 pm | 8:00 am |
| Columbus and Norfolk, Va. | *9:30 pm | 8:00 am |

# FIX A WAGE SCALE.

### Successful Work of Day Labor Committee Reported.

### NEW AGREEMENT SIGNED

### Hocking Valley Operators' Grievance Also Adjusted.

### AGREE ON EIGHT HOURS.

### Includes Time Required by Men in Going and Coming.

### CONFERENCE TO BE HELD TODAY.

S. M. Dalzell of Spring Valley, State President of the Illinois coal operators, and chairman of the Day Labor Scale committee of the Interstate joint convention, which was held in thsi city some weeks ago, was at the Great Northern Hotel yesterday. He came here from Columbus, O., where the committee was in session for several days formulating a uniform day work scale. He said the labors of the committee, which was composed of two operators and two miners from each State, were successful, an agreement having been signed by all the sixteen delegates, as well as the National President and Secretary of the miners' organization.

"The committee adjusted the grievance of the Hocking Valley operators, who were not satisfied with the results of the convention here," said Mr. Dalzell. "De Armitt insisted at both of his recent visits to Chicago that the agreement arrived at by the convention would not prove lasting owing to the dissatisfaction of the Hocking Valley operators, who, he declared, would continue to withhold their consent. The consent of the Pennsylvania operators, however, at the recent meeting, to pay the Hocking Valley price for machine mining, fully satisfied the Ohio operators, and through Mr. Morton they announced their purpose to sign the agreement. This means that entire harmony now exists regarding the carrying out of the agreement entered into here, and the outlook is for continuous, uninterrupted work during the year."

The work of the committee involved the formulation of a uniform day work scale. According to Mr. Dalzell the following scale was agreed upon:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tracklayers | $1.90 |
| Tracklayers' helpers | 1.75 |
| Trappers | .75 |
| Bottom cagers | 1.70 |
| Drivers | 1.75 |
| Trip riders | 1.75 |
| Timber men | 1.90 |
| Pipe men, compressed air plants | 1.85 |
| Company men in long wall mine of third vein districts, Illinois | 1.75 |
| All other inside labor | 1.75 |

"The committee decided that the employment of outside day labor and wages be left entirely to employers and employés in all the competitive districts," continued Mr. Dalzell, "and the question of uniform wages be referred to the next interstate joint convention.

"The committee also decided that an eight-hour day meant eight hours' work exclusive of the time required in going to and coming from the working place. While the rate of day wages as fixed by the committee is less than is now paid in many parts of this State it is actually an advance, as the men will now be required to work only eight hours, while formerly they worked ten. In the Spring Valley, Braidwood, and Streator districts the men will receive the same wages for eight hours they have received for ten hours."

This is without any doubt the first time in the history of the soft coal industry that a uniform price for day labor in all the States has been established. The Columbus conference also resulted in another settlement, unexpected, but none the less gratifying. It was the wiping out of the differential between the Ohio and western Pennsylvania fields. For years there has been a differential of nine cents in favor of Ohio, and it has been a constant cause of acrimonious discussion between the two States. In arriving at this settlement Pennsylvania agreed to mine coal on the same conditions that prevail in Ohio.

Under the contract the price will be 66 cents in Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania for screened coal, and 40 cents in Illinois for coal weighed as it comes from the mine, or "mine run," as it is called in the trade. This latter price is the equivalent of 66 cents for the coal after it has been over a screen. The Indiana block coal field, whose product has always been mined on a distinctive basis, will have a 76 cents' price, also an advance of 10 cents a ton.

The Executive committee of the operators and miners of Illinois will meet at the Great Northern Hotel today to draft the agreement as to the differentials between the different districts as well as the price to be paid in the Mission field near Danville.

# DR. H. A. JOHNSTON TO REMAIN.

### Pastor of Forty-first Street Presbyterian Will Not Go to Philadelphia—Church Debt Paid.

Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, paster of the Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church, announced to his congregation yesterday that he would not accept the pastorate of the Bethany Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, for which he has been a sucessful candidate.

The news was a pleasant surprise to the members of the church, and to show their appreciation of his decision to remain with them subscriptions sufficient to pay off the floating debt of $2,500 were raised after the services.

The church whose call Dr. Johnston has declined is the only Presbyterian congregation in the United States which has shown a greater increase in membership than has the Forty-first street church in the four years of Dr. Johnston's pastorate. Since Dr. Johnston has been preaching to the congregation 885 members have joined the church.

# BANK BURGLAR DURKIN CAUGHT.

### Will Pass Through Chicago Tonight on His Way to Ottumwa, Ia., for Trial.

Pinkerton operatives from the New York branch of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency arrested the veteran safe and bank burglar, "Bob" Durkin, a week ago in New York City. The prisoner will arrive in Chicago tonight in custody of Sheriff B. F. Slutts of Ottumwa, Ia. Durkin is the burglar that planned the robbery of Bradley's bank at Eldon, Ia., with City Marshal Stevens of that place eighteen months ago. Stevens and "Buck" Murray are doing time for this job now at Fort Madison, Ia. Durkin denied his identity and made a fight against requisitions, but it availed nothing. He has done time in Michigan penitentiary and other prisons and has operated with some of the cleverest burglars in the United States. Two others of the gang are still out—Sam Ritchie and Joe Menard—and they will shortly be in the hands of the Pinkertons. The credit of the pursuit of this gang of safe burglars is due to the Fidelity and Casualty company of New York, insurers of the bank.

# STILL HOPE G. F. FINK LIVES.

### Moody Bible Institute Students Refuse to Believe the Missing Young Evangelist Is Dead.

Members of the Moody Bible Institute are growing more anxious for the safety of George F. Fink, who had been engaged in evangelistic work in the Michigan pineries and is now reported missing. At the meeting held at the institute yesterday afternoon the subject was freely discussed, many refusing to believe that the young man had lost his life.

**CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.**

A Week of

**Spring Dress Fabrics.**

The season's dress goods in all their vernal loveliness are here—here for your choosing. Today opens out what we are sure will be the best Dress Goods week of our history—best because there never was a time in the past when we had more attractive fabrics or more trade-compelling prices to offer. A page could scarcely tell the whole charming story, but these descriptions and prices will give you a pleasant little peep into the stock:

**Black Dress Goods**—It would take a whole page to tell you all we have to offer in our black Dress Goods department and to enumerate the good qualities of each fabric there shown. We can only say that we are confident that a seeker after Black Goods can find nothing better in all Chicago.

50-inch All-Wool Coating Serge—regular 75c quality for 50c.
40-inch Mohair Sicilian, coarse weave, worth $1.15 yd.—at 75c.
44-inch Mohair and Wool Crepons, worth $1.25 and $1.50 a yard—at $1.00.

Special Sale of Imported

**Black Dress Silks.**

The goods are the best of their kind, having been manufactured expressly for us in Lyons, France, and Zurich, Switzerland, *before silk prices advanced.* They're rich, elegant, handsome, and genteel, and will give certain satisfaction as to wear and durability. We give this lot of goods our unreserved commendation and we are certain that equal values cannot be duplicated later under 50% advance.

Imported Black Satin Duchess, absolutely the best values ever offered at $2.50, $2.00, $1.75, $1.50 and $1.25.
Imported Black Satin Luxors, a very popular fabric and one that has no superior—$2.00, $1.75, $1.50 and $1.25.
Imported Black Louisine and Surah Dress Silks, choice spring weights, at $1.25 and $1.00.
Imported Black Taffeta Meteore, finest goods made—the popular fabric of the day in Paris—$2.00, $1.75, $1.50 and $1.25.
Imported Black Figured Taffeta Meteore, a swell collection of new designs—$1.50.

**Colored Silks.** SPECIAL—Black and White Check Taffeta Silks—Changeable Figured Taffeta Silks, Chameleon Broche Taffeta Silks, choice dollar goods, for this special selling, 50c.
Plaid Taffeta Silks, newest makes, finest grades and styles—$1.25, $1.00 and 85c.
Printed Foulard and India Silks, in new designs and colorings—$1.00, 75c, 50c and 29c.
High class Novelty Silks, latest Paris styles, in Borderie and Barre Stripe Taffetas, All Silk Fancy Grenadines, black and colored grounds, Printed Foulard Liberty Silks and Ombre Stripe Taffetas—$5.00, $3.50, $2.00, $1.75 and $1.25.

**Colored Dress Fabrics.**

Here's an excellent opportunity for practicing a little Lenten economy in Dress Goods. We are offering unusual values in an assortment that, for variety and beauty, is better than anything we've been able to do before.

A special sale of 45-inch French Poplins—the popular fabric for spring—in all the Paris shadings of gray, tan, cadet, empire and Yale blue, navy, myrtle, olive, slate and brown.
50-inch All-Wool Cheviot in blue, green, brown, dahlia, red, tan, castor and French gray.
**Regular $1.25 value at 95c.**

*Extraordinary value at 75c.*
50-inch French Broadcloth for spring, finely finished, in shades of navy, cardinal, wine, empire blue, gray, tan, castor, light and dark brown.
52-inch French Diagonal Suiting in solid colors, such as cadet blue, navy, brown, olive green, castor and wine.
Also 48-inch Granite Cloth in the leading spring shades.
**Any of the above lines at 75c.**

Plaids are more popular now than ever before, and we show a fine line for women's street, skirt and fancy waists—also a large line for children's wear, silk, mohair and wool Basket Plaids, mohair and wool Granite Plaids, silk and wool Serge Plaids.
**Prices range from 75c to $1.25.**

56-inch All-Wool Cheviot, designed especially for street skirts and jackets, in shades of navy, new blue, light and dark brown, dahlia, olive and myrtle. We have just about a case of this cloth left and it won't last long at this price,

**$1.10.**

# BRIBERY CASES UP TODAY

### JOLIET GRAND JURY TO HEAR MORE EVIDENCE OF CORRUPTION.

### Canal Attorneys Will Seek Indictments Against John C. Carloss, John P. King, and Henry Feil—Citizens to Retaliate on Detectives—Application to Be Made for an Injunction Against Trustees—Radical Move Expected from the City Council.

The truce that has existed since Friday between the forces of the Sanitary District and the people of Joliet will be declared off this morning when the Will County grand jury resumes its session and the Circuit Court reconvenes. The jury will, so State's Attorney W. D. Heise declares, devote the entire week to the consideration of the sensational bribery cases, and as both sides are now prepared to produce great masses of evidence and testimony, the jury is certain to have a busy session. The Sanitary District will push the case against Brewer Julius L. Lins, which is now under consideration by the jury, and is also prepared, through its special representative, Attorney Beebe, to present evidence against John C. Carloss, John P. King, and Henry Feil, all of whom, together with Lins, were accused of attempting to bribe the jury in the omnibus condemnation cases. Cases against three jurors and certain well-known citizens of Joliet are also under consideration and are likely to be presented should the other cases result in indictments.

#### Seek to Indict Detectives.

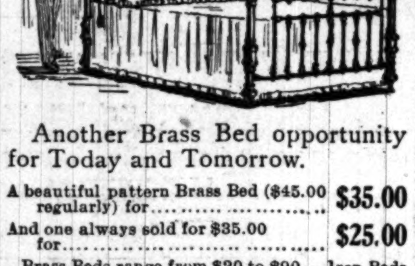
On the other hand, John P. King, who was the principal defendant in the now famous case, and John C. Carloss have already appeared before the grand jury and requested indictments against Detectives Ritter, Weyer, and Vail, and it is understood that Henry Feil and Lins will today or tomorrow appear before the same body and ask the indictment of several other detectives who were instrumental in working up the recent sensational charges. Attorneys D'Arcy, Meers, and Johnson, for the defense, have been holding mysterious conferences since the omnibus verdict, which enraged all Will County, was returned on Thursday morning, and it is predicted that a sensation is in store that will eclipse anything ever sprung in Joliet. The attorneys make no secret of their intention to proceed against, not only the detectives of the Sanitary District and its local agent, but the trustees themselves in the event of any indictments being found against Lins and the other citizens.

City Attorney McNaughton has given notice of his intention of today appearing before Judge Small and seeking an injunction against the Sanitary District, prohibiting the raising of the level of the Desplaines River through East Joliet. Attorney McNaughton will contend that by raising the level of the river the sewage of East Joliet, and of the entire city, will be threatened. A similar attempt was made some months ago, but was dropped. The effort for an injunction this time, however, it is promised, will be pushed.

The Joliet City Council also meets this evening, and nearly every Alderman in the city is reported to have a measure up his sleeve that will result in much discomfiture to the canal people.

Six months ago a compromise was effected between the district and the Council, but in view of the feeling aroused in Joliet by the recent prosecutions all thoughts of compromise have been abandoned, and war has been declared by the municipal body. Among the measures in prospect is one compelling the Sanitary District to build stone gutters on the Desplaines front, another compelling the changing of sewage flow, another compelling the lighting of the canal route with electricity, and many others, all of which incur, not only great additional expense, but considerable alteration in plans.

*HONESTLY MADE——HONESTLY SOLD.*



Another Brass Bed opportunity for Today and Tomorrow.

A beautiful pattern Brass Bed ($45.00 regularly) for.......... **$35.00**
And one always sold for $35.00 for.......... **$25.00**

Brass Beds range from $20 to $90. Iron Beds from $2.50 to $20. We can meet any taste and any pocketbook.

The trimmings to go with them—*the curled Hair mattresses*—we make ourselves, and guarantee them. We show them in different grades, from $12 to $25.

When we sell you a curled hair mattress you get *a curled hair mattress. You understand, don't you?* We have all other grades of mattresses, not of hair, together with springs and feather pillows. Let us show you the *trimmings.*

**H. E. SCHOLLE & CO.,**
**222 WABASH, between Jackson and Adams.**

**"DON'T CRY,"** said a lady to her little girl. "I am as disappointed as you are, but Helen's room is prettier than yours because it was decorated by Maxwell, while I tried a "cheap" man.

**You don't decorate every year and it is economy in the end to have your work done well.**

**We don't sell "cheap" papers, but good paper at a low price.**

**10c a roll up to the best that can be imported.**

**S. A. MAXWELL & CO.**
134-136 Wabash-av.

? **DO YOU** Clean your Diamonds and Jewelry often? We furnish sawdust and brush free on receipt of address.
**MARSHALL,**
**103 State-st., - 3d Floor**

**HAIR** Dressing, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs.
**E. BURNHAM 71 and 73 State-st.**

**THE TRIBUNE:**
The Most Artistic—
The Most Complete—
The Greatest Newspaper.

*Men's Hats. Spring styles, finest qualities, lowest prices. J. S. BARNES & CO., Fashionable Hatters, 86 Madison-st.*

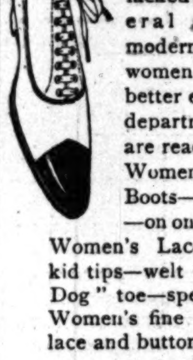
**MARSHALL FIELD & Co.**

**The Lowest Prices in Chicago.**

We are *very emphatic* upon this *vital point*, and we watch with the *closest scrutiny* to see that under no circumstances shall our prices *in any case* exceed those on similar qualities quoted elsewhere. That purchaser who is entirely uninformed regarding values may select from any of our many departments and be as certain of receiving *the very lowest prices* as she is of obtaining a thoroughly dependable quality. More than at any previous time in its history is this great retail store "*the shopping headquarters*" for practically all of Chicago—a result attributable partially to our enormous and thoroughly perfect stocks and to our recognized principle of quoting

**"The Lowest Prices in Chicago."**

**Women's Street Boots**



Each season more women are using good judgment in the style of Boots chosen for street wear. The solid, substantial—yet not heavy—but flexible and shapely kind have to a great extent ousted the featherweight, extreme Boots of former days, which lacked in durability and general satisfactoriness. The modern Boot for modern women receives nowhere a better exposition than in our department. New spring lines are ready. We quote a few:
Women's Vici Kid, Street Boots—patent tips—welt sole—on one of our special lasts. $5
Women's Lace Boots—patent and kid tips—welt sole—improved "Bull Dog" toe—special value....... $3.50
Women's fine "Royal" Kid Boots—lace and button—for street and house wear—great value.......... $3
Women's patent leather, cloth top Boots and Oxfords—for dress wear. $5

**Toys, Games; Etc.**

GAMES:
Donkey, Cinderella, and Helen's Naughty Baby games, each.......... 20c
Faba Baga game.......... 85c
Fish Pond game.......... 25c
Ring Toss game.......... 45c upw.
Nerve Croquet game.......... 25c
Parlor Croquet game.......... 50c upw.
Archarena game... $1.95 Crokinole..... $2.70
Carrom Board game.......... $2.45 upw.

PUZZLES:
Klondike puzzle.......... 10c
North Pole puzzle.......... 10c
Murphy puzzle....... 5c Map puzzle...... 25c
Picture puzzles.......... 20c upw.

TOYS:
Tops.......... 1c, 2c, 5c
Marbles, per hundred.......... 10c upw.
Toy Whips.......... 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c upw.
Toy Reins.......... 10c, 25c upw.
Jumping Ropes.......... 5c, 10c
Rubber Gas Balls.......... 10c upw.
Climbing Monkeys.......... 20c
Magic Boxes...... 35c Harmless Guns...... 50c

**New Dress Trimmings.**

Novelties are constantly arriving. The season's best ideas in
New Passementeries in spangled and jeweled effects.
New Braids and Braid Trimmings—real Mohair and Silk.
New Applique Trimmings in the most gorgeous new shades and black.

**Specials**—ON THE BARGAIN TABLE—1,500 Sample Garnitures in Fine Cut Jet, Real Mohair, and Silk. Prices, each.......... 48c, 68c, 95c up
50 pieces Colored and Black Passementerie Trimmings, in spangles and jewels, Silk Applique, and Cut Jet. Reduced to—yard.......... $1.48

**Fans.**

Comparison with other Fan Departments shows none in this country approaching ours in assortment of up-to-date styles, in artistic designs, or in lowness of prices. Our direct connections with the best foreign manufacturers make these conditions possible and also give us the advantage of exclusiveness in style.

From the dainty Japanese fan costing 25c to the elaborately fashioned Real Lace creation, selling for $100.00, we show an ample variety, for all occasions.

Some exceptionally good values quoted this week at—
**25c, 50c, 95c, $1.95, $2.95, and $5**

BASEMENT DEPARTMENT—a special lot of Fans at.......... 10c

**Embroideries.**

A very handsome line of Circular Skirt patterns in Lace and Embroidery combined, also applique effects—27-inch and 45-inch widths. Per pattern.. $6 to $12.50
Gored Skirts—special at.......... $5
27-inch and 45-inch Embroidered Skirtings and Tucked Skirtings.
Newest effects in All-overs for Waists, Yokes, and Fronts—in Tuckings, Tucking and Embroidery, Tucking and Lace, and Lace and Embroidery.
**Basement Department:** Cambric and Nainsook Edging and Insertions at—yard.......... 2c, 4c, 6c, 8c up

**Women's Neckwear.**

Exceptional values are available in this department just now. Very pretty styles in Lace and Ribbon Yokes, Collarettes, and Blouse fronts can be bought for very little money. Many prices are reduced, for instance—
Blouse Fronts— educed from $1 to 45c
Blouse Fronts—reduced from $2.25 to.......... 95c
Blouse Fronts—reduced from $3.50 to.......... $1.10
Lace Yokes and Collarettes at about one-half of their former prices—from $1.25 to $2.75

**"One Dollar" Silks.**

It is interesting to note the variety of elegant silken fabrics purchasable in our department at One Dollar per yard—a popular price with many persons and one at which we show an especially excellent variety. The following list should certainly be sufficiently comprehensive to please all:

Black Peau de Soie (foreign).
Black Pure Dye Faconne Taffetas.
27-inch Plain Black Taffetas.
36-inch Black Habutai.
Black Pekin and Bayadere Stripes.
Black Satin Duchesse (extra).
Street and Evening Shades: Extra quality Taffeta.
Glace Satin Merveilleux.
27-inch Natural White Habutai.
24-inch and 27-inch Foulards in an immense variety of spots, stripes, small figures, Bayaderes, etc.
Louisine Plaids.
Multi-color Louisine Checks.
2-toned Checks with broad canelle stripe.
White grounds with Ombre Satin Stripe.
Colored and White Checks—two sizes.
2-toned Bayaderes—two designs with small black hair-line checks on background.

**All of the Above fabrics at $1.00 per yard.**

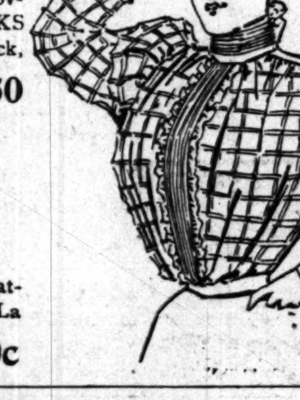
A new fabric—Gros de Tours—designed for waists and complete dresses. It is a Corded Taffeta, and saves dressmakers' time and expense in making up.

**Basement Department:**
2,000 yards of Printed Foulards—at.......... 38c
2,200 yards Fancy Taffetas—special—at.......... 85c

**Colored Dress Goods.**

A special value which ranks high among the greatest of the many remarkable bargains that have been offered from time to time by our department, adds its business-bringing power to the attractiveness of America's greatest collection of staple weaves and choicest novelties in Dress Fabrics. This will undoubtedly be one of the best offers of the year.
FINE FRENCH CHALLIES in the latest Bayadere effects—selling regularly in Eastern stores at 60c per yard—our special price.......... 35c
**Basement Department:** Extra values in a fine assortment of stylish and serviceable Suitings—regularly worth twice our price—per yard.......... 25c
WASH GOODS: An unequaled stock of Lawns, Dimities, Cheviots, and Ginghams—20% below regular price—per yard.......... 12½c

**New Satin Waists**



of Satin Duchesse (pure silk), made with fitted (yoke) back—separate, tucked stock collar—tucks and ruffles down front plait; sleeves and front of waist elaborately covered with CHECKER-BOARD TUCKS (see illustration). These Waists in black, red, cadet blue, national and turquoise blue, and gray. Price.... $9.50

**Dressing Sacques**

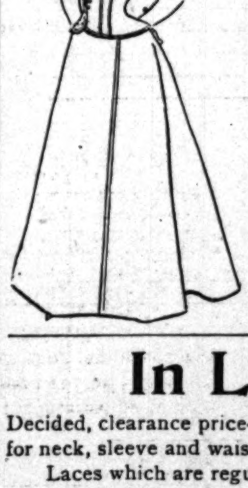
of fancy Printed Lawns in a variety of patterns and colorings, made in the "La Premiere" style, trimmed with fancy ruffles. Price.......... 70c

**Popular-priced Gloves.**

Stylish, thoroughly good, Real Kid Gloves, made in the "Jay" factory, especially for us; 3 clasp and 4 hook styles, in all popular colors and black.......... $1.35
Women's English Walking Gloves—2 patent clasps—correct shade and cut. $1.35
A complete line of Men's Dress Gloves for the opera, in white, pearl, tan, and the new shades of gray now so popular.

**The Best $1 Kid Gloves** sold in America—our "Empress Eugenie." Made in the "Jay" factory from Real Grenoble Kid stock in the latest and best fashions. The result of our determination to sell a better Kid Glove for $1 than has ever before been offered regularly at the price. We are proud of the "Empress Eugenie" brand, and feel confident that it will immediately find much public favor. The styles are *right*, the quality is *right*, and the price is *right*.......... $1.00
Women's Street Gloves—Pique-sewn—2 patent clasps, in brown, tan, red, and black—extraordinary value.......... $1
Clearing a lot of formerly higher priced Gloves at 85c. Excellent styles—popular shades—very serviceable—thoroughly reliable.......... 85c

**Basement Department:**
Women's Cable-sewn Kid Gloves.......... 85c
Women's Cable-sewn Mocha Gloves.......... 85c
Men's Street Gloves—slightly soiled.......... 50c
Another sale of Mended Gloves, recently accumulated. Many pairs—many styles—clearing at.......... 50c



**Tight-fitting Suits**

of Cheviot Serge, lined throughout with heavy Taffeta Silk (the blacks lined with solid black and black and white stripes, or handsome colored stripes; the marine blues lined with fancy plaids and wide stripes). The waist has the new shoulders and back, the skirt has the new circular sides and is stiffened with haircloth. A high-class tailor-made suit in every particular. (See cut.) Price **$29.50**
TAILORED CHEVIOT WALKING SUITS—*with fly-front Jacket*, with lapels and front faced with Satin Duchesse, Skirt and jacket lined throughout with plain Taffeta Silk, in colors and black. A very attractive Suit in both style and price.......... **$18.50**
**New Spring Jackets.** We select one item from among the many splendid values included in our new spring stock: An extra fine Kersey Tailored Jacket, lined throughout with heavy, plain, or new striped Taffeta Silk, finished with five rows of tailor stitching; velvet collar. In black, blue, brown, gray, and tan. Price....... **$15**

**In Lace Department.**

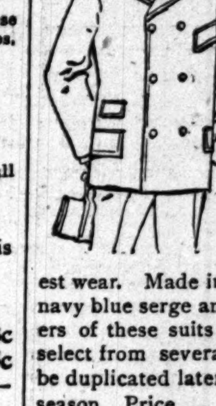
Decided, clearance price-reductions on many of our finer Laces—especially desirable for neck, sleeve and waist trimmings. These are examples of the reductions:
Laces which are regularly $2 per yard—reduced to.......... $1
Laces which are regularly $1 per yard—reduced to.......... 40c
Laces which are regularly 85c per yard—reduced to.......... 25c
LACE SCARFS—beautiful new effects—Plain Brussels with richly embroidered ends; very popular for evening and street wear.
**Evening-wear Textures:** Delicate, Plaited and Shirred Novelties—Mousseline de Soie and Liberty Silks—for bodices, fronts, etc.; in all colors, plain, figured and shaded, 4 to 24 inches wide; on sale in square at east end of Lace Aisle. Prices—per yard.......... 12½c to $1.25
SPECIAL: REMNANTS of Chiffons, Mousseline de Soie, Liberty Silks—plain and embroidered; also Beaded Nets in various colors, especially good for waist trimmings, fronts, etc. In lengths of ½ to 1¼ yards each—per piece.... 25c to $1.25

**Spring Millinery.**

We have prepared a choice selection of becoming models in
**Round Hats and Turbans**
for early Spring wear. Creations from Paris—from New York—and from our own workroom. This is an unusually fine, early showing of chic, new millinery, and the prices are particularly attractive—
$6, $8 & $10

**Screens**—3d floor, annex.

We sell a great many Screens. Our prices and goods are both very attractive. New and select lines of Hardwood Screens in Oak and Mahogany, filled with Burlap, Denim, Leather, Tapestry and Silkoline.
Three-fold, 5-ft. Oak Screens, filled with Silkoline.......... $2.25
Three-fold, 5-ft. Oak Screens, filled with imitation Denim.......... $2.90

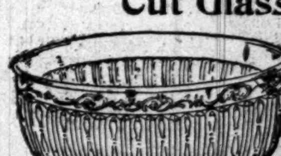


The "M. F. Co." **School Suit** For Boys (sizes 7 to 16) is the best sold in America for $5.00. The "M. F. & Co." Suit is made of pure all-wool cloth, sewed throughout with the best quality of silk thread. The knee pants have double seats and knees and taped seams, and will resist the hardest wear. Made in 10 fancy patterns, and navy blue serge and cheviot. Early buyers of these suits will be privileged to select from several styles which cannot be duplicated later in the season. Price.......... $5.00

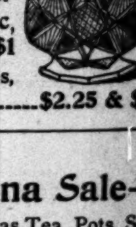
**Infants' Outfittings.**

Infants' Long Slips—shirred from neck—embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves.......... 25c
Infants' Long Slips—shirred from neck—embroidered ruffle with feather stitch band on neck and sleeves.......... 40c
Infants' Long Slips—yoke, 4 clusters of tucks—embroidery with hemstitch between—turn-down collar and cuffs.......... 85c
Infants' Long Slips—yoke, hemstitched tucks—embroidery insertion with feather stitch between—skirt has three hemstitched tucks. $1.15
Infants' Long Dresses—Fine Dimity—pointed yoke—lace and embroidery insertion—feather stitch between—lace ruffle on neck and sleeves.......... $1.95
Infants' Short Dresses—4 clusters of tucks—3 embroidered insertions between—embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves—sizes 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years.......... 85c
Infants' Short Dresses—pointed yoke—14 hemstitched tucks—one embroidery insertion—sizes 6 months, 1, 2, and 3 years.......... 95c
Infants' Short Dresses—Dimity—yoke—4 clusters of tucks—2 torchon lace and one embroidery insertion—turn-down collars and cuffs—sizes 6 months, 1, 2, and 3 years.......... $1.15
Infants' Short Dresses—yoke—hem and feather stitched, with 2 embroidery insertions—skirt 4 hemstitched tucks—sizes 6 months, 1, 2, and 3 years.......... $1.25

**Cut Glass.**



Extraordinary value in Salad Bowls, suitable for everyday use—brilliant pressed glass, with quadruple silver-plated rim—very strong, shapely, and ornamental (see cut).......... $1.25
Water, Ice, Tea, or Lemonade Pitchers—almost 2-quart size—handsome pressed glass pattern—quadruple silver-plated tops (see cut).......... $2



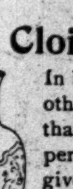
Others in Plain Clear Glass — also with quadruple plated tops (2 shapes)...... $1.25
Oil and Vinegar Bottles — an immense variety in plain, etched, and cut patterns....... 30c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 75c & $1
Salad or Sauce Dishes, dozen.......... $2.25 & $2.50

**White China Sale—**

Affecting such pieces as Tea Pots, Steins, Chocolate Pots, Punch Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Bureau Trays—nearly our entire stock of ornamental pieces for decorating, and many others. FINEST FRENCH WHITE CHINA, arranged for convenience in selling in several lots—each lot having one ruling price—all prices being extremely low and many of them greatly reduced from regular. The prices on these special lots are.
**15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c & $1.**

As an example of the great values available we quote:
Empire shape Cups and Saucers, 2 sizes.......... 35c
Beer Steins.......... 50c
Jardinieres.......... 75c
Cream Pitchers.......... 15c and 25c

**Cloisonne Ware.**



In buying this ware, as with our other Japanese goods, the fact that our buyer visits Japan and personally selects his purchases, gives us superior advantages over buyers depending upon the home market, both from the standpoint of prices and desirability of stock. We enumerate some prices which we indorse as being very low, from among our selection of artistic pieces of Cloisonne.
Cloisonne Vases—5-in. $1, 6-in. $1.50.
Cloisonne Tea Pots, $1.75.
Cloisonne Pin Trays, $1.
Cloisonne Ink Stands, $1.75.
Other pieces up to $35 each.
A few pieces of Tokanabe ware remain from our special sale.

**Butterick Patterns**
and Fashion Publications
for April
now on sale in our pattern Department. We take subscriptions for the "Delineator" and "Glass of Fashion."